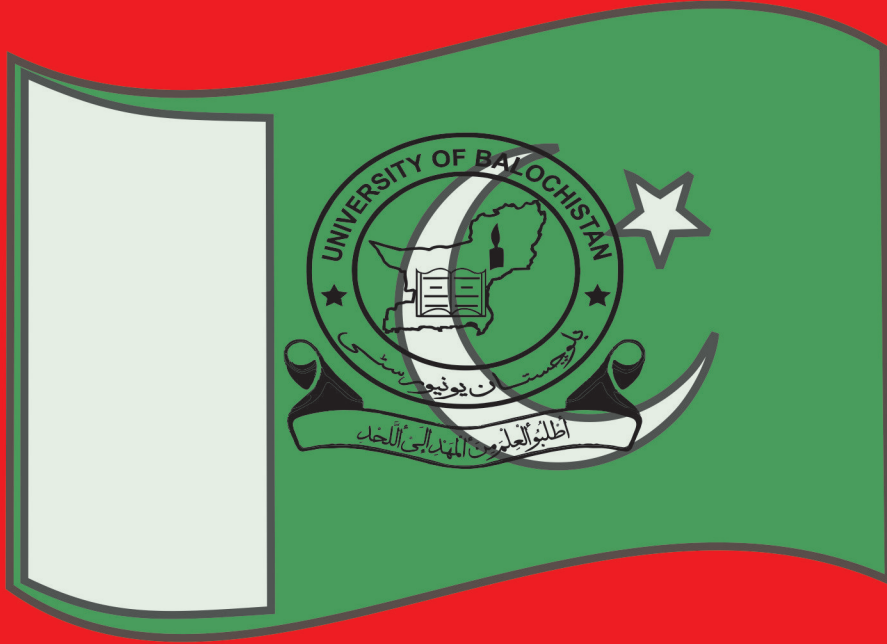


ISSN : 2311-6803

مطالعہ پاکستان

ششماہی انگلش / اُردو تحقیقی اور تجزیاتی مقالات کا مجلہ
سلسلہ نمبر ۷ جلد نمبر ۱ - جنوری - جون ۲۰۱۸



مدیر۔ ڈاکٹر محمد عثمان توبہ وال

مرکز مطالعہ پاکستان
جامعہ بلوچستان کوئٹہ - پاکستان

PAKISTAN STUDIES

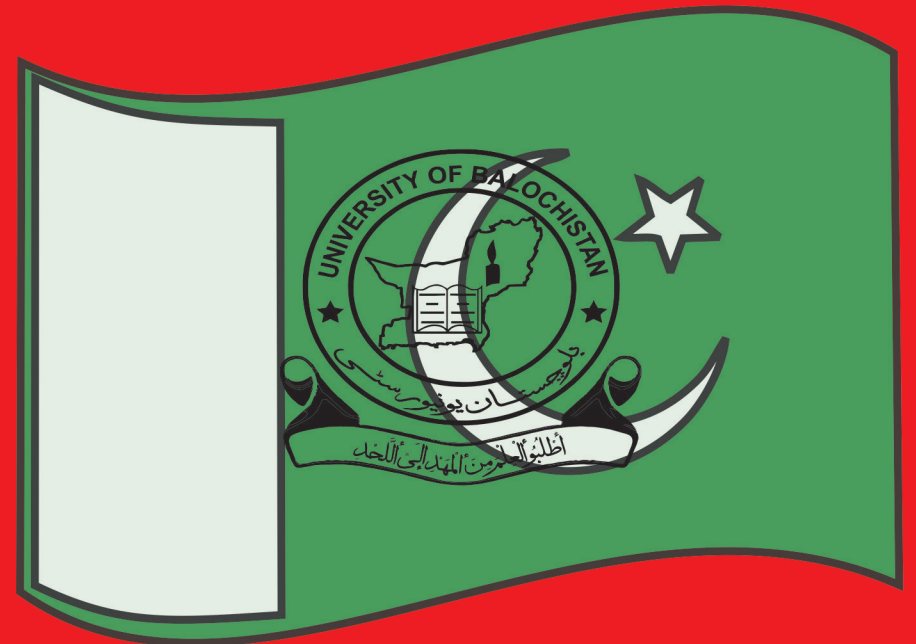
Vol.No.07 Issue.No.1 January - June 2018

ISSN : 2311-6803

PAKISTAN STUDIES

Bilingual / Bi-annual Pakistan Studies,
English / Urdu Research Journal

Vol.No.07 Issue.No.1 January - June 2018



EDITOR

Prof., Dr. Muhammad Usman Tobawal

PAKISTAN STUDY CENTER

University of Balochistan
Quetta (Pakistan)

ISSN: 2311-6803

PAKISTAN STUDIES

**Bilingual / Bi-annual Pakistan Studies,
English / Urdu Research Journal**

Vol.No. 07 / Issue.No. 1 / January - June 2018



EDITOR

Prof., Dr. Muhammad Usman Tobawal

PAKISTAN STUDY CENTER,

University of Balochistan, Quetta (Pakistan)

PAKISTAN STUDIES

Bilingual / Bi-annual Pakistan Studies

English / Urdu Research Journal

Vol.No. 07 / Issue.No. 1 / January - June 2018

PATRON

Prof., Dr. Javeid Iqbal

Vice Chancellor, University of Balochistan, Quetta
&

Chairman, Board of Governors, Pakistan Study Centre

EDITOR

Prof., Dr. Muhammad Usman Tobawal

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Prof., Dr. Naheed Anjum Chishti

Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences,
University of Balochistan

ASSISTANT EDITORS

Prof., Dr. Noor Ahmed

Prof., Dr. Kaleemullah

Prof., Dr. Ain-Ud-Din

Prof., Dr. Ghulam Farooq Baloch

Prof., Yousaf Ali Rodeni

Prof., SurriyaBano

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Prof., Taleem Badshah

Mr. Qari Abdul Rehman

Miss ShaziaJaffar

Mr. Nazir Ahmed

Miss Sharaf Bibi

COMPOSING SECTION

Mr. Manzoor Ahmed

Mr. Bijar Khan

Mr. Pervaiz Ahmed

MEMBERS OF EDITORIAL BOARD

OVERSEAS

Dr. Yanee Srimanee,
Ministry of Commerce, (Thailand)

Prof., M. Aslam Syed,
Harvard University, Cambridge, (Massachusetts)

Dr. Jamil Farooqui,
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology
International Islamic University, (Kuala Lumpur)

Prof., Dr. Shinaz Jindani,
Savannah State University of Georgia (USA)

Dr. Elina Bashir,
University of Chicago (USA)

Dr. Murayama Kazuyuki,
#26-106, Hamahata 5-10, Adachi-Ku,
Tokyo 1210061, (Japan)

Prof., Dr. Fida Muhammad,
State University of New York Oneonta NY 12820

Dr. Naseer Dashti,
11 Sparrows Lane, New Eltham London (England)

Dr. Naseebullah,
International Correspondent,
Editor and Political Consultant,
The Montreal Tribune, Montreal, Quebec (Canada)

Johnny Cheung,
Institute of Culture and Language
Paris (France)

MEMBERS OF EDITORIAL BOARD

NATIONAL

Prof. Dr. Abdul Razzaq Sabir

Vice Chancellor, Turbat University,

Dr. Fakhr-Ul-Islam

Director, Pakistan Studies Centre
University of Peshawar.

Dr. Abdul Saboor

Pro Vice Chancellor,
University of Turbat.

Syed Minhaj-Ul-Hassan,

University of Peshawar.

Prof. Dr. Javaid Haider Syed,

Gujrat University.

Dr. Syed Wiqar Ali Shah,

Quaid-e-Azam University,
Islamabad.

Prof. Dr. Mussarat Abid,

Director, Pakistan Study Centre,
Punjab University.

Prof. Dr. Khalida Jamali,

Jamshoro, Sindh University.

Dr. Nasrullahjan Wazir,

University of Peshawar.

Dr. Muhammad Qasim Soomro,

University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

Guidelines/Parameters for Contributors:

Following are the Guidelines/Parameters for the scholars/researchers contributing articles to the Bilingual Bi-annual research journal of **PSC** **“PAKISTAN STUDIES ISSN: 2311-6803”**.

- The title should appear at the middle position of the first page
- The title should be brief (recommended) along with author's name also appearing in the top-left header position in the rest of the pages (running head).
- All author's complete name as well as affiliations should also be explicit on the first page along with the corresponding author's postal and email addresses.
- The article should comprise an abstract, introduction including (limitations and suggestions), and references.
- The abstract should be brief (recommended)
- The article should be of maximum 4000 words in New Times Roman, font 12 with 1 line spacing.
- Main heading should be bold with italic subheadings.
- Tables as well as figures should be in a separate file, in a ready to print form with sources given below the tables.
- All statistical symbols present in the article should be italic.
- References should be in author/date style throughout the text in the **APA** format.
- The article should be in composed form.
- Authors are entitled to five free off-prints and a copy of the issue in which their article is published.
- The articles should accompany a soft copy as well; to be sent through email preferably in **MS** word file format.
- Articles must focus on latest researches carried out in different fields/areas i.e. Literature, Language, Economy, Management, Heritage and Culture, Politics, Media, History, Philosophy, etc. relevant to Pakistan.
- Any queries regarding the publication or acceptance of the article can be sought at the given address:
- **Editor “Pakistan Studies” Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta-Pakistan Usmantobawal@yahoo.com**

EDITORIAL

The prime aim of the PAKISTAN STUDIES Bilingual/ Bi-annual English/ Urdu Research Journal is to highlight the researcher's particular perceptions regarding socio-economic as well as Political matters of Pakistan. The collection of articles in this volume is a valuable attempt to create new knowledge and research.

Keeping in view maintaining the highest standards of Higher Education Commission of Pakistan, all works submitted are subject to blind refereeing process, and are published only after extensive debates in the Meeting of Publication Committee. However, the Journal bears no responsibility for the opinions and results whatsoever expressed by scholars/researchers in their articles published in this Journal and must not be construed as reflecting the policy of the Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan in any manner whatsoever.

Pakistan Study Centre's entire team is grateful to respected Professor Dr. Javed Iqbal, Vice Chancellor, University of Balochistan, Quetta for his encouragement and support. Our entire team, under the leadership of Professor Dr. Usman Tobawal, Editor and Director Pakistan Study Centre, worked diligently to cover an impressive as well as remarkable diversity of research articles published in this Journal.

The Pakistan Study Centre is highly indebted to national as well as international peer reviewers for communicating their valuable comments and suggestions.

We are also obliged to the Editorial Board Members who always guide us for enhancing quality of this research journal.

We highly welcome as well as appreciate our valuable readers for their encouraging feedback, suggestions and constructive criticism to enhance structural arrangements and quality of the journal positively.

Prof.,Dr. Muhammad Usman Tobawal

Contents	Page No
----------	---------

Business, Commerce and Economics

Socio-Economic Impacts of Drought in Balochistan: Mehjabeen Qadir&Dr. Shafique	01
--	----

Language and Literature

The Critique of Modern Beauty in Balochi Poetry In the Study of Gul Khan's Poetry: Muhammad Amin, Yousaf Rodini & Shazia Jaffar	08
---	----

The Significance of Second Language Learning and Teaching: Nasir Khan& Dr. Faria Saeed Khan	17
---	----

Social Sciences and Humanities

Delimitation of Local Government Constituencies Seriously Affects the Equal Suffrage and Representation: A Case Study of Quetta Metropolitan Corporation Nasrullah& Dr. Syed Ainuddin	31
---	----

Enhancing the Effectiveness of E-Learning Implementation in Government Boys Colleges: (Case Study of Quetta) Ali Jan& Imam Dad	46
--	----

Trump So-Called South Asia Strategy: Policy Option for Pakistan: Muhammad Maqbool Khan, Dr. Muhammad Usman Tobawal &Nazir Ahmed Kasi	54
---	----

Contents	Page No
Instructional Leadership Practices and Its Influence on Teachers' Performance at Secondary Schools: Muhammad Umer, Mrs. Nadia Ali& Waheed Bahadur	70
A Study to Explore the Reasons for Joining Private School at Elementary Level District Nasirabad (Balochistan), Pakistan: Shahida Parveen& Mrs. Amir Bano	80
Community Supported Mechanism of Solid Waste Management:A Workable Model of Primary Waste Collection(A Case Study of District Quetta) Hakeem Ullah, Dr. Muhammad Alam Tareen&Abdul Rahim Changezi	88
Peoples' Perception and the Role of Government towards Madrassha Education System after 9/11 in Pakistan: Naseebullah Nasar&Dr. Muhammad Alam Tareen	102
Impact of Social Capital on Political Participation: An Empirical Study of Balochistan-Province of Pakistan: Nazia Barkat&Pervez Ahmed	115
Problems of Formally Working Women in Quetta City: Rida Fayyaz&Muhammad Nasir	137
Iran Foreign Policy toward Saudi Arabia Aftermath of Arab Uprising: Abdul Rasool&Abdul Qadir	147
Islam, State and Women Activism: A Perception Study in Malaysia and Pakistan: Aurangzaib Alamgir, Sharaf Bibi & Bijar Khan	160
Napoleon's Occupation of Egypt: Abdul Qadir, Zahir Mengal& Pervez Ahmed	174

Contents	Page No
Pakistan-Saudi Relations: Opportunity and Challenges in 21st Century: Shabana Erum&Dr. Mir Wais Kasi	181
China Pakistan Economic Corridor in Backdrop of All- Weather Ally: Waqar Ahmed& Professor Dr. Manan Bazai	186
Causes of Instability in Middle East: Abdul Rab&Prof., Dr. Muneer Baloch	198
Conflict in Fata and Reforms by Mr. Asif Ali Zardari: Arifa Zain&Dr. Hussan Ara Magsi	209
National Action Plan: A Critical Analysis Asmat Ullah& Abdul Manan	218
Sino-Pak Relations in the Region Influenced by Major Powers: Jamil Ahmed& Dr. Hussan Ara Magsi	228
Habib Jalib, a Genuine Voice of Common Man and His Illuminating Thoughts on Peace: Naseeb Ullah& Dr. Abdul Qadir	245
Cultural Impacts on Female Education: A Perception Study at School Level in District Ziarat Masood Ahmed& Dr. Shahida Habib Alizai	256
Social Impact of Early Marriages on Society: A Study in District Kharan Union Council Sarwan & Joda- e-Kalat Safiullah& Dr. Aurangzaib Alamgir	268
Role of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in Economic Development of Balochistan: Rehana Barkat&Dr. Noor Ahmed	278

Socio-Economic Impacts of Drought in Balochistan:

By

¹Mehjabeen Qadir, ²Dr. Shafique

Abstract:

Drought is a period of abnormally dry weather sufficiently prolonged due to the lack of precipitation to cause a serious hydrological imbalance and carries connotations of a moisture deficiency for man's use. The chief characteristic of a drought is a decrease of water availability in a particular period and over a particular area. Drought has affected whole of Pakistan but Balochistan province is the worst hit. It caused huge loss to life, particularly to livestock, including sheep, goats, cattle, camels, horses, donkeys and poultry and in some area buffaloes, which is likely to stagger further agricultural economy of Balochistan. Recently severe drought has jolted many parts of the region. This review is an attempt to look into the drought's effect on the economy of Balochistan. As a consequence of drought, proportionate losses in fruits production and livestock are higher among poorer and marginal land holding farmers. To cope with the drought, they have adapted a number of strategies at farm and off-farm levels that include crop and water management practices, adjustment in agricultural inputs, seeking off-farm employment, assets depletion, consumption smoothing, borrowing, and migrating to other places to seek alternative sources of income .The primary and secondary sources have been used for this review.

Keywords: Drought, Economy, production, Agriculture, Income, livestock, Rural, Urban, Migration, Farming.

Introduction:

Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan with the area of 347190 sqm, which is 44 percent of the country. The province has a history of

¹M.Phil. scholar, (Economics) in Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

²Lecturer, Department of Commerce, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

Droughts but the drought (1997-2002) were the longest dry spells in many years. Balochistan is an arid region with occasional rainfall. Drought is an intimidating hazard of nature, although it has scores of definitions. Drought originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more. This deficiency results in a water shortage for some livelihood activity to a community group, or environmental sector. The districts of Kalat, Chaghi, Naukundi, Kharan, Washuk and Zhob were severely affected by drought at many occasions. The monthly average rain in the dry region is between 2 and 25 mm which is very low as compared to other parts of the country. During the period from 1997 to 2002, a famine like situation developed due to lack of rain in the region. The main reason of drought in Balochistan was the deficiency of rainfall. The drought of 1997 - 2002 has been termed as one of the worst in the history of Balochistan and can be judged from the fact that it was the major cause behind slowing the economic growth rate down to 2.6 % during that period. According to the figures released by the Ministry of Finance, the drought caused a loss of PKR 25 billion to the national exchequer in the year 2000-2002. The drought in affected parts of the province led to the following consequences; Rise in food prices in the affected areas. A very low level of food in-take causing different diseases and malnutrition to affected populations. Drought has affected livestock-rearing, which plays an important role in the rural economy. This article will also highlight the socio-economic impacts of Drought in the region.

Balochistan:

Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan in terms of land area, comprising 44 percent of the national territory. It is, in contrast, the smallest by far in terms of population. Only about 5% of the country's population lives here mainly in a few population centers, while the rest live in scattered, sparsely populated settlements, around water sources amid an arid. Baluchistan's geography and demography has dictated its development history. The province is located to the west of the main national trade corridor connecting the populated northern part of Pakistan with its main port of Karachi. The national trade corridor has historically run along the Indus River, connecting Pakistan's economic and population centers with the sea port in the south. The locational disadvantage of Balochistan is aggravated by the difficult mountainous terrain within the province which has translated into relative isolation in terms of access to, and communication with the rest of the country and within the province. (UNDP, 2011)

Drought: A Global Perspective:

There are many definitions of drought. Some simple definition focuses on the failure of the rain from falling into the usual season for many amendments have passed. Among the many phrases and definitions that have been developed for drought is seasonal drought and drought viewer and drought-related meteorological and agricultural drought and hydrological drought that suggests other phrases to describe the drought, in relation to the utility of land rather necessity, for example "pastoral drought" as well as "ecological drought."

The proposed global Meteorological Organizational descriptions of drought:

(A) The failure of the rain from falling ill or distribute it for so long; and

(B) The period of dry weather dominated by an unusual degree and prolonged enough to cause a shortage of rainfall in the hydrological imbalance seriously.

In addition, it is stated in Article 1 of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the following definition: The term "dry" natural phenomenon that occurs when the rain slightest perceptible degree from the levels recorded, which is causing so in the occurrence of hydrological discrepancies affecting badly production resources organisms ground. " The United Nations Convention included the following definition for drought-related measure "means to mitigate the effects of drought is those activities that relate to the prediction of drought and are aimed at reducing the vulnerability of society and natural systems in the face of scarcity equally related with opposing desertification(Wahab, 2002)."

Drought Effects on Livestock Sector:

Precise measureable examination regarding cost of livestock because of draught is very challenging to be sorted out. Provincial zone regarding livestock remains one of the main subdivision of agriculture also produces approximately (11.4 percent) provincial Gross Domestic Product during (2004). The year (1990) known to be the golden year in terms of development of livestock sector but then again, right from the beginning of 21st century, it did not flourish actually, just because of the provincial draught. For the maintenance of the influx of revenue as well as eradication of rural poverty, Livestock remains to be requisite.

The provincial economy entirely depends on agriculture products especially livestock and its byproducts. Livestock mainly dependent on 93% of the rangelands present in the province as 90% of the feed requirements of livestock particularly of small ruminants are met from these rangelands (Wahab, 2002). As matter of fact, livestock is proportional to the development of agriculture to a considerable extend. Hence both depend on rainfall as result they both face continual drought. To live with droughts much more is needed than storage water and food. It is necessary to decentralize the distribution of land, as most county families have less than 5 ha; it does not allow the farmer make sustainable use of their property. Linked to the decentralization of land should be the strengthening of family farming, with appropriate credit to the different categories of farmers and technical assistance and free extension and quality. Implement effective public policies to strengthen education in rural areas and the development of the field are also great measures important to increase adaptation before phenomena such as drought. Starting here comes the options that have been used, tanks, dams underground, ponds, pits, tanks, passion seed, silage, haymaking, plants and animals resistant, beekeeping. Last but not least, combat drought industry, denouncing deviations and when resources fail to comply with duties to work as a bargaining chip by votes or favors for politicians and landowners.(wahab, 2002)

Socio-Economic Impacts of Drought:

Balochistan doesn't have enough water capitals for creation of extensive series of farming crops. Though, apricot, peach, cherry, apple, melon, walnut and almond are produced in the area.

The current famine has almost immersed whole of Balochistan and troubled the economic, social and agricultural balance of the province to a huge degree. The famine should not be watched just a natural procedure, but a natural tragedy. The lengthy famines often have unique costs over the lives of the people. (Younas, 1997) The Apple trees and orchards destroyed by almost 80%. Migration of people from drought affected areas. Heavy cost incurred by government in relief works in the affected areas - 22 out of the 28 districts sought assistance in water and Flood. Increased health hazards: The drought also contributed to the incidence of Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF). The disease was first noticed in September 2000 in Loralai district of the province. Several people are said to have succumbed to the disease which was triggered by the drought. Malnutrition, T.B and Hepatitis affected thousands of local communities

especially women and children during the period. 80% of livestock died in severely affected areas. A typical example of decreasing trend of rainfall from 1997 to 2002 in three districts representing upper, middle and lower parts of Balochistan Districts and Tehsils /sub- Tehsil s frequently affected by drought. Most Severely Affected District Severely Affected District Moderately Affected District.

1. Kharan 1. Sibi 1.Killa-Saifullah 2.Washuk 2.Mastung 2.Barkan
3.Chagai 3.Kalat 3.Ziarat 4.Nushki 4.Khuzdar 5.Punjgoor 5.Lasbella
6.Kech 6. Musa Khail 7. Gwadar 7. Killa Abdullah 8. Awaran 9.Jhal-
Magsi 10.Bolan 11.Dera-Bugti 12.Kohlu 13. Sherani Most Severely
Affected Tehsils Severely Affected Tehsils Moderately Affected Tehsils
1. Qamar-Din-Karez 1.Khanozai 1. Tehsil Zhob 2. Tehsil Loralai 2.
Barshore 2. Tehsil Pishin 3. Tehsil Chatter 3. Panjpai 4. Mekhtar.(PDMA
BALOCHISTAN, 2012)

Hunger, anemia, malnutrition and deaths of people are often witnessed in drought-stricken areas. Drought is a great causal factor for low food production, thus, when experienced in poorer regions the effects of malnutrition, hunger, anemia and mortalities are compounded since there is little food available for consumption. (earthclipse.com)

Shortage of food products will result in rising prices of food items. People dwelling in rural areas of the province will likely face shortage of food. Not only people will have less to eat but their incomes will also decrease because agriculture is main source of income for people in rural areas.

Drought will also have negative bearing on the livestock owned by people in rural Balochistan. Drought will result in fodder shortage for livestock. In fact, 25 per cent of livestock has already perished in Noshki district of Balochistan. Livestock is the only source of food and income for 70 per cent rural population. Economic backbone of rural Balochistan will be ruined due to the forthcoming drought.

In order to realistically estimate the possible effect of the forthcoming disaster, impact of the last one can be considered. Balochistan faced a devastating spell of drought from 1997 to 2005. This long spell resulted in death of 1.76 million livestock and hundreds of people died due to malnutrition and related diseases. According to the figures of PDMA, last drought caused a loss of Rs25 billion to Balochistan's exchequer. The previous drought ended a decade ago and today the ground situation is even worse. Population has increased and so has the demand for food

items. On the other hand the capacity of government to assist drought victims has decreased during the period due to bad governance. (The news, 2015)

As a consequence of drought, proportionate losses in fruits production and livestock are higher among poorer and marginal land holding farmers. To cope with the drought, they have adapted a number of strategies at farm and off-farm levels that include crop and water management practices, adjustment in agricultural inputs, seeking off-farm employment, assets depletion, consumption smoothing, borrowing, and migrating to other places to seek alternative sources of income. (IJDRR, 2013)

Conclusion:

Over the years, Balochistan has been one of the areas most affected by the drought. The long drought of 1997-2002 left Baluchistan's agriculture and livestock sector virtually paralyzed. Since then, the agriculture and social sector of the region has lived under continuous threat of severe drought.

Fighting off the severe consequences of drought is heck of a task and cannot be fought on provincial level. The federation and international community's help is vital. Water experts have always demanded for establishment of a federal ministry to cope up with the causes and consequences of a potential drought.

The federal ministry should be responsible to mobilize the people regarding necessary steps to save the water, agriculture and livestock development of the country. A comprehensive approach should be taken to involve all the stakeholders.

In many countries measures have been taken to forecast a drought. Such bodies are established on local, provincial and national basis. These bodies are entitled to such jobs as forecasting drought, pre-drought planning, acting during a drought and managing post-drought situation.

Private sector should also be taken into consideration while devising and implementing drought related strategies locally and nationally. Government, with the cooperation of private sector should take necessary measures to preserve and enhance the development of livestock sector in the economy. Livestock sector of Balochistan is one of the key economic components of the province.

References:

<https://www.eclipse.com/.../causes-and-effects-of-drought.html>

International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction, Volume 5, September 2013, Pages 49-60

UNDP-PK-MDG-Balochistan Report-2011.

Wahab, A., 2002. Research Paper on Drought in Balochistan, Livestock Department: Government of Balochistan, Quetta

www.pdma.gob.pk. 2012,p=54, Provincial Disaster Management Authority,.

www. The news .com. pk .March2015.

www.informationvine.com/Drought+Effects

Younas, M., 1997.Rangelands and Animal Production. Constraints and options, desertification control

The Critique of Modern Beauty in Balochi Poetry

In the Study of Gul Khan's Poetry:

By

¹Muhammad Amin, ²Yousaf Rodini, ³Shazia Jaffar

Abstract:

If a poet, specifically speaking follows the direction of romanticism and his creation becomes an artistic piece. In this paper "artistic" means to suppose novelty, contingency, spontaneity, self-creation, contradictory and probably consistency in art. This cerebation involves his art into the modern art. I suppose Gul Khan Nasir's social mode as a romantic task which makes empathy possible. When man empathizes anything on intellect plan, then his expressions come from his self.' Thus self always supposes novelty, contingency, spontaneity, self-creation, contradictory and probably consistent. (Tahir and Amin)This cerebation makes Gul a modern poet. In this paper I focus on the sources of modernity of Gul's poetry, because modern philosophy is based on epistemological inquiry. In which the source of knowledge is primary than other things. In this paper further I entertain the discourse of "source" through Gadamer's philosophy which argues language is not something that could be conducted by man. In first portion I discuss analytically Gul Khan's artistic mode with Gadamer's philosophy, and count the importance of debate. In second position I make a debate on Gadamer's philosophy, finally in third portion I try to analyze entire cerebation or debate to conclude it with the debate of "conducted beauty".

Keywords:Gul Khan, Balochi, Poetry, Beauty etc.

¹Lecturer, B.U.I.T.M.S, Quetta, Pakistan.He teaches philosophy in private institutes. He wrote four books in Balochi and edits a research book series in Balochi known as Rajmaan. As an author he is known as Amin Zaamin Baloch.

²Assistant Professor, Department of Pakistan Studies, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

³Assistant Professor, Department of Pakistan Studies, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

Introduction:

This research paper carries the following importance about the modern beauty of Balochi poetry of Gul Khan Nasir:

1- Whatever sources Baloch poetry gets from others to build up a modern beauty. This beauty basically has been conducted; but when researcher gauges it in Gadamer's philosophy, in which conduction of anything does not remain natural.

2- Romanticism is not a worthwhile position in art, because it produces language to conduction.

3- Balochi poetry of Gul Khan's is modern in its romantic paradigm; thus it does not make it modern beauty natural.

Generally, Gul Khan had been conceived as a poet who had been influenced by surrounding on bases of intellectual empathy with concerning thing which influenced him. The empathy of intellect leads man towards oneness. Oneness makes feeling to a man whatever another lay man, in uncertain condition, feels; on the bases of empathy other man goes to feel same un-certainty in intellect plan as well as and vice-versa. (Tahir and Amin)

There was a probability to Gul Khan that he made him one with the situational circumstances and feels the anxiousness of a lay man. When he got oneness then whatever he created, they all came from his self. If the self is the source of creation then creation has been assuming into art. Thus we can make his poetic version artistic and his peculiarity of emotional attachment romantic. (Ibid)

In this paper I try to produce some question to understand the language as the medium of hermeneutical experience, language as the determination of hermeneutic object and language as the determination of hermeneutic act.

1- Language as the Medium of Hermeneutical Experience:

Primarily first we have to know the language as the medium of hermeneutic experience, because this makes paths to understand hermeneutic object and act. First question I raise is that Why Gadamer talks about the conversation in the portion of Language as the medium of hermeneutic experience?

When I go to deal with language as the medium of hermeneutic experience, I try to make an account to understand we do not conduct conversation rather according to Gadamer we fall into Conversation.

But how do we know that we do not conduct conversation? I presume each word follows other word. We seek the flow of word when we experience the conclusion. Because the phenomenon of conclusion is always there, and without experience we do not know what conclusion comes out. We do not get sure on conclusion, because we use language as a medium to make an involvement in conversation.

Thus, we get that conversation leads us. And language becomes a medium that push to fall us into conversation. Conclusively, we know we do not conduct conversation but we fall into Conversation.

Now it is time to answer the question that Why Gadamer talks about the conversation in the portion of Language as the medium of hermeneutic experience?

This question carries two answers:

Answer 1: because we use language as a medium for falling into conversation, but this position does not show to us that it constructs conversation or paths to lead it, rather the almost availability of conversation makes it possible we use language.

Answer 2: the proper understanding of subject matter is task of hermeneutics.(Gadamer.1989., pp. 385). Conversation makes understanding possible because meanings are intact in conversation, and intact meaning always obtains a subject matter which gets possible to demonstrate only through language; that is why' considering language as a medium and this medium is not presupposed.

Next question is that why do we follow this process? Because we make it our intellect need to reach at truth meaning. If we follow our intellect need there should be the horizon of proper understanding available because it makes destine of truth meaning possible probably.

Now we should follow that do we recognize the meaning when falling into conversation? For understanding this position first we have to answer some questions

1- What possibilities of understanding are available?

2- How to move towards proper understanding?

3- How do the conversation and language recognize meaning?

Answer 1: the possibilities of understanding consist on conversation but when individual discloses himself to other. (Ibid., pp. 385). Individuals reach at the point of understanding, this destination is known as genuine application of hermeneutics.

Answer 2: understanding becomes probably proper when partners are aware about the alien, because this alienation is supposed to be here. According to Gadamer “partners recognize the full value of what is alien to them”. (Ibid .pp. 387). The common dictum and diction become sources to get proper understanding, because the text does not necessarily deal with the comparison to fixed point of view of meaning, because the text does not carry a single question or meaning.

Answer 3: conversation and language recognize meaning when individual does not intend to “understand the text itself”. (Ibid. pp. 388). When interpreter intend to understand text in itself thus he reawakes text with his own meaning. And his constructed meanings become decisive for him ultimately this single decisive position gets built in force. This is a risk of text. Of course there is a conversation with text he makes. But this conversation is free from alien because of decisive mode.

2- Language as the Determination of the Hermeneutic Object:

Tradition develops beyond the written form but in the sphere of meaning.(Ibid. pp. 390). Whatever forms the tradition gets from experiences.

Thus, tradition is not a fragment piece of past.(Ibid, pp. 390). Although the tradition is involved the unique co-existence of past and present.(Ibid., pp. 390). And it is a medium of transformation of meaning between past and present. Therefore, it does not depend on retelling of anything. This makes genuine opportunities to tradition that it opens more its horizon.

We can reach to proper understanding through the hermeneutic object.

Writing is an objective quality, moreover it produces objectivity’. That is why language gets its identity from writing.(Ibid, pp. 392). In this process the tradition is only thing which is here. Therefore, no inscription is free from literature. Literature gets existence on the basis of those things

which are remaining residuary in tradition. In this sense conclusion is prevailed. But the unique form of conclusion has been created by writing. Basically as I am aware literature is the name of that creation. Because literature is an involvement and it gets its contemptuous in every period. This position intrinsically shows the fall of conversation.

If we focus, thus we get that writing is secondary in relations of language, (Ibid, pp. 392) because language is primarily not presupposed in hermeneutics. But writing has foundational reality.

We count the sharing of language itself in the pure identity of meaning is the reality of writing. But the expressions go downfall in writing thus it is the second position of writing that makes it secondary. For making experience objective we consider writing is a real phenomenon, as Gadamer says “writing is the abstract ideality of language”. (Ibid, pp. 392). Basically writing meanings are identifiable and repeatable too. In here repeatable does not mean to return in original source. Rather understanding of writing is not a repetition, meanwhile the meanings of present come out from writing and it shares them. We can conclude our position that we talk to text and we make conversation to text and these all situate in present. Thus we do direct experience and it leads us to proper understanding.

As I concern after reading Gadamer that the position of proper understanding supposes the acceptance of the alien of speech. In this situation we destine to reach meaning and speech because “meaning with a self-alienation”. (Ibid, pp, 393) To destine to the meaning and speech is called transformation back of Hermeneutics. Basically this is Hermeneutic Object that determines Language.

3- Language as the Determination of the Hermeneutic Act:

I think the producing a connection between language and understanding is a hermeneutic act. If we take understanding as a verbal or traditional phenomenon thus we find generalization form’. This generalization supposes understanding has fundamental connections with language. (Ibid, pp. 395-6). And as we know understanding is an interpretation in-itself, (Ibid, pp. 396)., because it creates a hermeneutical horizon with the meaning of text. If a man wants to develop a relation with text so he has to make a relation to text through translation. But translation supposes proper understanding should be available, because’ horizon of interpretation is required for establishing horizon of fusion. (Ibid, pp. 397). But this position gets more possible through verbal interpretation, because

interpretation is only source to involve text into conversation. Thus right language is necessary for interpretation. This does not do culmination of one single interpretation rather' interpretation concerns with text, (Ibid, pp. 397)., and what kind of interpretation, it culminates. Interpretation makes understanding explicit but it does carry the meaning of that the interpretation is a source of achieving it, rather it provides place to words.

4- The Relation of Experience and Object:

Man can know things better in his present rather past, because he makes direct experience. When man reads text he gets a present relation with text because of his conversation which he has built to text. In here present is experience, conversation is object and knowing the process of experience and conversation is act.

For Balochi Poetry Baloch has adopted a new literal beauty. But still Baloch is narrating world-view in its own perspective. In short Baloch remain stay in its own world-view. When Baloch faces and entertains itself with modernity that means it conceives its entertainment is its own world-view and it feels that it is facing its own world-view. And concerning relation which is made between its world-view to another, that makes its beauty order per se. when as a nation Baloch conceived other beauty to its own then Baloch does not keep recurrence of past because this beauty not only becomes a reality for other which got actualization others paradigm but this beauty also remains real for Baloch as a notion of new world-view.

The paradigm of differences is available between human languages and language gets unfolding in concerning limitations or paradigm. Because every language biologically an organ. Likewise mind utilizes its abilities through language. If we consider language in above mentioned cerebration thus we find vast varieties of language to make a comparative study.

When we adopt others' concept of beauty, ultimately we make it fixed with us; nonetheless we do not want to abandon the adopted beauty because it gets fixation in our paradigm. The clicked question is that do we fall into the others' beauty or have we conducted it?

In a first and ultimate case, we wriggle that we made a romance with foreign beauty and made it fix with us. So, next position is that to trace the conditions of romance what we followed, or conducted. If we do follow the conditions of romance so, in first step we are countable in the

“conduct”; in short, we conducted other’s beauty. Because there is no any plan to gauge feelings, sensibilities. Feeling and sensibilities are in a flow, which are free from any conducted background.

If we count our adopted beauty as a flow, and presume that we have fallen into the beauty of other’s, which became an intrinsically real for us as such as it is for other. But why did we fix it with the privileged thought process? Why we did not have any less privileged cerebration? May be answer is very simple to say “because we love privileged cerebration” if we find any lofty sensibility to less privileged, it could be quite possible to fall into that beauty. I think this presumed answer might become ad hoc modification of adopted conception of beauty. When we have fallen into other’s (privileged) beauty, then of the romance of it we wished to be perceived in other’s paradigm. Now the paradigm of other is not for other, but it became as such familiar and real for us. This wish effected upon us; thus, this affection makes us adjust into other’s beauty or conception of beauty.

If our presumed argument is available in above mentioned argument, then it makes romance conditional because it follows cause and effect, likewise it makes romance a cause. Philosophy of hermeneutics of Gadamer does not conceive conditional position as a “flow”, rather conduct.

In a second and ultimate case, we conceive foreign mind as more authentic and strengthen regard us. And we follow this pattern to build us strengthen. When we determine the destination to build us strengthen before made it clear that public support our efforts for making a novel beauty in literature. Notwithstanding, public presume foreign beauty aesthetically valuable and choose it for making our-self aesthetically valuable. Thus we could not abandon adopted beauty.

Basically, above mentioned beauty is clearly a conducted piece of art. First, its foundations show the de-legitimization of collectiveness, which is alive and essential foundation of our literature, which does not let individual to fold him with external world. This stand of collectiveness challenges the objectivity that individual orderly minimizes his individuality when he moves to know object.

Foreign beauty cynically an oriented thing which always needs a less privileged competitor for making its own position privileged. For making to remain its position privileged, thus concerning beauty wants to

approach natural state where individual to be able to do what he wants to do. In this stage sexuality becomes core discussion of time.

When we adopt foreign beauty thus at first stage we de-legitimize our collectiveness. We want to fold ourselves to know the external world. On the basis of objectivity we find ourselves in romanticism which is not ironically valid. Thus we conduct romance with foreign mind.

Nonetheless, we compete the western art on the basis of romanticism, thus we intend to make our novel beauty strengthen. Thus, we need to make a less privileged position; ultimately we count our own beauty traditional. We conceive ourselves natural, instinctual, sensitive and etc. to count sexual discourse as a debate of progress and development.

Conclusion:

Above mentioned discussion made it clear that we conduct beauty and language. Rather, language always falls into a tradition not in the paradigm of conduct. Because conducted position shows alienation, contrary, “to fall into” shows its own consciousness.

References:

Gadamer, Hans-Georg.(1989). Truth and Method.Second revised edition,
translated and revised by Joel Weinsheimer and Donlad G.

Marshall. London: Sheed and Ward.

Tahir, Muhammad. & Amin, Muhammad.Gul Khan Nasir as an Artistic
Poet A Discussion of Idealistic Version of Art through
Romanticism.*Unpublished*

The Significance of Second Language Learning and Teaching:

By

¹Nasir Khan, ²Dr. Faria Saeed Khan

Abstract:

Second-language acquisition or learning, is also known as L2 (non-native language) learning, is the process by which an individual acquires a non-native language. L2 learning is also the practical moot discipline constant to learning that procedure. The arena of L2 learning is a subdivision of applied linguistics. The dialect that students use is not just the result of variances amongst the dialects that they earlier learnt and the language they are learning, but it's a comprehensive dialect system, through its own organized instructions. This paper discusses such an organized instruction system that has the five stages of SLA namely speech emergence, intermediate fluency, advance fluency, early production and pre-production and Comparisons with first-language acquisition and significance of SLA in learning process.

Keywords: Native language (L1), second language acquisition (SLA), non-native language (L2)

Introduction:

Second language learning and teaching (SLA) are quite significant since ever linguistics scholars have foreseen oral communication as a pivotal discipline of Lingua Franca. Most of the learners are aware with traditional scholar inhabitants: captive school student required to “pass” a second language (often for no clear reason), college students sustaining a language requirement toward a BA in literature, new students headed overseas for university courses, as preachers or to serve as unpaid worker in the Peace Corps and comparable

¹M.Phil. scholar, Department of English Literature, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

²Associate Professor, Department of English Literature, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

organizations, and adults requiring a foreign language (L2) for professional training or professional purposes in the business world, relief organizations, armed forces, state and federal government, or the ambassadorial and intelligence services. Naturally, these learners are well-educated, literate, quite affluent, acquiring a major world language, and, the school student aside, doing so willingly. Less observable to many of us, but frequently with even more vital linguistic requirements, are the gradually increasing numbers of instinctive language students of all ages. Each year, masses are forced to cross linguistic borders to escape conflicts, dictatorial regimes, ethnic cleansing, religious persecution, famine, drought, disease, wretched poverty, and climate change. Many of these students are faced with acquiring less powerful, poor, uneducated, illiterate, frequently unwritten and irregularly taught languages. In some cases, for example, for migrant workers in USA, Europe and some parts of the Gulf countries, the target languages politically and economically are Arabic, English, Spanish, French or German. Coaching is available for those with time and money to acquire it, but many such students lack either. Not as good as, living and marginalized in a linguistic ghetto, they often have little or no approach to target language (L2) utterers, communication with who could serve as the basis for realistic second language. In some cases, involuntary students are not formed by persons moving into new linguistic areas but by influential languages coming to them. When imperialist state use military force to annex terrain, they naturally oblige the people to acquire the dialect of the occupier if they hope to have approach to political power, education or economic opportunity, often while transferring local languages (L1) to second language (L2) or even making their use prohibited. The complete picture is dubious to change anytime soon. Advanced talent in a foreign or second language (L2) will remain a serious factor in defining the educational and economic sector chances of all mentioned aspects, from the victims of occupations and colonization, to their school-age children and college students, through humanitarian aid employees and middle-class experts, to migrant labors and government and military peoples. Moreover, if the obvious serviceable reasons were not significant enough, for millions of students, especially the non-volunteers, learning a new language is inseparably bound up with generating a new identity and acculturating into the receiving society. Rarely, Second Language Acquisition (SLA) is a path to confrontation for them but in all too many dimensions, it is just essential for survival. For all these explanations and given the clear political suggestions of a

few major world languages being qualified the speakers of so many less influential ones, an accountable course of action, it appears to me, as with teaching in general, is to make sure that language teaching (LT) and learning are as socially broadminded as possible. Language Teaching (LT) alone will never reimburse for the harms that create so many language students, but at the very minimum, it should struggle not to make community inferior (Brendon, 2006)

Statement of the Problem:

Previous studies have tried to explore the significance of second language learning and teaching, but they have not elaborated its valuation during several stages. Hence this research seeks to fill this gap between the learning and acquisition of second language and pursues an approach and a guideline for SLA instructors.

Significance of Study:

Speaking is an activity which is viewed as the most important activity in learning English as Foreign Language (EFL). Communication is the skill which is the source of transferring ideas and information and speaking is one of its most explicit units. Additionally, all skills like writing, listening and reading are based on speaking. Though speaking is the most important skill, yet many students face several problems in speaking EFL and understanding other speakers' spoken sentences. To understand the significance of second language acquisition this study will help the readers in simple way.

Research Question:

What is the importance of SLA Second Language Acquisition in learning EFL English as a foreign language?

Literature Review:

Robinson (2013) in "The Routledge Encyclopedia of Second Language Acquisition (2013)" examines how to organize practical and theoretical interest in the arena of second language acquisition (SLA). In his Agenda for SLA by Robinson draws selfless insights from current research concerning communicative language teaching and an applied guide for second/foreign language teachers on how to conduct SLA. There are several parts in this encyclopedia. Part one illustrates the academic principles supporting her framework for SLA. Part two details the three stages of the agenda. The first stage allows students to become aware with the task topic and prepare difficult words meaning for the task while presenting students a rich exposure to the aimed

language via teacher's lecture. The second stage consists of major component of Pre-production. In this stage, students complete the task in pairs or small sets, and articulacy and meaning cooperation are the basic goal. The planning phase gives students some space to contemplate linguistic areas before reporting to the masses. In the next (early production) stage, students report to other colleagues about the task they have done, using the language they have prepared in the planning phase. This phase inspires students to maintain both fluency and accuracy. In the last two stages, language focus, students have a chance to focus on language through events such as consciousness-raising to grow their linguistic range. Stage three demonstrates some ways to opt this framework to some rare teaching situations, such as teaching novices and young students. The writer highlights the status of language exposure to support students build up a stock of confidence that they can use in real-time conversation. In this phase, the writer also described that how teachers in a traditional form-emphasized classroom join SLA into their teaching, including techniques to gear form-focused teaching resources toward SLA. In the appendixes, the writer elevated some valuable teaching information, such as lesson frameworks and assessment sheets.

The done-work has valuable strength. Firstly, it is a useful link between practice and research. Robinson bases his agenda on recent research in language learning: the significance of exposure to and proper use of the target language and the importance of a balance between form and meaning. Second, Robinson takes an inclusive look at the topic of SLA considering disparate teaching situations, from how to inspire young students to how to opt SLA to the outmoded form-focused classroom. Techniques and strategies are presented to handle problems usually found in the classroom. Finally, this work proposes clear setup for readers to adopt. Each chapter starts with a focus page that offers a sketch of the chapter and concludes with a summary subscribing recommendation for classroom activities (Robinson, 2013).

Similarly, Klein (1986) has given a brief description of SLA. In his book, second Language Acquisition (1986) he explores the essence of second language acquisition following the SLA stages. This 1986 textbook describes an account of the main events, concerns and practical and theoretical issues raised by second language acquisition research and, to describe the findings, the writer constituted SLA sophomores studying in several academies in the home town University. To account for homogeneity of the subjects, several

speaking measures were implemented. Based on their scores on SLA, the candidates were ranked from the highest to the lowest. Regardless of the gender of the candidates, every other subject was placed in experimented and control groups according to their scores from the top to the bottom. In conducting the study, an experimental research method was opted.

The contents used for the practical sets were cards comprising roles to be experienced in the class-based on SLA thoughts. The members in the control group did not experience and employed with SLA-based role play cards. Alternatively, they were given resources based on traditional methods and subjects speaking professional English. The test continued for three semesters through which both control and experimental groups participated in their classes twice a week. The results confirmed the variance among the groups and the positive effect of SLA oriented role play method, and EFL student's verbal skills were empirically verified accurate. But it is not essential for SLA oriented role play methods to be approved only in classroom coaching atmosphere, slightly these can be performed outside the classroom for example at visiting points and during travelling as speaking is not limited to only one classroom. Verbal articulacy needs self-confidence and it can shape up in real life environments too (Klein, 1986).

Bachman and Cohen (1998) in their book, "Interfaces between Second Language Acquisition and Language Testing Research" offer a fresh look at aspects of mutual attention to both SLA and LT research, and ways in which research in these two sectors of applied linguistics can be productively combined. An SLA description is conducted to communicate two units from the home town university. Some data is evaluated, and results revealed that there were quantitatively signified variances among mean scores of the research and controlled groups in both one-way monologue and two-way dialogue test supporting the research group and the findings support the effectiveness of utilizing SLA in English as a foreign language. In his result, the students found that SLA is a student-centered approach and learners are stimulated to practice language productively through the tasks they are ordered to accomplish. Second language learning helps the learners to practice English language in an apprehension free classroom atmosphere while working on language, mistakes are considered expected because the concentration is on fluency and improving speaking a language.

Thus, teaching and learning by practicing is not a new idea in communicative language teaching and learning methods. It is based on

the philosophy that hands-on approach positively improves a student's cognitive engagement. Events based on natural world do not inevitably need a classroom, these basically need ordinary and random place where students form groups and virtually involve themselves in those prearranged tasks. Bachman and Cohen say that new information is better unified into long term memory (LTM) and easier recovered, if tied to the natural-world activities and events (Bachman & Cohen, 1998).

Ortega (2014) "Understanding Second Language Acquisition" a book increases and decreases social, individual and universal forces, in each case evaluating the research results that have been produced across diverse formal and naturalistic contexts for second language acquisition (SLA). The book is also a practical and clear introduction to second language acquisition (SLA), written for students encountering the topic for the first time. The book took place over three years of period in the its first edition. It is the first ever book to study the philosophy of science in sequence to examine the epistemological foundations of SLA research and appraise rival theories of second language acquisition (SLA). In Foreign and Second Language Learning (SLA), the writer stated that how people acquire languages and consider its relevance for language teaching. For relevant findings the writer conducted a research. The respondents were not informed prior to the research study that the emphasis of the research was vocabulary learning. A fixed pretest activity in the form of language contextual questionnaire titled word rating sheet was managed in the class during the second week of the semester. They finalized only the pre-and post-test on the same agenda as the researcher group and were handed over a copy of the sentences on the answer sheet to read alone for ten minutes each week in place of the dictogloss task. It was seen that the control and researcher groups commenced out at parallel levels of declared vocabulary knowledge but that over the eight-week treatment there was a significant improvement in vocabulary knowledge by the researcher group. This study has verified that learners can not only build the depth and breadth of their business English vocabulary but that they engage themselves actively in the procedure and feel a sense of inspiration doing dictogloss tasks in a cooperative setting with their counterparts (Ortega in 2014).

Gass, (2013) in her work "Second Language Acquisition" has foreseen the academic and applied setbacks in the research field of second language acquisition. Sociologist, psychologists, anthropologists,

phenomenologists and linguists were pedagogically oriented and gradually involved in the determined principles of second language acquisition. The author says that after understanding these principles determined by researchers and the educational experts can easily achieve their tasks and SLA can become more effective. The book is divided in several parts; in the first part the writer presents a slight assessment of the department of state of the art of recent time of the writer. The next part, 'from the students' point of view', is divided into four focal challenges which anyone acquiring a second language is meet with, and whose solution constitutes the acquisition process. The available outline in this work offers students of linguistics and applied linguistics and anyone concerned with L2 teaching with an understanding of the essential topics in the field (Gass, 2013).

Newmeyer (1989) in his work “Linguistics: The Cambridge Survey” which is a complete outline to recent work in all aspects of applied linguistics from theory to ethnography of language, from learning language to the rational dictionary, from dialectal achievement to address analysis. Respectively all the chapters are written by professionals and eminent scholars in their field who have recognized the issues of reviewing the current issues and prospects in enough complexity for the teachers and with enough clarity for the learner. Each part is written independently, and each volume has an actual attention (Newmeyer, 1989).

Research Methodology:

Non-empirical research methodology is used in this research study. Researchers utilizing non-empirical strategies consider that reflection, individual perception, and specialist/encounter are similarly as important for information securing as exact information. This study is conducted academically as related books to the topic; significance of second language acquisition is studied to fill the gap.

Discussion and Findings:

What is Second Language Acquisition (SLA)?

Second language acquisition is teaching or learning of a second language once the first language acquisition is established. L2 acquisition (SLA) is the process of teaching or learning other languages in addition to the mother tongue (L1). For instance, a baby who speaks Pashto as L1 starts learning Urdu (L2) when s/he starts going to school,

Urdu (L2) is learnt by the process of second language acquisition. In fact, a baby can pick up a second language (L2) faster than an adult. Though the terms "Language Learning" and "Language Acquisition" are used equally by the scholars, but both terms differ. Language learning refers to the learning in the classroom. While language acquisition means acquiring the language at any way with little or no academic learning or training (Littlewood, 1984)

Stages of SLA:

There are several stages of second language acquisition mentioned by scholars in their works, here in following we discuss some of the agreed upon stages of SLA. These stages are presented by Oliveri, Judie Haynes and Stephen Krashen with 33 years of experience. In following five distinct stages of second language acquisition are described (Haynes, 2007).

Pre-Production:

The first stage of SLA may last from some hours to numerous months, liable on the student learning. During this period, new language students usually spend time on acquiring, practicing and pronouncing new vocabularies. While they might involve in self-talk, they don't generally speak the language with any real understanding or articulacy.

This first stage is contentious among language instructors. Ana Lomba disagrees that second language learners (SLA) are totally quiet while they are in this first acquiring stage. In its place, Lomba says that "speech is essential in language learning" and students shine in language learning when they apply what they acquire as they learn it.

The first stage is also called the silent period. Second language learners might have up to 1000 words in their accessible vocabulary, but they are not yet talking and using it. Some learners though repeat words and sentences utter by their instructors. They are actually not creating language but are imitating.

These new students of new language will listen considerately, and they may even be able to imitate words from the white or black board. They will be able to reply to pictures and other photographs. They can recognize and duplicate signs and activities to show understanding. Total Physical Response methods (TPRM) will work well with them.

Instructors should pay attention on listening comprehension doings and on building accessible words.

Second language learners at this first stage will need much imitation of English. They will take advantage from a friend who speaks their dialect. Remember that the school day is fatiguing for these novice students as they are overwhelmed with heeding to new language whole day (Ellis, 1997).

Early Production:

The second stage of SLA is known as Early Production. It might last up to six (6) months and learners will progress open and active words of about one thousand (1000). In this stage, learners may speak in one- or two-word expressions. They might use short language expressions that have been learnt by heart though these expressions may not always be used properly. In other words, the learners might also learn to speak some vocabularies and start forming short sayings, although they might not be grammatically accurate. In following, some suggestions are mentioned for working with learners in this second stage of learning new language:

- i. Ask closed-ended questions consist of yes/no and either/or questions.
- ii. Accept one or two-word replies.
- iii. Give learners the chance to contribute in some of the full class activities.
- iv. Usage of images and pictures to build vocabulary to support questions.
- v. Adjust content and data to the language level of English language learners (ELLs).
- vi. Provision of listening activities
- vii. Focusing on key concepts and vocabularies
- viii. Usage of simple books with expected texts and simple content materials.
- ix. Acquiring new language with tables, pie charts, bar graphs. Start to adoptive writing in new language through labeling and short phrases. Usage of a frame to support writing (Haynes, 2007).

Speech Emergence:

Third stage of SLA is in relation to speech emergence. By this third stage, students typically learn a word of up to three thousand (3,000) words, and learn to interact by using the words in short sentences, questions and phrases, such as “May I go to washroom”? Again, they might not be grammatically accurate, but this is a central stage during which students gain good comprehension and start writing and reading in their second language (L2). English language learners (ELLs) will also start little conversations with fellows. The learners will understand simple stories delivered in class with the help of visual pictures. They will also excel to do some contented task with instructor support. Here are some simple tasks they can perform comfortably:

- i. Sound out stories phonetically.
- ii. Read short, improved texts in gratified area subjects.
- iii. Wide-ranging graphic organizers with word series.
- iv. Understand and reply to questions about graphs and charts.
- v. Match words to their definitions.
- vi. Study placards with content area words.
- vii. Contribute in pair and choral reading activities.
- viii. Write and illustrate puzzles.
- ix. Understand instructor explanations and two-step guidelines.
- x. Make up short stories based on personal understanding.
- xi. Write in dialogue periodicals.

Dialogue periodicals are discussions between the instructors and the learners. They are especially cooperative with English language learners (ELL). Learners can write about issues that interest them and continue at their own pace and level. They have an opportunity to express their ideas and thoughts ("What's the Hardest Language to Learn?". Zidbits. Retrieved 29 December (2017).

Intermediate Fluency:

The fourth stage of SLA is intermediate fluency. At this fourth stage, which might last for a year or more than year after speech emergence, students typically have words as many as six thousand (6,000) words. They frequently learn the capability to interconnect in writing and speech using more compound phrases and sentences. This vital stage is also when students start thinking in their second language (SLA), which supports them to gain more ability in speaking it. For instance, they will ask something to clarify what they are acquiring in class.

These English language learners (ELL) will be capable to work in grade level science and math classes with some instructor support. Understanding of social studies and English literature material is swelling. At this fourth stage, learners will use plans from their native language (L1) to acquire material in English. Learners writing at this fourth stage will commit many mistakes as ELLs try to clarify the intricacy of English grammar and sentence structure. Many learners might be interpreting written assignments from native language. They should be anticipated to produce what they have acquired and to make implications from that learning. This is the time for instructors to pay some attention on learning strategies. Learners at this fourth stage will also be able to realize more multipart concepts (Haynes, 2007).

Advanced Fluency:

The fifth stage of SLA is advanced fluency. It takes most students at least two years to reach this fifth stage, and then up to ten (10) years to gain full command on the second language in all its complications and nuances. Second language learners (SLA) need ongoing chances to engage in conversations and express themselves in their new language, to uphold articulacy in it. The key for acquiring a new language and evolving talent in speaking and writing that language is constancy and practice. A learner must talk to others in the new language daily to build their confidence and fluency. Further, Haynes says it is important for learners to continue to work with a classroom instructor on exact content area related to the new language such as, social studies, history and writing (Haynes, 2007)

Comparisons with First-Language Acquisition:

There is a big difference between adults and children to acquire new language. In the following, it is categorized in several steps.

Children are still emerging their brains while mature has settled minds and mature regarding their first language (L1) that turns their rational and speaking qualities. Though some adult non-native dialect students reach very higher levels of ability, enunciation inclines to be non-native. This absence of native enunciation in mature students is explained by the serious period supposition. When a student's speech plateaus, it is called as petrification (Cook, 2008).

Some mistakes that non-native dialect students commit in their speech for instance, Urdu talkers learning English might ask "Is raining" rather than "It is raining", skipping the theme of the expression. This kind of impact of the first language (L1) on the second language is called as Negative Language Transfer (NLT). Persian talkers acquiring English, though, do not frequently commit the similar mistake of leaving out "it" in "It is raining." This is somewhat because of impersonal and pronominal expression theme can be avoided. The Persian talker considers using a pronominal expression theme when talking English is a sample of Positive Language Transfer (PLT). It is imperative to note that not all mistakes are committed in same ways; even two persons with the same native language acquiring the same second language still have the potential to use different aspects of their natural language. Similarly, these same two persons might develop near-native articulatory in several forms of grammar (Chang, 2012).

Similarly, when masses learn an L2, the way they express views in their native language changes in indirect ways. These variations can be with any dimension of language, from articulation and grammar to signs the students make and the language features they incline to notice. For instance, Persian talkers who spoke English as a second language pronounced the /t/ sound in Persian inversely from monolingual Persian talkers. This way of variation in articulation has been originated even at the commencement of non-native dialect acquisition; for instance, English talkers utter the p, t and k sounds, as well as English vowels, inversely after they start to acquire German. These effects of the non-native language on the first led Vivian Cook to suggest the idea of multi-competence, which realizes the different languages a person speaks not as separate schemes, but as connected schemes in their attention (Cook, 2008).

Conclusion:

Second language acquisition (SLA) through an organized instruction system is essential in this modern era than ever before and is more energetic than even several language instructors' gain. Inopportunately, what we learn about language learning is not making it to conventional teachers who are involved in it. For second language acquisition (SLA), one can choose these five stages namely pre-production, early production, speech emergence, intermediate fluency to advanced fluency to adjust speech to that level. Not only can learners gain the confidence they require, but they can move to the next level of

progress. Language researches demonstrate that SLA advances brain function and excites action, because, after learning a new language, one begins to see contacts he didn't see earlier since all the languages approach the world in a dissimilar way. Consequently, one has the chance to recognize the world from the viewpoint of other culture in society and advance a better gratitude of human society in all its diversity.

References:

- Bachman, L. F., & Cohen, A. D. (Eds.), (1998) *Interfaces between Second Language Acquisition and Language Testing Research* Cambridge University Press
- Chang, Charles B. (2012). "Rapid and Multifaceted Effects of Second-language learning on First-language Speech Production" *Journal of Phonetics* 40 (2): 249–268.
- Cook, Vivian (2016). (Cook, 2016). Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.
- Ellis, Rod (1997). *Second Language Acquisition*, Oxford
Introductions to Language Study, Oxford, New York:
 Oxford University Press.
- Gass, S. M. (2013). *Second language acquisition: An introductory course*. Routledge, 30
- Haynes, Judie (2007). *Getting Started with English Language Learners: How Educators Can Meet the Challenge*, Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Littlewood, W (1984). *Foreign and second language learning: Language Acquisition Research and its Implications for the classroom*. Cambridge University Press
- Ortega, L. (2014). *Understanding second language acquisition*, Routledge
- Robinson, P. J. (Ed.). (2013), *The Routledge Encyclopedia of Second Language Acquisition*. Routledge
- Klein, W. (1986), *Second language acquisition* Cambridge University Press
- Van den Branden, K. (2012). *Task-based language education*, The Cambridge guide to pedagogy and practice in second language teaching
- Wang, W. S. Y. (1991). *Linguistics: The Cambridge Survey*, Volume 3. *Language: Psychological and Biological Aspects*. Frederick J. Newmeyer. *American Anthropologist*, 93(1), 175-176.

Delimitation of Local Government Constituencies Seriously Affects the Equal Suffrage and Representation:

A Case Study of Quetta Metropolitan Corporation

By

¹Nasrullah, ²Dr. Syed Ainuddin

Abstract:

Local Government is a worldwide phenomenon to day. It is generally found that in countries where Local Government is responsible only to the higher tier of government it has very little leeway to mobilize the people; Examples may include that of an authoritarian political system where local government remains solely accountable to the central government rather than to the local residents. Delimitation is the important step in a democratic process of the country and this is also universally recognized right of all citizen of the country to have equal right to be elected and to be voter for any elected institution. The delimitation also determines that how representative and fair election was. Pakistan is the signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) codified this principle in article 25(b), which provides for the principle of equality of votes. Also, paragraph 21 of General Comment 25 (which is the authoritative interpretation of the ICCPR) states that the vote of one elector should be equal to the vote of another; the drawing of electoral boundaries and the method of allocating votes should not distort the distribution of voters or discriminate against any group and should not exclude or restrict unreasonably the right of citizens to choose their representatives freely. Pakistan ratified the ICCPR in 2010. The objective of this research paper is to evaluate the representation of population of

¹Ph. D Scholar, Department of Disaster Management and Development studies
university of Balochistan Quetta Pakistan (nasrullah00@yahoo.com)

²Associate Professor, Chairperson, Department of Disaster Management and
Development studies University of Baluchistan-Pakistan. (syed.ainuddin77@gmail.com)

provincial head quarter in Metropolitan Corporation as equal representation and equal suffrage. The delimitation of Local Government institution in Balochistan seriously affecting the right of equal suffrage of equal representation, there are constituencies having more than ten registered votes from other constituencies in same metropolitan of Quetta provincial head quarter of Balochistan

Keywords: Balochistan, Local Government, Registered Votes, Election Commission. Delimitation, Quetta Metropolitan

Introduction:

Democracy is a system of government, which provides an opportunity to the people to play an active role in politics, and allow the people to take part in government in an institutionalized way where the fundamental decisions are being made for them

In a developing political system a spate of new trends emerge. In which decentralization is one of the most important dimensions of the political system of today. Democratization of the political system means steps toward installing a government by the consent of the governed. The decentralization is the best way to get the consent of governed in policy matters and bringing the administration closer to the people at the grass roots level. Local Government is a worldwide phenomenon today. It is generally found that in countries where Local Government is responsible only to the higher tier of government it has very little leeway to mobilize the people; Examples may include that of an authoritarian political system where local government remains solely accountable to the central government rather than to the local residents.

The term local self-Government is connected with mainly two aspects- Governance and Development, The concept of governance is closely associated with decentralization as it is concerned with power and authority. Local self-government denotes the right and the ability of local authorities, within the limits of the law, to regulate and manage a substantial share of public affairs under their own responsibility and in the interests of the local population.

Councils shall exercise this right or assemblies composed of members freely elected by secret ballot on the basis of direct, equal, universal suffrage, and which may possess executive organs responsible to them.

Local Government system is the bases for a democratic system and also the key to provide the democratic and good governance in regard to getting the sustainable services at local level (IFES)

Delimitation is the important step in a democratic process of the country and this is also universally recognized right of all citizen of the country to have equal right to be elected and to be voter for any elected institution. The delimitation also determines that how representative and fair election was. Pakistan is the signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) codified this principle in article 25(b), which provides for the principle of equality of votes. Also, paragraph 21 of General Comment 25 (which is the authoritative interpretation of the ICCPR) states that the vote of one elector should be equal to the vote of another; the drawing of electoral boundaries and the method of allocating votes should not distort the distribution of voters or discriminate against any group and should not exclude or restrict unreasonably the right of citizens to choose their representatives freely. Pakistan ratified the ICCPR in 2010.

Delimitation practices are also codified in the Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters adopted by the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission), adopted in October 2002. The Code suggest that delimitation should be done impartially; without detriment to national minorities; taking account of the opinion of a committee, the majority of whose members are independent and should preferably include a geographer, a sociologist and a balanced representation of the parties and, if necessary, representatives of national minorities. Other key guidelines given in the code are equal voting power through the even distribution of seats among constituencies, which should be applicable at least to elections to lower houses of parliament and regional and local councils. The code also proposes criteria for the allocation of seats to constituencies. These can be population or number of registered voters, but with a variation of not more than 10 percent. The distribution of seats

must be reviewed at least every 10 years, preferably outside election periods.

Balochistan as province was the first province to introduce the Local Government Act 2010 after the dissolution of Local Government bodies constituted under the 2002 ordinance. According to the Balochistan Local Government Act 2010 whole province was administratively divided in to Urban and Rural areas and for each area the bodies were determined, for the urban areas as the metropolitan, corporations, municipalities and town committees and for the rural areas District and Union councils were introduced. These institutions were further divided in to Wards at lower level and each ward is supposed to elect their representative for the mentioned local government body (Balochistan Local Government Act 2010). Election Commission of Pakistan is responsible for the election of these democratic local level institutions

Methodology for the Study:

Keeping the assessment, time to time evaluation of local government seats, changes in the constituencies' demographic areas, this study was designed to investigate that parameter which reflects & highlight the importance of voters' rights & to determine the weight-age & importance of their vote for Local Government institutions of the province of Balochistan and focused on Quetta Metropolitan corporation. The data were collected through primary & secondary sources & is presented in tabulated form with graphic illustration

Result and Discussion:

Legal provision of Delimitation of Constituencies in Pakistan:

For the delimitation of National and provincial assemblies Pakistan has specific law The delimitation of constituencies act 1974, The constitution of Pakistan 1973 has mentioned that the local government is the provincial subject and each province has to develop and pass their own local government specific laws (Constitution of Pakistan The key criteria for delimitation in provincial laws demand geographic firmness and contiguity and more or less uniform population. However, not without a

limitation the provincial government has power to neglect the basic requirement and draw the constituencies for local government

Local Government Institutions in Balochistan:

According to Local Government Act 2010, the following local councils shall be constituted: - (a) A Union Council for each Union; (b) A District Council for each District; (c) A Municipal Committee for each Municipality; (d) A Municipal Corporation for each City; (e) A Metropolitan Corporation for the Capital City. (2) Government may, by notification, declare an area: - (a) comprising a village or a number of villages having, as far as possible, an aggregate population between 7000 and 15000, excluding its urban areas and the cantonment areas, to be a Union Council ; (b) comprising the area of a revenue district, excluding its urban areas and the cantonment areas, to be a District Council; (c) comprising an urban area having a population exceeding 15000 but not exceeding one lac to be a Municipal Committee; (d) comprising an urban area having a population exceeding one lac but not exceeding five lac to be a Municipal Corporation; and (e) comprising an urban area having population exceeding five lac to be a Metropolitan Corporation. ((Balochistan Local Government Act 2010)

According to Balochistan Local Government and Rural Development Department, Balochistan province is administratively divided in to 32 districts and these districts has 7190 local government elected institutions including one Metropolitan, four municipal corporations, 54 municipal committees, 5498 district rural union councils, 635 district union councils 1057 urban wards.(LGRD)

Composition of Local Government Institutions in Balochistan:

In rural councils the member of district council will consist on the numbers of Union councils each union council voters will elect on member for district council, the representatives of religious minority, labor/peasant and women will be indirectly elected for the district councils.

Union Councils: Each union council will consist on seven to fifteen general members determined by the population 1000 to 1500 with marginalized adjustment of 100 in the lower or upper stages and each union council will have representation of women, Labor and peasant and these members will be indirectly elected by the elected member of union councils of area.

Urban Councils:

Under the Balochistan Local Government Act the Urban Council comprises Municipal committee, Municipal Corporation and Metropolitan, each municipal committee will have eight to thirty six general members the variation of membership is depend on the population of the area, population from 2000 to 2500 will have one representative with marginal adjustment of 200 in the lower and upper stage, representative of women. Peasant, workers and non-Muslims will be included as affirmative action for deprived segment of the society.

The Municipal corporations will consist of 30 to 50 general members, population among 3500 to 10000 with 500 adjustments with upper and lower will have one representative in council representatives of non-Muslims, women, peasant and workers will also be given representation. In Balochistan only one Metropolitan Corporation is there in provincial capital of Balochistan where according to law 50 to 70 members determined by the population 10000 and 20000 with a marginal adjustment of 1000 in the lower and upper stage the representatives of Non-Muslims, Women, Peasant and Workers will also join them as member through indirect election.

Metropolitan Corporation Quetta:

Quetta Metropolitan Corporation is only one urban metropolitan in Balochistan at provincial headquarter, the metropolitan Figure 1. Shows that the metropolitan consist on 58 wards and total registered voters are 364142 in which women voters are 152171 and male voters are 211971. If the equal representation is ensured and all the registered voters are divided in to 58 constituencies then each local government constituency should have 6278 registered voters, but the situation of delimitation is different in

Quetta Metropolitan. The data also exhibits that there are 28 wards of metropolitan that have less than 5000 registered voters in which 5 wards have less than 2500 registered voters the lowest number of registered voters is 1900 voters in this category this category of wards are about 50 percent representatives in Quetta metropolitan. The next slot is 21 wards that have less than 10000 registered voters in which 5 each wards having 5000 to 6000 and 6000 to 7000 registered voters 6 wards have 7000 to 8000, 3 wards are wards that have 8000 to 9000 and 2 wards having 9000 to 10000 registered voters. These two categories of wards have variation of registered voters from 1814 the lowest one and the 9325 is the upper one. The data also mentions the 9 wards that have more those 10000 registered voters in which 7 wards having registered voters more than 10000 and less than 15000 voters. Remaining 2 wards, which have the highest registered voters, are ward no 50 and 58 and they subsequently having 19371 and 26664 registered voters.

The variations of registered voters of Quetta Metropolitan Corporation is seriously violating the Local Government Act 2010 and universally recognized right of all citizen of the country to have equal right to be elected and to be voter for any elected institution, this delimitation of electoral constituencies also violate the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights ICCPR paragraph 21 of General Comment 25 (which is the authoritative interpretation of the ICCPR) states that the vote of one elector should be equal to the vote of another; the drawing of electoral boundaries and the method of allocating votes should not distort the distribution of voters or discriminate against any group and should not exclude or restrict unreasonably the right of citizens to choose their representatives freely. Pakistan ratified the ICCPR in 2010.

The reasons of this variation may be the political interventions of different political parties to create constituencies for their electoral candidates to become the member of metropolitan easily and monopolize this urban local council in representation, election of mayor and deputy mayor, reserve seats for women. Non-Muslims, peasant and workers, and also monopolize the distribution of resources for the municipal services and development.

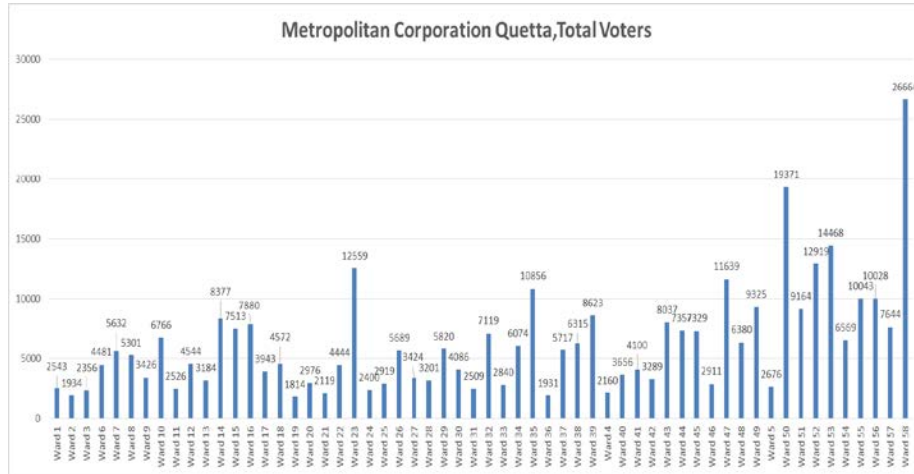


Figure:1.

Source: Election Commission of Pakistan

Wards having than less of 5000 Registered Voters:

The figure 2 reflects that there is huge variation among local level constituencies; the lowest constituency is consisting of 1900 voters. The Balochistan Local Government Act provides the criterion that there will be one member determined by the population 10000 and 20000 with a marginal adjustment of 1000 in the lower and upper stage, But the delimitation of current wards shows that there are 28 wards have less than 5000 voters and within this 28 wards there is again variation of registered voters, with in 28 wards who have less than 5000 registered voters 5 wards have less than 2500 registered voters. Eleven wards of the same body falls between 2500 to 3000 registered voters, the number of registered voters in other 7 wards are between 3000 to 4000 registered voters. The remaining 6 wards among 28 wards have registered voters among 4000 to 5000.

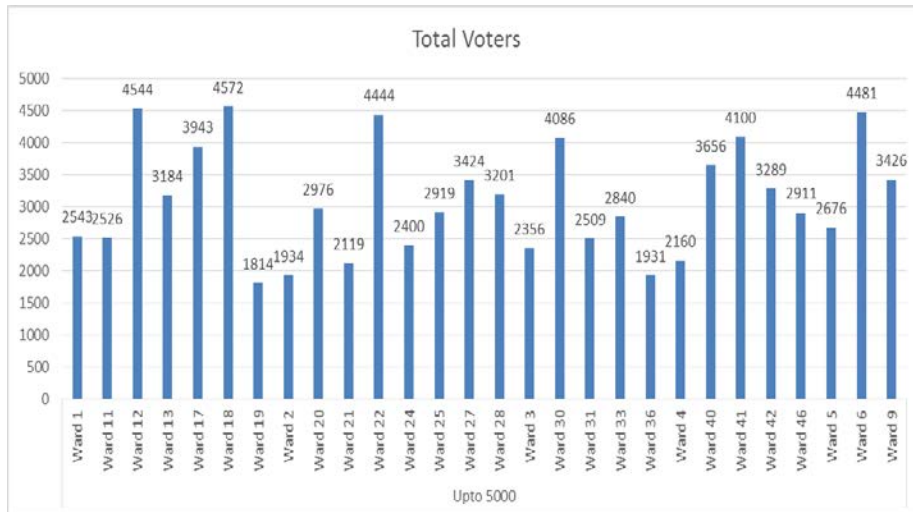


Figure 2.

Source: Election commission of Balochistan

Wards having Registered Voters from 5000 to 10000

Figure 3, shows the result that there are 21 wards of Quetta Metropolitan that falls between 5000 to 10000 registered voters, among these 21 wards there are 5 wards having registered voters from 5000 to 6000, further 5 wards consist of registered voters from 6000 to 7000 in same metropolitan of Quetta. The numbers of wards having registered voters 7000 to 8000 in metropolitan are 6, the wards consist of registered voters 8000 to 9000 are 3, and the registered voters 9000 to 10000 wards are 2.

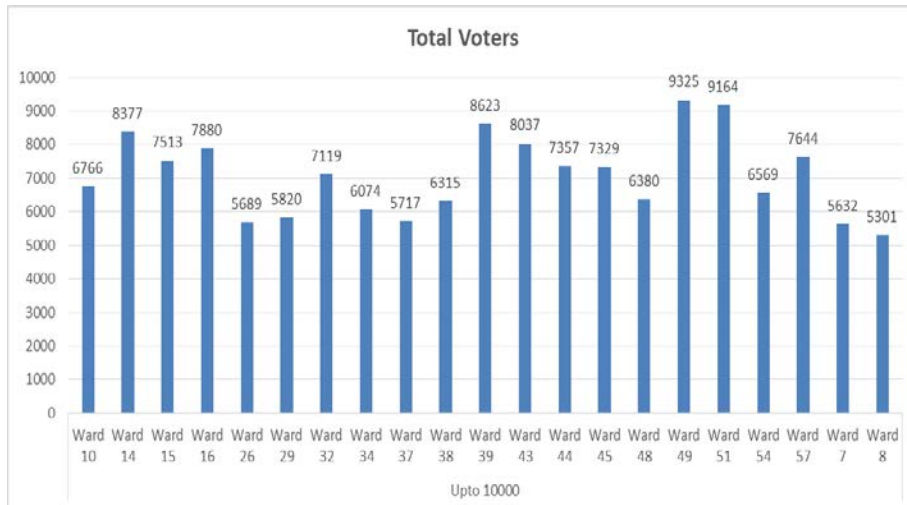


Figure: 3

Source: Election commission of Balochistan

Wards having registered voters more than 10000 to 26664:

The figure 3 reflects that there are nine constituencies of Quetta Metropolitan who have more than 10000 registered voters in which 7 constituencies have among 10000 to 15 000 registered voters and 2 constituencies are more than 15000 registered voters. The ward no 50 of Quetta Metropolitan have 19371 registered voters and Ward no 58 which is highest registered voters 26664 among the 58 wards of Quetta Metropolitan Corporation.

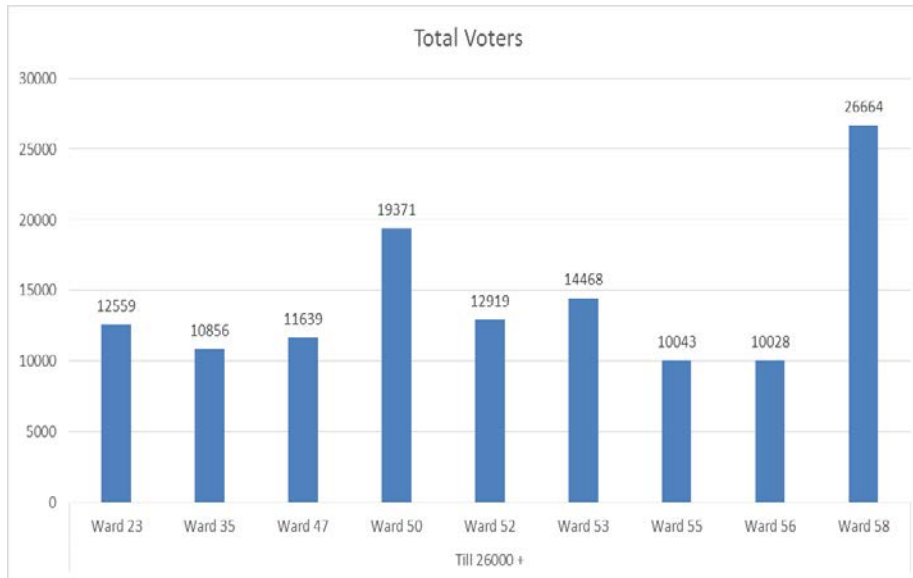


Figure: 4

Source: Election commission of Balochistan

Recommendations:

1. The Government of Balochistan should immediately establish A delimitation commission and in the Term of Reference of commission to review the current delimitation and on the bases of censuses result and by ensuring the equal suffrage and equal representation draw a Comprehensive report.
2. The Local Government Department ensure the implementation of delimitation commission and draw the limitation of election constituencies of Urban and Rural local council on the equal bases
3. The election Commission of Pakistan should take steps to ensure the Implementation of delimitation commission recommendations in the province of Balochistan

Table 1. Wards and voters of Quetta Metropolitan

Ward Name	Total Voters	Female Voters	Male Voters
Ward 1	2543	1153	1390
Ward 2	1934	880	1054
Ward 3	2356	1064	1292
Ward 6	4481	1953	2528
Ward 7	5632	2515	3117
Ward 8	5301	2527	2774
Ward 9	3426	1609	1817
Ward 10	6766	2964	3802
Ward 11	2526	1139	1387
Ward 12	4544	2162	2382
Ward 13	3184	1425	1759
Ward 14	8377	3721	4656
Ward 15	7513	3374	4139
Ward 16	7880	3461	4419
Ward 17	3943	1709	2234
Ward 18	4572	2040	2532
Ward 19	1814	653	1161
Ward 20	2976	1177	1799

Ward 21	2119	902	1217
Ward 22	4444	1860	2584
Ward 23	12559	4502	8057
Ward 24	2400	980	1420
Ward 25	2919	1287	1632
Ward 26	5689	2567	3122
Ward 27	3424	1491	1933
Ward 28	3201	1337	1864
Ward 29	5820	2501	3319
Ward 30	4086	1744	2342
Ward 31	2509	1117	1392
Ward 32	7119	2960	4159
Ward 33	2840	1210	1630
Ward 34	6074	2483	3591
Ward 35	10856	4923	5933
Ward 36	1931	723	1208
Ward 37	5717	2239	3478
Ward 38	6315	2606	3709
Ward 39	8623	3032	5591
Ward 4	2160	998	1162
Ward 40	3656	1339	2317
Ward 41	4100	1491	2609

Ward 42	3289	1369	1920
Ward 43	8037	3280	4757
Ward 44	7357	3291	4066
Ward 45	7329	2984	4345
Ward 46	2911	1346	1565
Ward 47	11639	5022	6617
Ward 48	6380	2688	3692
Ward 49	9325	3976	5349
Ward 5	2676	1219	1457
Ward 50	19371	7878	11493
Ward 51	9164	3847	5317
Ward 52	12919	5070	7849
Ward 53	14468	5556	8912
Ward 54	6569	2799	3770
Ward 55	10043	4144	5899
Ward 56	10028	4050	5978
Ward 57	7644	3292	4352
Ward 58	26664	10542	16122

Source: Election Commission of Pakistan

References:

Balochistan Local Government Act 2010

Balochistan Local Government and Rural Development Department

Constitution of Pakistan 1973

Delimitation Act 1974

Election Commission of Pakistan

International Convention on civil and Political Rights

International Foundation for Electoral System

Pakistan Visionary Forum, Islamabad-Pakistan

United Nation Development Programme UNDP

Enhancing the Effectiveness of E-Learning Implementation in Government Boys Colleges: (Case Study of Quetta)

By

¹Ali Jan, ²Imam Dad

Abstract:

The research aims to implement E-Learning System in Government Boys Colleges of Quetta in the scope of globalization with the assistant of technology evolution, electronic learning becomes popular more and more. A lot of academic foundations provide many courses to their students among electronic media. By the time e-learning become more and more complicated, and many problems have occurred. E-learning providers compete to provide a good learning environment by gaining improvements to their systems. This issue is the key for e-learning quality that leads to satisfied products. In this paper, I will give a brief overview about e-learning and I will list some key factors for gaining quality in e-learning system. E-learning become more effective and more efficient with the web technologies improvements, so I will focus here on developing learning systems as an online service through Web Based or Web Technology.

Keywords: E-learning, student, Technology, Computer, expectancy, learning style, Instruction, Network, Hypertext, Learn, Electronic.

Introduction:

The term E-learning currently is used for describing usage of computer learning for supporting learning. Several other synonyms have been used for describing same phenomenon. These include computer-assisted instruction, computer based learning, electronic learning, technology-enhanced learning and learning technology, technology based learning, internet-based learning, web based learning, web based instructions, network learning, online learning, distributed learning and

¹M.Phil. scholar, Department of Computer Science, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

²Lecturer, Department of Computer Science, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

distance learning (Khan, 2005; Romiszowaki, 2004) The rise of the new age within the area of education is recognized by E-Learning. It acknowledges challenges of diversity that exists within learners and programs of learning. The instructions and acknowledgement in E-learning can be delivered through electronic medium like internet, extranet, intranet and hypertext documents (Govindasamy, 2002).

Nobody can deny that people need to increase their knowledge due to globalization. Some of them learn for their career and some do it for fun. Over the last few decades, a new technology has started to spread out. This technology gives people an opportunity to learn wherever they are, or whenever they want. E-learning is a new method to learn or teach through computer; it typically can be done through connecting people to a network and starting lessoning online (Dewhurst *et al*, 2000).

According to Dewhurst *et al* (2000), E-learning is a process of linking people to a network or other devices to improve their knowledge. This means that all the interaction between the learner and teacher will take place on the internet without the need for physical closeness. In fact, E-learning has many advantages. It helps people who find group lessons frustrating to overcome this problem ((Kostic-Bobanovic & Dujmovic, n.d.)It also helps nervous people who do not like to speak in front of others to be comfortable while learning and expressing themselves((Eger & Petrtyl, 2012)

Some like to get individual attention, but the teacher may have no time in class to respond, so e-learning may provide people with this special attention ((Kostic-Bobanovic & Dujmovic, 2011)E-learning also allows people to enjoy their time and enjoy home comforts while studying((Fung & Yuen, n.d.)emphasize that e-learning provide people with a safe and comfortable environment that helps them to concentrate well.

E-Learning Brief History:

At the beginning of 20th century distances education programs technically provided in many European universities. In the late of 1950s the style of teaching changed by the impact of technology. Television and radio were used to broadcast lessons to a large number of classrooms in the same time. In the early 1980s, e-mail was used to help in effective learning and the early years in 1990s internet helped e-learning by appearing of integrated and online systems and technology. Nowadays, open universities using the e-learning systems in their education.

E-learning Definition:

Electronic learning is a new term that refers to the communication networks being internationally used as well as information technology in the education process (Naidu,2006), whereas the teachers and students are not in the same place.

There are many terms related to distance education such as: online learning, virtual learning, distributed learning and network and web-based learning, but the term E-learning is more general (Naidu, 2006), because it consists of two words: “electronic” which means any electronic tool or medium that could be used in education, and the word learning which refers to the studying methods.

Problem Statement:

The research main aimed to measure the effectiveness and usage of -E-Learning modules and identify the factors that may impact on eLearning effectiveness. The research also aimed to study the critical factors involved in perceived effectiveness of E-Learning and highlight importance in Quetta’s colleges by the E-Learner. (Afifa Suhail)

General Objective:

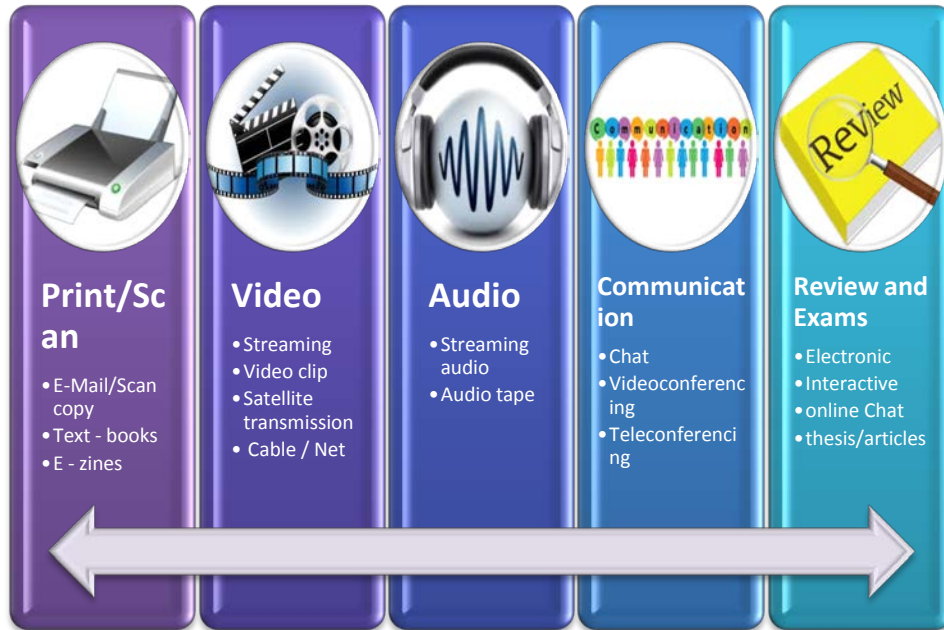
The objective of concern study existed to create the effect of E-Learning on Quetta District College’s performance.

E-Learning Types are:

E - Learning comes in varieties of types such as,

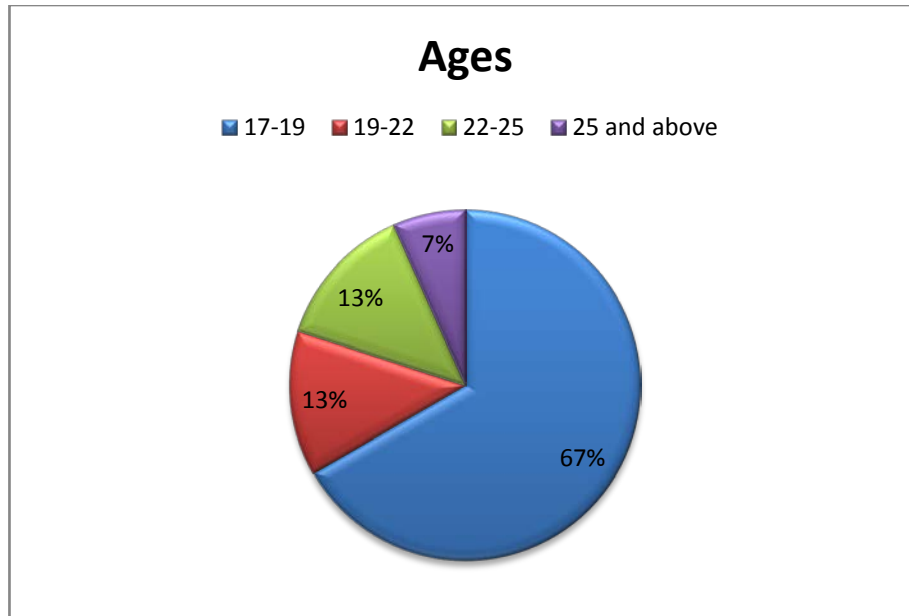
- face-to-face meetings
- Blended Learning
- Synchronous
- Asynchronous
- Instructor-led group
- Self-study
- Self-study with subject matter expert
- Web-based
- Computer-based (CD-ROM)
- Video/audio tape

The above mentioned are the most basic types of E-learning that provide the learner with quality and comfort. However, they can be grouped into five categories as shown in the figure down (website: www.worldwidelearn.com).

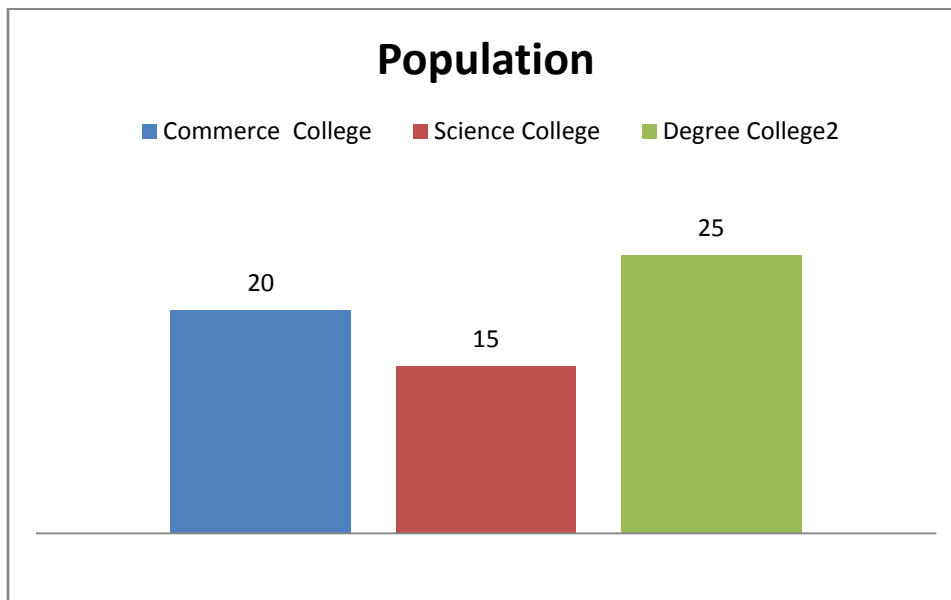


Survey Background:

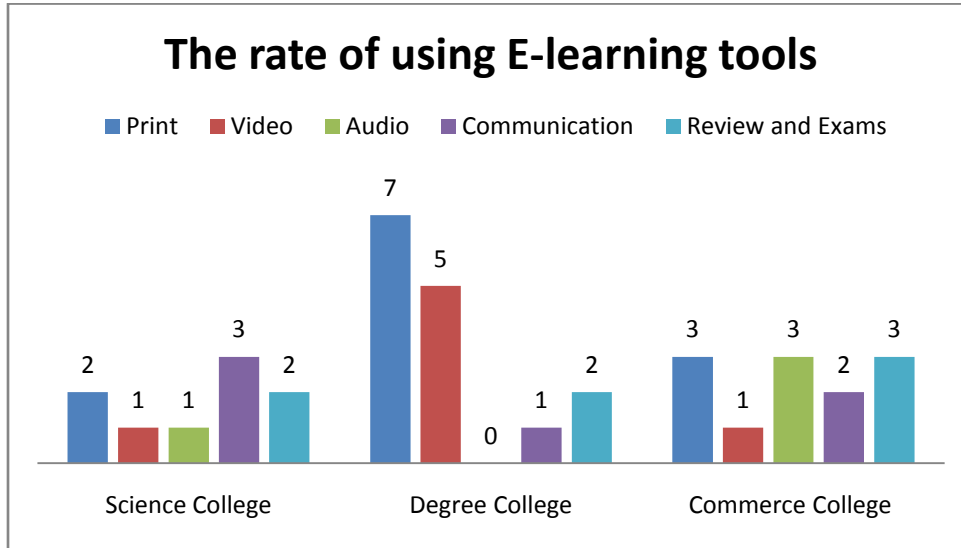
A survey is conducted on 20 students randomly of different ages and from different educational institutes. The survey did not attempt to address a particular group or people, but it is conducted based on the acquaintances of the author from relatives and peers. However, the author made sure that the respondent is familiar with E-learning before handing in the survey. The survey was given to the respondents in hand. Most of them are filled instantaneously in about 10 up to 15 minutes.



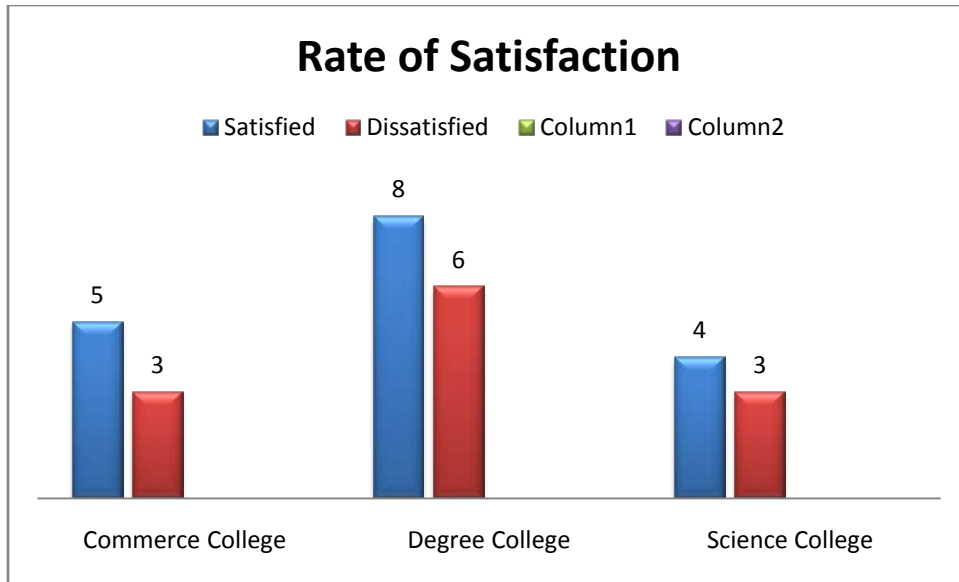
This pie chart explains the age group of the respondents. The biggest portions of the respondents (67%) are between 17 and 19. 26 % of the respondents are divided equally into two groups: 13 % between 19-22 and another 13 % between 22-25. The least portion of respondents have ages 25 and above.



The bar chart shows the different Colleges that the respondents belong to. The majority of the surveyed people come from **Degree College** (25 Students), while the other 15 students come from **Science College** and **Commerce College** (20 students).



The above bar diagram shows the frequency of using different tools of E-learning materials among students from different Colleges. The chart shows that the least tools used are those which belong to communication, audio, and review and exams categories. However, the most tools used are those that fall in the print category. Video category is moderately used among students.



The last bar chart explains how many students are satisfied with the use of E-learning materials. In general, almost all students from different Colleges are satisfied.

Methodology (Framework):

The research will employ secondary research method and case studies will be used to develop the framework for e-learning system. The previous researchers will be studied in detail and various frameworks will be evaluated which have been already developed in other countries. Keeping in view the framework for e-learning systems implemented in other countries and assessing the strengths and weaknesses of these a framework will be proposed for Quetta to developing e-learning system.

Conclusion:

The research has been conducted to stand on the popularity of E-learning among learners from different education institutions. The research shows that learners are generally satisfied with the use of e-learning materials even though not all e-learning types are equally popular among respondents. For example, communication, audio, and review E-learning tools are almost unusable by all the respondents. I think that as E-learning tools become more popular, people will get more and more benefits and improvement.

References:

- Dewhurst, D., Macleod, H. and Norris, T. (2000): "Independent student learning aided by computers: an acceptable alternative to lectures?", *Computers and Education*, 35, 223 – 241.
<https://myzu.zu.ac.ae/science/article/pii/S0360131500000336>
- Eger, L., & Petrtyl, J. (2012).e-learning courses and the potential of viral marketing. *Technologia Vzdělávání*, 20(6), 1-11. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1319797089?accountid=15192>
- Fung, H. N. H., & Yuen, A. H. K. (2006). *Utilization of E-learning technology in higher education*. (). Hershey: IGI Global. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/192333345?accountid=15192>
- Kostic-Bobanovic, M., & Dujmovic, M., M.Sc. (2011).The importance of E-learning for part-time students.*Ekonomika Istrazivanja*, 24(1), 632-638. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/993159184?accountid=15192>
- Sanders, D. W., & Morrison-Shetlar, A. (2001).Student attitudes toward web-enhanced instruction in an introductory biology course.*Journal of Research on Computing in Education*, 33(3), 251-262. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/274756429?accountid=15192>
- Websites:<http://www.worldwidelearn.com/elearning-essentials/elearning-types.htm>

Trump So-Called South Asia Strategy: Policy Option for Pakistan:

By

¹Muhammad Maqbool Khan, ²Dr. Muhammad Usman Tobawal, ³Nazir Ahmed Kasi

Abstract:

US administration always looks down upon Pakistan suspecting its action in eliminating terrorist networks and their sanctuaries. Pakistan has repeatedly denied allegations and has announced stronger counter-terrorism measures in the form of military operations and stepping up border management along the shared border with Afghanistan and Iran. Despite all these, US President Donald Trump in his August 21, 2017 policy speech warned Pakistan to eradicate alleged terrorist safe havens from its soil or be ready for the consequences. The new US policy heap blame on Pakistan and draw India deeper into Afghanistan without addressing the competing interests of several other regional powers. In a firm and comprehensive response to America's new strategy, Pakistan has outright rejected Trump's allegations and insinuations that ignore its sacrifices in the war against terror and belittle its efforts for peace in Afghanistan. Recounting Pakistan efforts to fight terrorism, promote peace in Afghanistan and endure the blowback effects of the conflict in Afghanistan, it rightly called for the elimination of safe havens in Afghanistan where terrorist attacks were being launched against Pakistan. It must understand that a solution to the Afghan conundrum is not possible without the unqualified support of Pakistan. Nevertheless, Pakistan must strive to avoid a strategic collision with the world's only superpower.

Keywords: Pakistan, Afghanistan, US, Taliban, India, terrorism, war on terror, Taliban, operations, peace.

Introduction:

It remains disgusting that US administration always looks down upon Pakistan suspecting its action in eliminating terrorist networks and their sanctuaries. (Habib Yasir) Pakistan has repeatedly denied allegations that it

¹PhD Scholar, NDU, Islamabad

²Director, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

³Assistant Professor, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

has supported Haqqani militants, and has announced stronger counter-terrorism measures in the form of military operations and stepping up border management along the shared border with Afghanistan and Iran. Pakistan launched lethal operations including Rah-e-Nijat, Rah-e-Rast, Zarb-e-Azb, Khyber 1-through-4 and on-going Radd-ul-Fassad reclaiming its land from TTP and their allied groups. (Ibid) These ground offensive and air strikes worked well in booting out senior leadership of TTP from FATA and other parts of the country. (Ibid) IDPs surged as a result of these operations which created a humanitarian crisis in Pakistan. Despite all these, the Trump administration, in June, reportedly discussed expansion of drone strikes, redirecting or withholding some aid to Pakistan, and perhaps eventually downgrading its status as a major non-Nato ally. Although Pak-US relations were already tense, the tensions worsened after US President Donald Trump's Aug 21 policy speech in which he warned Pakistan to eradicate alleged terrorist safe havens from its soil or be ready for the consequences. The new US policy is certainly unfair in its characterization of the Afghan war, with its readiness to heap blame on Pakistan and its willingness to draw India deeper into Afghanistan without addressing the competing interests of several other regional powers. Merely labelling something a South Asia strategy does not automatically make it so. Indeed, it is Pakistan that appears to be seeking a true regional solution with its articulation of specific concerns, while the US approach amounts to something akin to a minus-Pakistan formula for peace. Pakistan, meanwhile, remains concerned about the destabilising effects of US meddling in the region, which could manifest in several ways: growing Indian influence in Afghanistan; an increasingly dysfunctional and hostile government in Kabul; entrenched sanctuaries for anti-Pakistan militant groups such as Jamaat-ul-Ahrar (JuA) and the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) across the Durand Line; and regional designs against CPEC. (Yusuf Huma) There are tangible questions that Pakistan needs to table everywhere to design new foreign policy. Consultations with candid friends like China, Russia, Turkey, Iran and others will help to shape it better. (Habib Yasir) These points should also be conversed with world community seeking its point of view.

Backdrop of the Trump New Strategy:

Pakistan joined the US led Capitalist bloc and became a signatory of the SEATO and CENTO to counter the hostility of its neighboring states, India and Afghanistan. (Hafiz Adnan) After this alignment, Pakistan became a vital strategic asset for the US in containing the spread of communism and emerged as its 'most allied ally'. (Ibid) In exchange,

Pakistan began to receive substantial economic and military aid from the US. (Ibid)

Following the 9/11 incident, Pakistan's geostrategic position once again became of vital importance for US government. (Ibid) Pakistan assumed the role of front line state in the War on Terror and Bush administration declared Pakistan a non-NATO ally. (Ibid) Economic sanctions and military embargos were lifted and a considerable aid package was provisioned. Furthermore, the IMF restructured Pakistan's international liabilities, which created ample fiscal space for the state. The US generosity towards Pakistan stemmed from US geo-strategic objectives.

Unlike the past, Trump's way forward singles Pakistan out for the mess in Afghanistan. Trump's convenient but unsurprising scapegoating of Pakistan for American failures in Afghanistan is unfortunate. (Basit Abdul) Instead of blaming Pakistan, the US needs a reality check and serious introspection. It is not Pakistan's but America's inconsistent policies and impatient approach that have destabilized Afghanistan. (Ibid) Since 2009, the US policy in Afghanistan has changed every year.

1. In 2009, the Obama administration opted for troop surge arguing there were not enough boots on the ground to win the war. (Ibid)
2. In 2010, the US focus shifted to poppy eradication, which was deemed as the main factor that fueled the Taliban insurgency. (Ibid)
3. In 2011, the US developed an obsession with the rampant corruption in Kabul that undermined the US nation-building efforts. (Ibid)
4. In 2012, unable to break the deadlock of the Afghan conflict militarily, the US reached out to Pakistan to pursue political reconciliation with the Taliban. The then Pakistan army chief, Gen Ashfaq Pervez Kayani, handed over his White Paper to President Obama as a blue print for Afghan reconciliation. (Ibid)
5. In 2013, the US paradoxically adopted the policy of fight-and-talk simultaneously. (Ibid)
6. In 2014, the US and NATO forces started pulling out from Afghanistan and handed over the security responsibilities to the Afghan forces. (Ibid)
7. In 2015 and 2016, as opposed to his original plan of keeping 1,000 US troops in Afghanistan, President Obama stationed 8,000 US and 4,000 NATO troops under the Resolute Support Mission. (Ibid)
8. Trump with his Afghan policy, has revived the fight-fight approach as the war in Afghanistan comes full circle.

It is not hard to imagine that 15,000 foreign troops would not be able to gain what 150,000 international troops failed to achieve. It will give the Taliban all the more reasons to continue their armed struggle. Trump will deny the Taliban an outright military victory with 15,000 troops, but he is unlikely to gain a position of strength to force the Taliban to the negotiation table. Notwithstanding Pakistan's efforts to facilitate Afghan political reconciliation, on the US insistence, it was backstabbed twice.

1. In 2015, the disclosure of Mullah Umar's death during the Murree Peace talks between the representatives of the Taliban and Afghan government derailed the peace process, which had been looking promising. The jury is still out on who leaked the news and who benefited from it.
2. On the second occasion, Islamabad was betrayed when the US droned Mullah Umar's successor Akhtar Mansour to death in Balochistan when he was returning from Iran. Following Mansour's death, the Quadrilateral Coordination Group (QCG)-led peace process – comprising China, Pakistan, US and Afghanistan – crashed.

The American demand of increased cooperation from Pakistan while ignoring the latter's legitimate security concerns in Afghanistan is foolhardy. Washington's backing for New Delhi to play a larger security role in Afghanistan will fuel the India-Pakistan proxy war.

It is said that Indian Prime Minister Modi played a crucial role in hardening Trump's stance on Pakistan during his June 2017 visit to Washington as an essential first step towards containing China in Central and South Asia and in the Indian Ocean. (Jahangir Ashraf) In the joint statement of June 27, 2017, Trump and Modi "called on Pakistan to ensure that its territory is not used to launch terror attacks on other countries. They further called on Pakistan to expeditiously bring to justice the perpetrators of the 26/11 Mumbai, Pathankot and other cross-border terrorist attacks perpetrated by Pakistan-based groups". (Ibid) On Afghanistan, the statement said "the increasing instability, due to terrorism [read Pakistan] in Afghanistan is one of our common concerns" and "in order to attain our objectives for peace and stability in Afghanistan we will maintain close consultation and communication to enhance coordination between our two countries". (Ibid) Pakistan poses "a threat to the region and beyond". (Ibid) All this is echoed in Trump's latest warning to Pakistan.

Moreover, sections of the US media have reported that one of the reasons Trump had decided to stay militarily engaged in Afghanistan instead of withdrawing US troops as promised by him in his election campaign was the prospect of American companies making money by getting contracts to exploit the mineral resources lying buried in northern and southern parts of the country. For that to happen, he would have to make Afghanistan stable and peaceful, but this is unlikely to happen by using more force in an open-ended war. (Ibid)

The Afghan government and U.S policymakers see Taliban resilience as the result of Pakistan's insistence on a power-sharing arrangement in Kabul. (Jahangir Ashraf) At one time it appeared the US was on board with Pakistan's strategy if not its tactics. However, PM Narendra Modi, President Ashraf Ghani and the US establishment have convinced Trump this would be fatal for the Kabul government and for US and Indian strategic interests in an emerging China- and Russia-centric political, economic and security order in Eurasia. The 'losses of Afghanistan could lead to the loss of the Eurasian heartland and that would be fatal for Trump's presidency. The strategic targeting of China is obvious. Indian aggression in Doklam with the US fully backing India against China confirms that Indo-US coordination regarding Pakistan and Afghanistan is part of a much larger theatre of strategic cooperation, competition and confrontation. India is playing for high stakes. Also interestingly, Trump referred to South Asia "and the broader Indo-Pacific region" in which, as in Afghanistan, the US and India share objectives for peace and security. Indo-US pressures on Pakistan are set to build. A normally cautious China and Russia have sprung to the defense of Pakistan after Trump's accusations against Pakistan. The global strategic lines for the 21st century are being drawn.

Trump New Strategy: Main Pillars:

Trump observed in his speech that American strategy in Afghanistan and South Asia will change dramatically in the following ways:

1. A core pillar of Trump new strategy is a shift from a time-based approach to one based on conditions. (Magazine Politico) The first pillar of the Trump policy has explicitly given a big no to deadlines. While there is nothing new about this conditions-based approach – Obama had done the same not putting an expiration date to the American commitments is a fundamental departure from the earlier strategy. The element of surprise incorporated into the new American strategy has been summed up by Trump this way: "America's enemies must never know our plans, or believe they can wait us out. I will not say when we are going to attack, but attack we will".

2. Dealing with Pakistan makes up the other fundamental pillar of the Trump strategy. Upping the ante against Pakistan, Trump was vocal in his speech that we can no longer be silent about Pakistan's safe havens for terrorist organizations, the Taliban, and other groups that pose a threat to the region and beyond. Pakistan has much to gain from partnering with our effort in Afghanistan. It has much to lose by continuing to harbor criminals and terrorists. In the past, Pakistan has been a valued partner. Our militaries have worked together against common enemies. The Pakistani people have suffered greatly from terrorism and extremism. We recognize those contributions and those sacrifices. But Pakistan has also sheltered the same organizations that try every single day to kill our people. We have been paying Pakistan billions and billions of dollars at the same time they are housing the very terrorists that we are fighting. But that will have to change, and that will change immediately. No partnership can survive a country's harboring of militants and terrorists who target U.S. service members and officials. It is time for Pakistan to demonstrate its commitment to civilization, order, and to peace.
3. Another critical part of the South Asia strategy for America is to further develop its strategic partnership with India -- the world's largest democracy and a key security and economic partner of the United States. Trump said that we appreciate India's important contributions to stability in Afghanistan, but India makes billions of dollars in trade with the United States, and we want them to help us more with Afghanistan, especially in the area of economic assistance and development. We are committed to pursuing our shared objectives for peace and security in South Asia and the broader Indo-Pacific region.
4. NATO allies and global partners will be asked to support the new strategy with additional troop and funding. Trump said that we will no longer use American military might to construct democracies in faraway lands, or try to rebuild other countries in our own image. Those days are now over. Instead, we will work with allies and partners to protect our shared interests. We are not asking others to change their way of life, but to pursue common goals that allow our children to live better and safer lives. This principled realism will guide our decisions moving forward.
5. The other important pillar, ostensibly, is the withdrawal of US administration from "micro-managing" the situation in Afghanistan. (Saxena Chayanika) Micromanagement from Washington, D.C. does not win battles. They are won in the field drawing upon the judgment

- and expertise of wartime commanders and frontline soldiers acting in real time, with real authority, and with a clear mission to defeat the enemy. That's why, said Trump, we will also expand authority for American armed forces to target the terrorist and criminal networks that sow violence and chaos throughout Afghanistan. These killers need to know they have nowhere to hide; that no place is beyond the reach of American might and Americans arms. Retribution will be fast and powerful. We will also maximize sanctions and other financial and law enforcement actions against these networks to eliminate their ability to export terror.
6. Another fundamental pillar of the new strategy is the integration of all instruments of American power diplomatic, economic, and military -- toward a successful outcome. Trump said that someday, after an effective military effort, perhaps it will be possible to have a political settlement that includes elements of the Taliban in Afghanistan, but nobody knows if or when that will ever happen. America will continue its support for the Afghan government and the Afghan military as they confront the Taliban in the field. Ultimately, it is up to the people of Afghanistan to take ownership of their future, to govern their society, and to achieve an everlasting peace. We are a partner and a friend, but we will not dictate to the Afghan people how to live, or how to govern their own complex society. We are not nation-building again. We are killing terrorists.
 7. Finally, in this struggle, Trump said that the heaviest burden will continue to be borne by the good people of Afghanistan and their courageous armed forces. As the prime minister of Afghanistan has promised, we are going to participate in economic development to help defray the cost of this war to us. Afghanistan is fighting to defend and secure their country against the same enemies who threaten us. The stronger the Afghan security forces become, the less we will have to do. Afghans will secure and build their own nation and define their own future. We want them to succeed. Military power alone will not bring peace to Afghanistan or stop the terrorist threat arising in that country. But strategically applied force aims to create the conditions for a political process to achieve a lasting peace. America will work with the Afghan government as long as we see determination and progress. However, our commitment is not unlimited, and our support is not a blank check. The government of Afghanistan must carry their share of the military, political, and economic burden. The American people expect to see real reforms, real progress, and real results. Our patience is not unlimited. We will keep our eyes wide open.

Trump New Strategy: Confused & Flawed Policy:

After months of internal debate, President Donald Trump has unveiled his administration's strategy in Afghanistan; it is a mixture of the familiar, the tested and the failed. (Dawn, 2017) There is nothing in the new US policy laid out by President Donald Trump that can bring the 16-year-long Afghan war to an end. (Hussain Zahid) The much-awaited strategy that links Afghanistan with the US South Asia policy is likely to only deepen regional tensions. The toughening stance on Pakistan may have serious repercussions for an already troubled relationship between Islamabad and Washington. For Pakistan, the message was unambiguous with words like "change of approach," "a break with the status quo," and "no partnership can survive a country's tolerance of militants and terrorists." Pakistan has leveraged its centrality in America's Afghanistan policy for decades now, securing billions of dollars in US civilian and military aid. (Pant) Given the geographical constraints facing the US supply lines, reliance on Pakistan has been a constant. Indeed, during previous tensions between Washington and Islamabad, Pakistan has restricted the movement of trucks carrying supplies to US forces in landlocked Afghanistan. Confronting Pakistan is, therefore, easier said than done but Trump has put Pakistan on notice by placing it alongside North Korea and Iran, countries which are being watched closely by his administration.

Although Trump has said that US troops would not stay in Afghanistan for long, there is certainly no clear exit plan. As in the past, the emphasis is on the military solution that may keep the US involved in the Afghan war forever. Trump has not specified the number of additional US forces being deployed there, but he has already given the Pentagon approval for 3,900 soldiers thus bringing the total American troop presence in the country close to 10,000. (Hussain Zahid) This marks a complete turnaround in Trump's election promise to pull out US troops from Afghanistan. He seems to be getting the US more deeply engaged in what he had earlier described as a futile war. It is apparent that he has given in to the pressure from the American military establishment, though one tends to agree with him that complete military withdrawal would have disastrous consequences for regional security.

Most US defense analysts agree that a surge in troops can only help in maintaining the existing stalemate. The Pentagon deems such a move necessary to avoid the collapse of the US-backed government in Kabul but it would hardly be a force capable of dramatically changing facts on the ground a few years after a surge to some 100,000 American troops at the beginning of Obama presidency failed to do so. There still seems to be no realization in the Trump administration about the seriousness of the

Afghan situation. It will not be easy for the US forces to contain the Taliban advance and to maintain the status quo for a longer period. What is most alarming is the spread of the insurgency even to regions in north Afghanistan that were previously considered secure. Moreover, the rising specters of the militant Islamic State group and daring terrorist attacks, claimed by the network, have worsened the security situation. The surge in US troops is not likely to shift the balance in the war significantly. The surge is more of a patchwork effort than a serious attempt at exploring the possibility of a political solution to the Afghan conflict.

Trump's so-called regional approach to solving the Afghan puzzle is full of contradictions. That regional approach has so far elicited a strong reaction from Pakistan, without whose help as even former American military leaders acknowledge the US cannot win. While assigning India a greater role, there is no plan to engage other neighboring and surrounding countries in the effort to resolve the Afghan conflict. Pakistan's concerns about India's economic and strategic cooperation with Kabul may be exaggerated, but the previous US administrations were careful not to encourage Delhi to expand its role in Afghanistan. The lever of a US tilt to India will exacerbate and not calm Pakistan's paranoia about its giant neighbor. (Ullman) Iran, Russia and China will follow their own interests in Afghanistan. Indeed, Russia will draw a certain ironic pleasure in supporting the Taliban as the US did for the Mujahedin.

Diplomacy and political options are clearly not a priority for the Trump administration, though there has been a fleeting mention of the administration's willingness to begin talks with the Afghan Taliban insurgents. (Hussain Zahid) There is certainly no road map for peace. Like his predecessor Barack Obama, Trump has made it clear that the United States will not be engaged in nation-building in Afghanistan. But there is also no plan to stabilize the political and economic situation in Afghanistan. The danger is that a confused and flawed policy may push the United States much deeper into the Afghan quagmire and fuel regional tensions.

Trump Strategy: Pakistan Response:

The new US policy is certainly unfair in its characterization of the Afghan war, with its readiness to heap blame on Pakistan and its willingness to draw India deeper into Afghanistan without addressing the competing interests of several other regional powers. (Dawn, 2017)

It is over-simplistic to assume that the US lost the war in Afghanistan because of Taliban sanctuaries in Pakistan. (Basit Abdul) The cross-border sanctuaries are not a game changer for the Taliban's battlefield victories in Afghanistan. Today, more than more than 40 percent of Afghan territory is under the Taliban's control and they do not need safe havens in Pakistan to continue the war. In addition, the Taliban have diversified their regional links with Tehran, Moscow, Beijing and Qatar to minimize their sole reliance on Pakistan. Given this evolving regional dynamics of the Afghan conflict, expanding Afghanistan's war inside Pakistan will be counterproductive.

An uncharacteristically stern response by the National Security Committee to US President Donald Trump's so-called South Asia strategy is a worrying indication of the strategic chasm between Pakistan and the US. (Dawn, 2017) With words and phrases such as "out rightly rejected", "scapegoat", "grave challenge", "Afghan war cannot be fought in Pakistan" and "India cannot be a net provider of security" sprinkled across the statement, the NSC has conveyed its unhappiness, perhaps even alarm, at the Trump strategy. From the NSC response, two key concerns of Pakistan can be gleaned.

1. First, the Trump strategy appears to be an endorsement of perpetual war in Afghanistan, when it has long been clear that only "a politically negotiated outcome", in the NSC's words, can work.
2. Second, the so-called South Asia strategy puts the onus on Pakistan to act without offering to address any of this country's regional security concerns. Specifically, the Trump administration's silence on anti-Pakistan militant sanctuaries in eastern Afghanistan and its encouragement of India to play a greater role in Afghanistan amount to a puzzling disregard of Pakistan's concerns. Why is Pakistan expected to act first to advance other powers' interests and only then its own?

Parliament of Pakistan (National Assembly and Senate of Pakistan) passed separate resolutions rejecting the "hostile and threatening" statements made by US President Donald J. Trump and Gen John W. Nicholson the top US commander in Afghanistan. (Dawn, 2017) The resolutions denounced the "disregard of the immense sacrifices" made by Pakistan in the war on terror and condemned Washington's call for increased Indian

involvement in Afghanistan due to "[India's] known support to terrorists and destabilizing policies in the region". The Parliament not only disapproved of the "unacceptable targeting of Pakistan" by Trump but also rejected Trump's claim that billions of dollars in aid have been spent on Pakistan. It needs to be remembered that Pakistan received about \$14.50 billion from the US since 2001 following America's invasion of Afghanistan with full military and intelligence support by Islamabad. (Yusufzai) And in comparison, Pakistan claims to have suffered losses of \$120 billion during this period due to its partnership with the US in the war against terrorism. This is besides the losses Pakistan sustained by hosting Afghan refugees for an extended period, the influx of drugs and arms into Pakistan and the political, social, and economic fallout of the Afghanistan conflict.

The decision to postpone Foreign Minister Khawaja Asif's talks with his American counterpart, Rex Tillerson, in the US and embark on visits to China, Russia and Turkey first suggests a typically knee-jerk diplomatic reaction. Similarly, the visit of acting Assistant Secretary [Alice] Wells and a delegation led by senior White House National Security Council official Lisa Curtis has been postponed on Pakistan's request. (Iqbal Anwar) Mr Asif's mission as determined by the National Security Committee is to win support for Pakistan's official position on Afghanistan – that there can only be a political settlement with the Afghan Taliban for long-term peace – and Pakistan's concerns of regional destabilization that the Trump administration's so-called South Asia strategy will likely cause.

Trump New Strategy: Way Forward for Pakistan:

Pakistan has made relentless efforts to promote peace in the war-ravaged country through bilateral and multilateral channels and even facilitated the first-ever interface between the Afghan government and the Taliban which, unfortunately, could not continue following Mullah Omar's death. (Ashraf Malik) It is painful to note that instead of recognizing the sacrifices rendered by Pakistan, the US has chosen to target the country and neglect the tremendous role played by it in fighting militancy as a frontline state.

However, one must not gloss over our own policy debacle and not getting our concerns heard in Washington, and not putting our own house in order. (Hussain Zahid) It is a huge foreign policy failure that during the past seven months we could not establish meaningful contacts with the Trump administration. It also shows a crisis of leadership both in civil and military spheres that we could never formulate a clear Afghan policy. Our Afghan policy has largely been reactive and based on duplicity. We lost

the opportunity to improve relations with President Ashraf Ghani's government in Kabul. There is still no clarity on how we intend to deal with the new challenges arising from the toughening American stance. The political instability in the country has added to our foreign policy and national security problems. For Pakistan, the challenge will be twofold:

1. to not react emotionally to the American president's invitation, unreasonable though it is, to India to have a greater role in Afghanistan;
2. And to continue to focus on the national priority of progressively reducing the space for all manner of militancy, terrorism and extremism in the region.

Everyone wants peace in Afghanistan but on their own terms. (Basit Abdul) Pakistan believes the path to Afghan reconciliation goes through Islamabad and requires power sharing with the Taliban. The Trump administration believes it can kill its way to victory by ramping up the war effort and keep the Taliban out of power. Similarly, New Delhi and Kabul want peace in Afghanistan sans the Afghan Taliban. In such a situation, Afghanistan requires a new political vision at the local, regional and international levels. The Taliban are a hard reality that will not evaporate into thin air with Trump's Afghan policy. Eventually, Kabul and Washington will have to sit with them on the negotiation table. Conflict militarization is counterproductive and the mutual blame game will only embolden the peace spoilers in Afghanistan. All wars have ended with negotiations and the Afghan war is not an anomaly to this historical reality. Pakistan is left with tough policy choices in the current situation. (Rajpar) It is up to the Pakistani leadership, both military and civil; to opt the following steps which may ensure sustainable peace and security in the region:

1. While the strategic chasm between the US and Pakistan on Afghanistan is now public and undeniable, there is still space and time for constructive dialogue. The starting point must be a realization on both sides that absolute positions are neither helpful nor workable.
2. Pakistan should continue to push for common sense and reciprocal cooperation with Afghanistan. The banned TTP and other anti-Pakistan militant sanctuaries in eastern Afghanistan and the perception that the Afghan intelligence network may be sympathetic to such groups are problems that can be addressed. Meanwhile, the fight against ISIS is a unifying factor for all actors in Afghanistan and the region.

3. As there are increasing concentration of ISIS and other terrorist networks in Afghan provinces bordering Pakistan therefore, Pakistan should demand that Afghanistan, US and its allies close borders for leaders of terrorist groups carrying out acts of terrorism against Pakistan.
4. Pakistan must also recognize that the American and Afghan focus on the Haqqani network and Pakistan's alleged ties to the group is a problem that won't go away. Better, then, to identify areas of potential cooperation with Afghanistan and the US than to allow matters to further unravel.
5. It is critical for Pakistan to formulate and follow an integrated Afghanistan, India and Kashmir policy. Strategic coordination with China will be essential. China is, incidentally, a better interlocutor for peace and stability in Afghanistan and the region than the US.
6. A short-sighted India-centric Afghanistan policy will be disastrous for Pakistan-Afghan relations and for the strategic development of Pakistan-China relations. As a weak link in any strategic chain Pakistan will be of no use to anyone. However, the government should call for the US, NATO and Afghan government to ensure that India is denied use of Afghan territory to attack Pakistan. Moreover, a "regional diplomatic initiative" should be launched so that Pakistan's response to the US's Afghan policy can be presented after "consultation with friendly countries." (Guramani)
7. Pakistan needs to commence a diplomatic initiative, particularly in friendly countries in the region, to inform them of Pakistan's counter terrorism strategy and successes and the repercussions in the region of failed US policies while reiterating Pakistan's determination to strengthen control on borders with Afghanistan and demand cooperation and similar action from Afghanistan and ISAF. (Dawn, 2017)
8. There is a need for a mutually acceptable verification mechanism to look into acrimonious allegations of cross-border violations that emanate from both Kabul and Islamabad. (Guramani) The government should effectively highlight Indian interference in Pakistan and turn the spotlight on militants like Moulvi Fazlullah and others, who are hiding in Afghanistan and operating against Pakistan.
9. The government must endure to keep up diplomatic relations with the US as it is crucial for security in the region. Pakistan should work with the US in a constructive way on issues ranging from elimination of safe havens inside Afghanistan, better border management, and re-

invigoration of the peace process for political settlement in Afghanistan.

Conclusion:

In a firm and comprehensive response to America's new strategy, Pakistan has outright rejected Trump's allegations and insinuations that ignore its sacrifices in the war against terror and belittle its efforts for peace in Afghanistan. Recounting our efforts to fight terrorism, promote peace in Afghanistan and endure the blowback effects of the conflict in Afghanistan, it rightly called for the elimination of safe havens in Afghanistan where terrorist attacks were being launched against Pakistan. By re-opting for a military solution, the US has made a serious mistake. It cannot resolve the conflict in Afghanistan through bombs just as it couldn't in Vietnam or Iraq. It needs to revisit its strategy and engage regional countries, including Pakistan, to find a negotiated solution if it wants peace. It must understand that a solution to the Afghan conundrum is not possible without the unqualified support of Pakistan, as rightly pointed out by the Russian foreign minister. Nevertheless, Pakistan must strive to avoid a strategic collision with the world's only superpower. The US president's obvious discomfort with a U-turn from his campaign pledge to extricate the US from Afghanistan presents an opportunity. A true regional approach to the Afghan question necessarily includes Iran, China and Russia, countries that Mr Trump all but ignored in his strategy. For Pakistan, the challenge will be to pull together the diplomatic heft of those countries to cobble together a reasonable alternative to America's latest approach. Regional ought to mean regional a path to peace that allows Afghanistan peace and stability and balances the interests of outside powers in the immediate vicinity. Surely, helping develop a regional consensus and encouraging the US to reconsider its own flawed approach is a better alternative than the dismal possibility of endless war in Afghanistan and the severing of even a transactional relationship between Pakistan and the US. Imminent foreign policy should be built on the fundamental ideology of the founder of Pakistan to have a peace with everyone, including neighbors. With an upright image in the world, Pakistan should never let anything compromise its national interests. New foreign policy has greater chance to live up to aspirations of people of Pakistan if parliament is given greater role to thrash out dos and don'ts. When both houses of parliament who have the sound mandate of public will put their heads and action together, sanity always prevails.

References

- Abdul Basit, "To Trump, with love," *The News*, August 31, 2017.
- Adnan Hafeez, "The profligacy of US foreign policy," *Daily Times*, August 31, 2017.
- Anwar Iqbal, "Rescheduling of talks creates uncertainty about Pakistan ties with US," *Dawn*, August 28, 2017.
- Ashraf Jehangir Qazi, "The 'Greater Game'," *Dawn*, August 26, 2017.
- Baqir Sajjad Syed, "National Security Committee working group to finalise policy on ties with US," *Dawn*, August 30, 2017.
- Harlan Ullman, "Afghanistan Churchillian ungrateful volcano?," *Daily Times*, August 31, 2017.
- Harsh V. Pant, "A new chapter in the US's South Asia policy?," *Observer Research Foundation*, August 29, 2017.
- Irfan Husain, "Walking a tightrope," *Dawn*, August 26, 2017.
- Ismail Khan, "Afghanistan: no simple exits," *Dawn*, August 30, 2017.
- Malik Muhammad Ashraf, "Trump and the Afghan conundrum," *The News*, August 30, 2017.
- Mushtaq Rajpar, "A disenchanted relationship," *The News*, August 31, 2017.
- "Minus-Pakistan formula?," *Dawn* (Editorial), August 25, 2017.
- Nadir Guramani, "Senate recommendations to counter US's Afghan policy receive unanimous approval," *Dawn*, August 30, 2017.
- "On the offensive," *Daily Times*, August 29, 2017.
- "Pakistan and US must talk," *Dawn* (Editorial), August 28, 2017.
- "Pakistan's new regional challenge," *Dawn* (Editorial), August 23, 2017.

Politico Staff, "Full text: Trump's speech on Afghanistan," *Politico Magazine*, August 21, 2017.

Rahimullah Yusufzai, "Trump's charge-sheet against Pakistan," *The News*, August 27, 2017.

"Trump's new Afghanistan strategy draws mixed reactions from around the world," *Dawn*, August 22, 2017.

Yasir Habib Khan, "Wanted: Pak-centric foreign policy," *Daily Times*, August 31, 2017.

Zahid Hussain, "America's flawed plan," *Dawn*, August 23, 2017.

Instructional Leadership Practices and Its Influence on Teachers' Performance at Secondary Schools:

By

¹Muhammad Umer, ²Mrs. Nadia Ali, ³Waheed Bahadur

Abstract:

The study was to explore the role of principals adopting instructional leadership practices and its influence on teachers' performance in secondary schools of Basima district Washuk of Baluchistan. To identify the facts comprising as objectives of the study, quantitative method has been utilized with deductive approach. The sites were selected on the basis of theoretical replication and Set related close- ended questions with five Likert scale were distributed among the teachers and principals in government schools of Basima as participants, where form the overall population under descriptive method 100 teachers and 12 principals of secondary schools in Basima district Washuk were selected as sample of the study, using simple random and comprehensive sampling techniques respectively. Data were collected and interpreted through SPSS and fit tests were applied for the reliability and validity of data. The study discovered that institutions work effectively on the basis of the performance of their heads, their effective role and the leadership quality and instructional leadership practices play central role in development of schools. Future recommendations and implications are also discussed respectively.

Keywords: Instructional leadership, Principal, Teachers, Best practices,

Introduction:

According to Lewis, Goodman and Fandt, it is expected from the school administrators to survive effectively in the rapidly changing working

¹MPhil Scholar in Department of Balochistan Study Center, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan Email; Umar.uob999@gmail.com

²Lecturer, IER Department, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan Email; Nadia_barat786@yahoo.com

³MPhil (Education) University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan Email; Zehri_waheed@yahoo.com

world of education. So, they are required with the abilities to be good communicators, team oriented, team players, change makers and transformational leaders. The term of instructional leadership is defined by Robinson, Lloyd, & Rowe in 2008 but the research in educational leadership defined the instructional leadership as the school leaders whose efforts are focused on improving the school environment that is supporting to teaching and learning.

It has been a point of debate among the scholars on the concept of instructional leadership. The concept of instructional leadership is as broad as leadership itself by distilling what to count as instructional leadership and what does not. Different authors Hallinger and Murphy in 1985 maintained that this issue is a multifaceted that has been debated for decades. However, 2010 different aspects of instructional leadership i.e. monitoring of classroom, formulation of clear goals etc. have been discussed by Horng and Loeb. Furthermore, the literature agrees on the role of instructional leaders is more engaging in curriculum and teaching and learning issues, more comfortable in working with teachers directly and love to spend time in classroom. No one can deny the dynamic role of principals in the development of good organization. To make the school a better performance place, the role of principal as instructional leader becomes more significant in the present era of change. Although, the matter is questionable in a sense how much the behaviors of instructional leadership are being demonstrated by the principals in dealing their administration. The study is primarily concerned with the role of principal as in instructional leader and its influence on teacher's performance. The results of the study may shed light on the behaviors of principal as instructional leaders as well as how the teacher's performance may be improved. Although, an extensive literature is available on instructional leadership but most of the studies are carried out with a small sample. Consequently, concerns of generalizability may be raised with small sample. This concern may be avoided with a survey. Similarly, most of studies concerned with the influence of instructional leadership on student's achievement but a little work could be found regarding Instructional leadership practices and its influence on teachers' performance at secondary level.

Statement of the Problem:

According to Hallinger (2003) the relationship of principal with teachers in school and the role of principal come through a supportive environment created by the principal itself. An instructional leadership quality of Principal practices to influence the teachers is significant in secondary level of schools. Therefore, the situation in Baluchistan paints a deplorable image in sense of collaboration of teachers with their principal for creating a conducive environment in schools. A mounting gap among teachers, principals and students brought the situation worst in the province and in its rural areas like district Washuk with an alarming pace. A dire progressive need is the required for highlighting the instructional leadership qualities of a principal for the sake of educational development. This study brought out the causes of this issue in forefront and provided progressive measurements for resolving this by conducting a study on “the Instructional leadership practices and its influence on teachers’ performance at secondary schools”.

Hypothesis of the Study:

1. There is lack of instructional leadership to influence teacher’s performance, in secondary schools of Besima, District Washuk.
2. Instructional leadership influence teacher’s performance in secondary schools of Besima, District, Washuk.

Literature Review:

Instructional leadership has been regarded as one of the most important tool influencing different school factors including teachers’ performance. It involves the coordination, control, supervision, and development of curriculum and instruction (Hallinger & Murphy, 1987). This chapter aims to present review of the current literature on instructional leadership. First, the meaning of instructional leadership is given, Successful Leadership models are subject to faddism being seen in different aspects and areas of education, brands ever changing frequently, as In the field of leadership for last three decades many new conceptual models have been emerged but in foremost list instructional leadership appears almost at top, measured in different empirical studies(Heck & Hallinger, 1999) and in field of educational leadership in contrast with earlier models has brought much improvement as outcomes in context of school leadership (Leithwood & Jantzi, 1999). In spite of many models since 1980s (e.g. contingency theory, situational leadership, transformational leadership, trait theories) internationally instructional leadership has become more

popular after adoption by most of school principals and leading schools to heights (Hallinger & Wimpelberg 1992).

A Brief History of Instructional Leadership:

The research on instructional leadership emerged in 1970s. The preliminary researches identified instructional leadership as a tool for effective schools where students were performing much better than other schools (Edmonds, 1979; Weber, 1970). In these researches, Weber (1970) found that the outstanding and strong leadership with a strong purpose and vision is one of the most important factors that influence success of effective schools. Edmonds (1979) on the other hand, claimed that successful schools have strong leaders who set tones for their respective schools, select and apply suitable and effective instructional strategies, and efficiently utilize and distribute school resources and create a school environment effective for instructional practices. However, this model as an effective and certainly as a new and different model for school leadership was introduced by (Hallinger, 2003, 2005; Hallinger & Bryant, 2013). Based on these studies, a great number of studies are found on instructional leadership (Barnes, Camburn, Sanders, & Sebastian, 2010) that confirm its role as an effective model of educational leadership.

Instructional Leadership Model by Hallinger and Murphy (1987):

In 1987, Hallinger and Murphy (1987) introduced a model for instructional leadership which comprised of three dimensions of instructional leadership named as: 1) defining the mission, 2) managing the instructional program, 3) and promoting the school learning climate. And each dimension further consists of functions. For instance, the dimension 'defining the mission' involves two functions as framing and communicating school goals. In this dimension, according to Hallinger and Murphy (1987), the leaders as instructional leaders depict a clear vision for their schools. They by involving school teachers develop a common vision and also try to achieve it. Thus, an instructional leader along with developing school goals or vision, gives importance to it timely and effective communication and dissemination as well. The second dimension, is based on four functions as: 1) knowing curriculum and instruction, 2) coordinating curriculum, 3) supervising and evaluating, and monitoring the school progress. In this dimension, school leaders as instructional leaders, manage the instruction and curriculum by developing, implementing, evaluating, and monitoring the curriculum and instructional processes.

The third dimension 'promoting the school learning climate' also consists of four functions as setting standards, setting expectation, saving instructional time, and promoting school improvement. According to Hallinger and Murphy (1987), the school climate is formed by the school leader mainly. To create an effective school climate, school leaders ensure their visibility in their schools, try to use the school instructional time effectively, clarify school standards and expectations to the teachers and students, and supervise, monitor, and evaluate instructional process in schools.

Study Design and Setting:

The study was conducted through a Cross sectional descriptive study. The data was collected from the Government Secondary boys of District Washuk. The study was intended to inquire the instructional leadership practices and its influence on teachers.

Sample and Sampling Technique:

Under descriptive method 100 teacher 12 principal of secondary schools of 12 schools in Basima district Washuk are the population of the research. The population sampling had chosen randomly under teacher's comprehensive means with respective technique.

Study Tool:

The tool was designed by the experts of Institute of Education and Research by reviewing an extensive literature on the problem under study. Furthermore it was pilot tested with five teachers and two principals so that reliability and validity may be ensured. A scale of Likert five points rating was used to collect information from the principal and teachers of secondary school from Washuk.

Ethical Consideration:

The observed ethical considerations for the study were as under

- Before collection of data a Written permission letter was obtained from Balochistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta
- A consent form was attached with questionnaire for due signature by participants where they were also allowed to quit participation at any stage without justifying reasons and explanation.
- The participants were fully assured for the confidentiality and anonymity under this study data.

Statistical Analysis:

SPSS Statistical packaged for the Social Sciences, 14 versions being the best software to analysis the logical batched and non-batched statistical

figures was utilized in this study to scale large data. Researchers find this software as most suitable in research studies.

Findings:

It is found that instructional role of principal is significant and it has direct and indirect influence on the teacher's performance. The study is primarily concerned with the role of principal as in instructional leader and its influence on teacher's performance. The results of the study shed light on the behaviors of principal as instructional leaders as well as how the teacher's performance can be influenced. The finding of the study was as under;

T-test With Interval of The Difference.

	Test Value = 0					
Statement	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
How instructional leadership style effects on teachers performance?	16.225	99	.000	1.780	1.56	2.00
Why in rural areas education is very poor than that of urban areas of the province.	20.588	99	.000	2.100	1.90	2.30
What can be the teacher's role to support principal as instructional leader for a progressive education?	23.730	99	.000	2.300	2.11	2.49
How have the teachers of rural areas respond to their principal for being a strong instructional leadership	25.604	99	.000	2.900	2.68	3.12

The Results after applying T.Test in tabular form.

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
How instructional leadership style effects on teachers performance?	100	1.78	1.097	.110
Why in rural areas education is very poor than that of urban areas of the province.	100	2.10	1.020	.102
What can be the teacher's role to support principal as instructional leader for a progressive education?	100	2.30	.969	.097
How have the teachers of rural areas respond to their principal for being a strong instructional leadership	100	2.90	1.133	.113

Interruption of T Test:

It is explication from above table that all hypotheses of this study are statically significant because P –value is less then level of significance 0.05 as the above table shows that instructional leadership style has significant effect on teacher's performance. It also indicates that the education in rural areas is significantly poor then that of urban areas of the province. Furthermore, it has been found that the teachers play a significant role to support principle as instructional leader for progressive education .and the teacher of rural areas respond to their principle for being a strong instructional leadership.

Conclusion:

Discussion for future recommendations constructed in this first study on instructional leadership in District Washuk. The researcher himself being an school teachers has worked in the field with prior experience regarding school system and leadership behaviors, therefore investigating this research study became more reliable with the data regarding principals' instructional practices from principals' points of view and to recognize if principals' instructional practices have an association with teachers rehearses inside the classroom only utilizing instructional

leadership as positive change by implementation (Hall & Hord, 1987). Principal is the key instructional leader in school under its practices and influence on teachers for improvement of educational and institutional betterment which has relevancy with views of Hallinger & Wimpelberg (1992) that instructional leadership has become more popular after adoption by most of school principals and leading schools to heights. A principal can play its due role for the change in the school management and schooling of students. The instructional leadership qualities of a principal are very important for the teachers and schools by his practices and influence of teachers. A friendly and learning environment is possible by the role of a principal in school where (Kursunoglu & Tanriogen, 2009) refer leaders, who are more practicing more instructional leadership practices are more inclined towards change and transformation. Principal is the sole instructional agent of the school to control the teachers and school management. Instructional leadership qualities are the main source of a principal to bring them in practice to influence the teachers. But in Balochistan the situation is quite different from the other developed countries of the world generally and particularly is worse than in Pakistan. Principal is under the pressure of political parties and associations from where he cannot play his due role. However, along with this teachers are not cooperative with the principal to change the educational fate of Balochistan. The net result of this research pointed out the entire pitfalls of the principal's weak instructional qualities in practice to influence the teachers in Balochistan and in the rural areas like Basima, Washuk. This research was based to Basima.

References:

- Edmonds, R. (1979) Effective schools for the urban poor. *Educational Leadership*, 37, 15-27. *Educational Change*, 8(4), 337-educational reform. *Educational Administration Quarterly* evaluate for changing times. Buckingham, UK: Open University Press.
- Hallinger, P & Heck, R. (1996). Reassessing the principal's role in school effectiveness: A review of the empirical research.
- Heck, R. &., Hallinger, P (1996). Reassessing the principal's role in school effectiveness: A review of the empirical research, 1980-1995. *Educational Administration Quarterly*, 32 (1), 5-44.
- Hill, P. W. (2002). What principals need to know about teaching and learning. In M. S *American Journal of Education* 116(4): 491-523.
- Hornig, Eileen, Daniel Klasik, and Susanna Loeb (2010). "Principal's Time Use and School Effectiveness," instructional leadership behaviors of their principals and teachers attitudes towards change.
- Kursunoglu, A., & Tanriogen, A. (2009). The relationship between teachers' perceptions towards
- Leithwood, K, Mascal, B., *Collective leadership effect on student achievement*. Published in August, 13, 2008, SAGE, Publication. Leithwood, K., & Jantizi, D. (1999). A review of transformational school leadership
- Lewis, P., Goodman, S., & Fandt, P. (1998). Challenges in the 21st century management. *Cincinnati, OH: Thomson*.
- Murphy, J. (1990). Principal instructional leadership. *Advances in Educational Administration*, 1 (B: Changing perspectives on the school), 163-200.
- Robinson, V. M. J., Lloyd, C. A., & Rowe, K. J. (2008). The impact of leadership on school outcomes: An Analysis of the differential effects of leadership types. *Educational Administration Quarterly*, 44(5), 635-674.

Weber, G. (1971). Inner-city children can be taught to read: Four successful schools. Washington, D.C. Council for Basic Education

A Study to Explore the Reasons for Joining Private School at Elementary Level District Nasirabad (Balochistan), Pakistan:

By

¹Shahida Parveen, ²Mrs. Amir Bano

Abstract:

This study analyzed the study to explore the reasons for joining private school at elementary level District Nasirabad (Balochistan). Under the social, financial and social conditions, each parent has a want that his kid may get instruction in a best instructive condition. In Pakistan education is being offered on both private and public sector. This examine work was to discover the explanations behind joining non-public school at basic level in District Nasirabad (Balochistan). An aggregate specimen as sample of 150 guardians was taken purposively from the 10 private primary schools of District of Nasirabad's city Dera Murad Jamali. The essential technique for gathering information was through meetings of guardians. Optional information included books, diary articles and sites. Information was examined utilizing the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). To examine the information, engaging insights were connected which are recurrence appropriation and rates. Descriptive analysis with future recommendations is also discussed.

Keywords: Contribution, District Nasirabad, Education, Private school, Reasons,

Introduction:

Education assumes a vigorous part in the life of one and all. Particularly school level which is Primary and Elementary teaching are the extremely introductory years of human's formal education. It is the teaching which is the need of each general public and each general public uses the schools as operators of socialization. Education is an

¹MPhil Scholar, in Balochistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

²Assistant Professor, Institute of Education and Research (IER), University of Balochistan, Quetta, Pakistan

indispensable way of the improvement of any common community. It is one of the financial supports of a common community (Adams, 1998). Accomplished individuals make a more beneficial pole of the nation and lead it ahead in the future Education. Everyone knows the significance of education no country can get by without quality or present day teaching, that assembles the countries and turn into the reason for thriving. It gives the way that leads towards splendid future so every nation's teaching strategy ought to be made by the time, time and circumstance our religion. Teaching makes a notable identity and regards. It expands the capacity of thought and gives the address of right things. We know the genuine nature by the teaching. It enhances us and stands on a head. It makes the country. Economy of any nation can't get advance until the point that natives don't comprehend the financial advance of a nation. Furthermore, economy is the base of improvement and advance. It helped the man to comprehend and ensure condition for sound air. It assisted the word and changes it in the field of sci-fi, undeveloped, hardware and other most current tools. It looks for the information of flying obvious all around and swimming in the blue ocean. Education makes us fit for explaining things, in addition to other things. It isn't just about lessons in course readings. It is about the lessons of life (KafoumbaDoumbia, 2013).

Review of Literature:

When contrasting the execution of tuition based schools with government financed schools, it is essential to take note of that there are many factors that may add to the result of 25 understudies' execution. Understudy characteristics, for example, the family's economic status, earlier attainment and provision for ahead from guardians, and inspiration level, may affect understudies' execution (Alt and Peter, 2002). Moreover, qualities of the school NAEP (2006) announced that confirmation approaches and parental association can likewise be contributing elements for non-public school understudies' prosperity. NAEP (National Assessment of Educational Progress) analyzes tuition based school understudies' execution on national appraisals to their government financed school partner (Goldstein, 2005). These variables are recorded in spite of the higher pay rates in state financed schools. By and large, government financed teachers procure sixty-four percent higher earnings compared to their non-public school partners. There isn't an arrangement of private schools as a result of the assortment of schools' associations and the self-rule that most tuition based schools have (Davis, 1999). Be that as it may, the dominant part of tuition based schools is charitable and is

associated with a religious association (Alt 2002; Davis, 1999). Amid the 1999-2000 school years, the greater part of non-public schools was situated in focal urban areas and vast towns (Alt and Peter, 2002). There are three groupings of tuition based schools. They might be rudimentary, optional or consolidated schools. A few understudies may go to schools that are ungraded (Broughman, Swaim, and Keaton, 2009). There exist no offices for co-curricular exercises of the understudies. Not very many schools have playing grounds, which because of wrong arranging of the school administration are exceptionally stuffed in school breaks (since the entire school is offered a reprieve in the meantime) give no space to any sort of game. Additionally there are no arrangements for wear products because of which youngsters run heedlessly in school breaks. Which teaches in them a careless state of mind/conduct (Sultan, 2008)? The reason for right on time/essential teaching is to prompt in to the understudies an enthusiasm of education yet kids are presented to untrained educators in their beginning time of teaching they lose enthusiasm for teaching and results in early drop outs. There is a deficiency of prepared educators in our instructive institution (Zara Saleem ,April 30, 2012). Instructed Guardians who send their kids to tuition based schools and the overall population surmise that non-public schools are scholastically prevalent (Neal 2008). Research underpins this claim in a roundabout way by finding that low-pay and minority understudies will probably profit by non-public school enlistment (Alt and Dwindle, 34 2002). The advantages referred to incorporate higher scholastic accomplishment, decreased dropout rates, and enhanced basic speculation abilities. Be that as it may, higher execution scores in non-public schools don't imply that tuition based schools are superior to anything state financed schools (NAEP, 2006). The tuition based schools in Pakistan with no ambiguity conferred improved quality teaching when contrasted with the management schools (Aslam, 2005). In the government financed school field, guardians show they pick schools for scholastic reasons (quality), on account of dissatisfaction of their zoned school and for security and accommodation (Hamilton &Guin, 2006). The poor instructing and learning standards, feeble management and administration has encouraged expanded drop outs at crucial level. Thus the guardians are hesitant to send their children to those schools (Perveen et al., 2002). Rasheed (2004) has found schools in Pakistan lack the thoughts of supervision. The strategy of supervision is stacked with bureaucratic underpinnings. The inspiration driving supervision is for the headway of instructors and change of the execution of educators and under studies. Then again, in Pakistan the procedure of supervision is portrayed

with the thought of investigation. Managers make terror amid the procedure of supervision in the brains of instructors (Mohanty, 990). Poor offices in state financed schools means that understudies are not getting their privileges of having an adequately accessible and very much kept up school offices. Signs of having these poor offices are non-working or ineffectively kept up open solace rooms, absence of classrooms; stuffing in classrooms, poor ventilation, unsanitary and swarmed containers and the sky is the limit from there. Absence of offices adverse effects the execution of understudies in the less supplied schools (Deweese, 1999).

Research Design:

The data was collected from the parents of the students of private elementary school of Dera Murad Jamali which is the city of the Nasirabad district. A total sample of 150 parents was purposively from 10 private elementary schools of District of Nasirabad's city Dera Murad Jamali. Non Probability sampling includes simple convenience and sampling was followed for the study. The data were collected through a well-defined questionnaire to get the response of the parents of the elementary school students of District Nasirabad's city which is Dera Murad Jamali. Interviewers were instructed to survey the parents. I collected primary data for this study by using surveys, interviews and Questionnaires. I also used the secondary data that was available from the books, journal articles and websites. The majority of the data of this study is the primary data that I had collected myself.

Results:

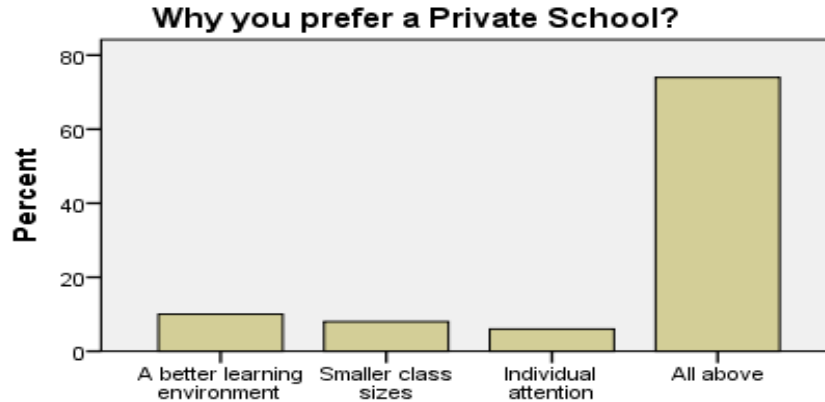
The main objective of the thesis work was to know the factors that motivate the parents to select private school for the education of their children. The dependent variable was school choice.

The dependent variable was choice of school. The results were taken through the help of software "SPSS".

Table: Parent's preference to Private School.

Option	Frequency	%
A better learning environment	16	10.7
Smaller class sizes	13	8.7
Individual attention	9	6.0
All above	112	74.7
Total	150	100.0

The table shows that 74.7% of parents said we prefer a private school all above while 10.7% said better learning environment, 8.7% said smaller class sizes while 6.0% said individual attention.



Conclusion:

The study was carried out in District Nasirabad's city DeraMurad Jamali Balochistan province of Pakistan. The point of the examination was to discover the components which spur guardians to join tuition based school for their youngsters. Both illustrative and in addition subjective strategies were utilized to determine the outcomes. The examination found that government financed schools nonattendance of educational offices, substandard educational condition, absence of the showing staff, bursting classes, improper showing techniques and less thoughtfulness regarding the general progression of kid as real resolutions behindhand the parents keeping a tactical distance from the state financed school segment. Tuition based schools have fewer class sizes when contrasted with government financed schools. There are no prepared teachers in our education framework. The reason for teaching is to initiate in to the understudies an enthusiasm of education however children are presented to untrained teachers in their teaching they lose eagerness for teaching and results in early drop outs.

Recommendations:

The succeeding recommendations are hereby made on the basis of the education for the district education department Nasirabad, the Education Department Balochistan for the betterment of Public and Private schools.

- a) The education department of District may ensure the basic facilitations such as availability of electricity, drinking water, toilet facilities, furniture in every school of the district.
- b) The district education department of the Nasirabad may increase its budgetary allocation.
- c) The open Sector teachers ought to be inspired to appreciate understudies by and large and in addition exclusively as open segment is the significant provider of instructive offices to regular masses.
- d) There ought to be training establishments, workshops or projects for the educators to refresh their insight as per the requirements of the present time. For the change of nature of instructing and learning schools are should have been furnished with various educating and learning assets.

Future Contribution:

This examination researched the issues of guardians at the basic level in government schools in District Nasirabad's city Dera Murad Jamali of Balochistan region of Pakistan. It is recommended that another investigation ought to be led on issues of guardians at grade school levels. This will help with a more profound comprehension of the issues of education in Pakistan. The examination will be for the consideration of

government to the state financed schools of locale Nasirabad's city Dera Murad Jamali that the legislature can concentrate on the issues which are looked by understudies and their folks and government can determination these issues appropriately and give absent offices in schools in this way and enhancing the teaching condition.

References:

- Broughman, Swaim, & Keaton (2009), (Why do Parents choose to send their children to private schools?)
- Davis, W.F. (1999). *Private Schools as Contributors to the Common Good of Society*. United States Department of Education, Washington, D.C.
- Farooq, R.A (1993). *Education system of Pakistan: Issues and Problems* Asia Society for promotion of Innovation and Reforms in Education. Islamabad: Pakistan, pp. 10-20
- Farooq, R. A. (1990). *A Survey Study of Teacher Education in Pakistan*. Islamabad: Academy of Educational Planning and Management, Ministry of Education
- Government of Pakistan (GOP) (1998). National Education Policy 1998-2010.
- Hoxby, C. M. (2002), (Would School Choice Change the Teaching Profession, *The Journal of Human Resources*, Vol. 37, No. 4 (Autumn, 2002), pp. 846-891
- Islamabad: Ministry of Education, Government of Punjab (2002). *Examination and continuous assessment*. Lahore: Directorate of Staff Development
- Kraushaar, O.F. (1972). *American Nonpublic Schools Patterns of Diversity*. The Johns
- Sultan, (2008), Education: Problems of School Teachers & Students in Pakistan.
- Zara Saleem (April, 2012), Problems faced by students in current educational setup & their possible solutions

Community Supported Mechanism of Solid Waste Management: A Workable Model of Primary Waste Collection (A Case Study of District Quetta)

By

¹Hakeem Ullah, ² Dr. Muhammad Alam Tareen, ³Abdul Rahim Changezi,

Abstract:

The difference between ratio of solid waste generation and its collection and proper management is a major contributing factor towards the issue of environmental degradation everywhere. Unfortunately, Quetta is confronted with such a deplorable situation. As a result, it seems to have been forced to get its once positive characteristics of “little Paris” replaced by the second most polluted cities of Pakistan after Faisalabad. In order to get the situation reversed, awareness and willingness do exist among all stakeholders such as all three tiers of government, the private sector, civil society organizations including researchers, academicians and sensitized citizens and communities. Such as an effort of community support mechanism for primary collection of solid waste is successfully operational in Quetta City, however, with limited approach, resources, political support and areas of operation / coverage.

This research paper explores and explains details along with immediate effect of an operational mechanism while highlighting its pros and cons so that it can be best replicated elsewhere in the country. Data has been collected from grass root level and relevant literature has been reviewed to get it accomplished. Based on the findings of both primary and secondary data analyses the study was concluded while suggesting policy recommendations to relevant stakeholders to overcome the issue.

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, General Muhammad Musa Government Postgraduate College, Quetta Pakistan

²Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

³Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

Keywords: Solid waste management, community supported mechanism, human civilization, logical responses, sense of ownership and preliminary effort

Introduction:

Proper management of solid waste has always remained a main challenging task both for government and citizenry in most developing countries of the world including Pakistan. Solid waste management has emerged as a major challenge to environmental management also in the world, especially in the cities of developing countries (Han, H., 2015). The pace and intensity of issue gets more complex in cities where urbanization process is fast, town planning is missing and where the existing physical infrastructure such as roads, passages and lanes are predominantly narrow and congested. Quetta, unfortunately, possesses almost all above characteristics. Due to lack of social services in neighboring districts, the urbanization process is relatively rapid. Quetta Development Authority QDA and Quetta Metropolitan Corporation QMC seem to have failed to sagaciously deal with the burden of expansion of city by introducing well planned new human settlements. Roads and passages are already under heavy pressure due to burden of traffic with no option of further expansion. Consequently, the once “little Paris” is now ranked amongst the dirtiest cities in the country.

Presently, Quetta Metropolitan Corporation QMC is being run by an elected local government set up under the supervision of a well-educated Mayor, Dr. Kaleemullah Kakar who is adequately sensitized about all issues prevailing in the city including solid waste management. Lots of proclamation has been made to best address the issue, huge amount has also been allocated towards this end, however, ground realities depicts altogether a different scenario. Few parts of city are relatively cleaner, comparatively healthier as far hygienic conditions are concerned than many others parts / Union Councils

The sense of ownership is the immediate outcome of community participation. This notion besides being logical argument gets public support and social sanctioning while exploring the underlying causes of differences between various union councils within Quetta city as far as primary solid waste collection is concerned. Few Union Councils where primary waste collections at household level are being owned by residents of areas show relatively a better situation. In this research paper a preliminary effort has been made to not only identify such areas where situation of waste collection is comparatively better while exploring its

root causes. Community support mechanism of solid waste collection was found to be a workable tool. In this mechanism waste collectors are being hired by community, their daily performance is being monitored by each and every household head and elected representatives i.e. Councilors and further disposal of collected waste is well coordinated with already available services of QMC.

Literature Review:

Intellectually speaking, humankind is believed to be the dirtiest animal over the mother planet. He / she is adequately informed that ensuring availability of food items are a pre-requisite for sustenance of human life. Therefore, agriculture and livestock production has been promoted to all possible limits. In this regard various kinds of organized efforts have been made ranging from making factories for mass production to introduction of new technologies. Conservation, preservation and value additions are few of concepts which can be associated towards this end. These efforts guided human being to invent such items which can help them prolong the period of restoration of foods and other natural resources. While doing so, it was either compromised that all such efforts will create environmental issues, which might have tantalized the very basic existence of life or aftermath of all such interventions was not initially gauged due to limited knowledge available to them. Indeed, there were no such concepts about renewable and non-renewable energies sources, disposable and non-disposable produces

The world is an ever changing phenomenon; this ensures that issues being created by humankind can be resolved by humankind himself. Let it be either manmade or natural disaster such as war or earth quake etc. Like many other issues, solid waste management is basically a manmade issue, which can be best addressed by devising pragmatic policies and programs. However, the already prevailing model of waste collection needs to be scientifically promoted as an approach towards this end. Also important is to further explore the issue and get better use of already collected waste by converting it into energy sources to produce electricity, which is one the ever challenging demand of Pakistan

The first world or advanced countries such as Japan, China, Canada, Germany and USA have been successfully able to introduce the concept of reuse, recycle, refuse and by converting collected waste into energy producing plants, which according to international data provides and catering for the needs of a remote community within their geographical areas of governance. Japan almost recycle 50% of solid waste, 23% is incinerated and 26% is disposed in landfill. In USA recycling is 25%,

incineration, 16%, whereas landfilling is more than 60%.(Minghua et al., 2009). Moreover, the government is seeking to reduce the amounts of MSW by encouraging reduce; reuse and waste recycle to reduce the quantity of MSW generated for landfill and incineration. Presently china government is trying to decrease the MSW by promoting reduce, reuse and recycling, to decrease the amount of solid waste generated for other processes, i.e. incineration and landfilling.(Dr. Bouanini Samiha & Fatima, 2015). while 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) is becoming popular more and more in rising nation, because of the running down of natural assets and rise in environmental pollution. (Pariatamby, A., & Tanaka, M. 2014). 3R is favored due to effective usage of natural resources, and stabilizing both environment and economy (Yousuf, T. B. 2014)

China uses different methods for waste disposal, i.e. Sanitary landfill, Incineration and composting. (Huang Q, et al, 2006). In present era China use different methods for waste management in which 604 sanitary landfills, 188 incineration plants and 26 other units used for waste management. (Md Manik Mian, et al, 2016). Japan has given value to incineration as a primary source of disposal and landfilling is considered as secondary option. (Nobutoshin Tanaka et al, 2005).

The rate of getting solid waste properly managed is also very high among developing nations such as India, Indonesia and few other countries, however, getting it used as renewable resources is yet to be worked and invested on for future utilization.

General procedure which is used for MSW in Indonesia is: Collection, Transportation, and Disposal. And the trend has been changed in here to recycling. (Damanhuri, E. et al, 2014). Collection, transportation and disposal of waste is still a problem in rising nations, while in advance countries got progress by using new technologies to generate electricity, heat, bio-fuels and compost. (Diego Moya, et al. 2017). As far as new developing or third world countries are concerned, the situation is entirely different. Here its primary collection itself is an issue, transportation of collected waste is another issue, while it's dumping, proper utilization and getting energy benefits are future program to be focused by both public and private sectors.

Lack of budget and ignorance of solid waste management methods prevent developing countries to overcome waste management. (Azni Idris, 2004).Primary collection of waste is one of the main parts of solid waste management system. (Mohee, R. et al, 2015).Solid waste in Pakistan mostly collected by municipalities, whereas the percentage of collection is

different in poor (low-income) area, it is 0 %, while in rich (high-income) areas it is 90%. (Pak-EPA, 2005). Municipalities actually collect 51 % to 69% of solid waste, from the total waste generated in their area. And the remaining waste percentage is 31% to 49%, which is lying on roads, streets, drains, empty plots, which cause environmental pollution. (Amanullah Mahar, 2014).

Getting better use of solid and all other kinds of waste is subject to new explorations such as scientific research, getting guidelines from it, devising pragmatic policies and programs and besides all, treating it as wealth not waste” is yet to be focused. However, one cannot deny the efforts being made by communities in Quetta city for its primary collection, which is discussed as a mechanism in detail in the following paragraph.

The Mechanism of Solid Waste Collecting:

Community arranged the process with enormous integrity that consisted of two elements. Social arrangement as a first element intends to form understanding, unify communities and enhance their abilities in order to tackle, execute and manage over collection and perfectly throw away of solid waste from their vicinities. The second element includes technical parts of mechanism as training of equipment, bound to the system and arranging persons for smooth running of mechanism.

Social Mobilization:

The active participation of the community in all parts has been established in the following lines:

Participation of Volunteers:

Volunteers who seemed interested fighting against such alarming problems were taken into great consideration to co-operate.

The argument of volunteers brought flawless development of fundamental concept as well as it increased understanding about the problems of inhabitants of that particular area. Their help brought organized form of activities for perfect execution.

Change in human behaviour, value, public involvement and application steps are as important as financial and technical part in solid waste management.(McAllister, 2015).One of the study express that, for the successful mechanism of solid waste, various features are necessary, which include, public involvement, teamwork, group act, interacting connection, judgement transparency and availability of information.

(Marshall and Farahbakhsh, 2013). Without the hand of volunteers, it would have remained a nightmare to complete in the sands of time. Brilliant job was done by volunteers to work according to the planned activities. They took starts by locating roads and streets as they were familiar with people of those locations, they were given orders to works down every task they had been assigned. A survey and then the meeting with community were done about tools and much more to be used in the process.

It has been observed that those areas where the ratio of education is high and self-help incentive is found, people help to participate in community development. Otherwise it is seen in other regions of the world, especially in developing nations literature on the voluntary parameter is relatively less. (Blackman, et al, 2013). Initially, voluntary amenability was used in American States “which is observed having less control”. (Shortle JS, et al, 2001). According to one report, voluntary method and mandatory approach cannot provide required solution to environmental protection from pollution. (Segerson K, Wu J, 2006). While, using voluntary measure with compulsory, has been suggested to cover low sharing in environmental conservative plans. (Wilson PN, Needham RA, 2006). The people from low-income areas tries to improve their own services through self-help struggles, which can be possible with efforts of social mobilization and cooperation beneficiaries, these makes the system of solid waste management more effective. (Ahmed. N, 2009). The above stated references show that the volunteer option is successful with stress on every individual of society to follow the rules for waste management.

Community Meeting:

For inhabitants of each lane three meetings took places which were meant to guide them about the whole process as well as their participation in it. The first meeting was held about the raising problems for people due to undealt solid waste, as it also caused health problems. The purpose behind this was, to bring acknowledgement about health related issues for those living there. Participants were very much welcomed to contribute in order to share their ideas for the purpose of dealing with matter at hand. The second meeting was to give instructions to part takers about fundamentals of solid waste and community participation were also emphasized. The third meeting was held to address the organization of lane as well as office election.

The Structure of Lane Organization:

The inhabitants of one lane got the ability to form an association which required every member be the part of it during the second meeting. Three from them became the head members voluntarily.

Training Workshop:

In order that they could reach their goals, they held a few short training sessions due to ideas they collected from communities' meetings. Training instructions and charts were formed backed by survey and observations. For perfect acknowledgements in order to deliver the message, men and women organizations were organized.

Health and Hygiene Education:

Awareness was the main thing to achieve through such form of education. This awareness caused massive understanding both for women and men participants. Especially regarding environment, health and living condition.

Technical Aspect:

Even though many struggled against the problem of collection of waste, yet there was much more to offer in regards to office of lane organization. Disposal gave rise to the following activities step by step.

a) Aiming to Arrange Trolley and Features of Area:

In many prominent ways the features along with arrangement of areas, special trolleys were arranged to cover the generation of waste, and many safety precautions were taken. Tools, gloves, uniforms and equipment's were bought to enhance the growth of work by all means.

b) Arrangement of Waste Collector:

The duty of disposing waste was given to hired local men where they had to collect it from households and then dispose it. The waste collector was informed about his duties and lane residents waste collection system. These steps towards such alarming problems brought much development which left ever lasting effect on several generations.

c) Waste Collection Charges:

To look at the participation in collecting waste, it seemed important to have a meeting arranged in general. This meeting consists of those who inhabit lane in particular. Every member is required to have the contribution of PRs 30 each, so that they may manage the salary for those who devote their precious time to the job. Account system is simply dealt

along with silver line to welcome the ideas by inhabitants of the mentioned Lane.

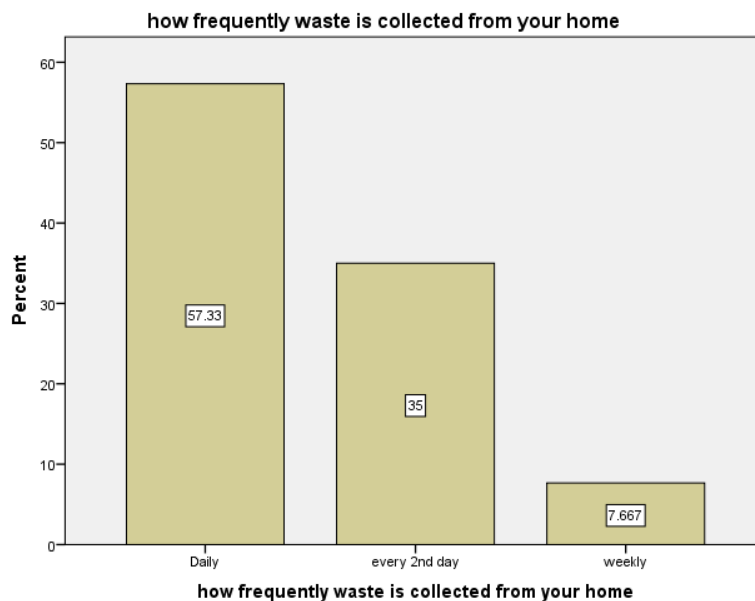
d) Accumulation of Solid Waste:

Solid waste is gathered by collector and then deposes it nearby natural sever, because of unavailability of communal bin in the area. Collection of waste happens every day early in the morning and this accumulation takes few hours a day. These collectors have also duty to clean the roads and lane during waste collection.

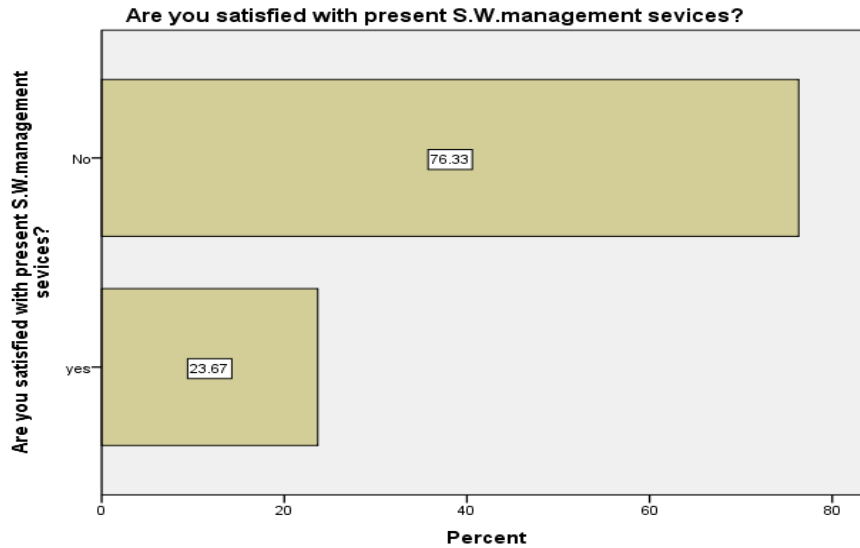
Methodology:

Apart from survey, a series of focus group discussion were held with elected representatives of different union council i.e. councilors, notables and political workers. Key informant interviews were also held with community and religious leaders. Based on the findings of their views an opinion was made that guided writing of this research paper.

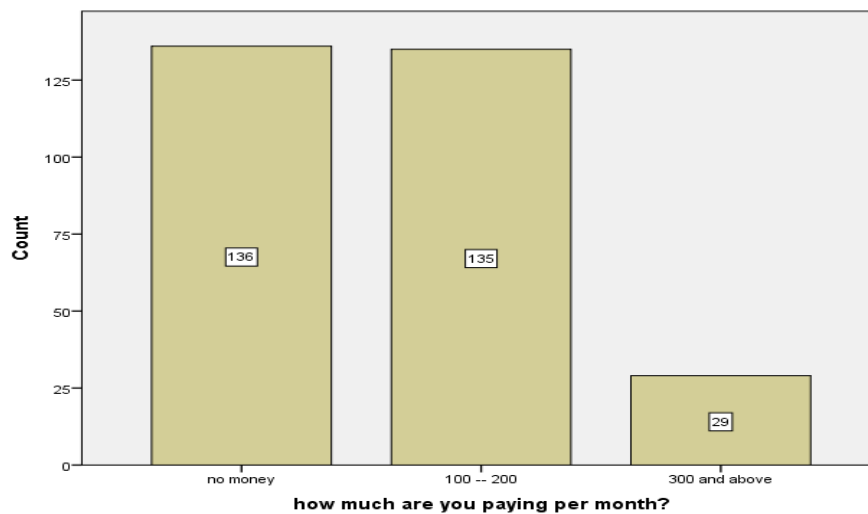
Result:



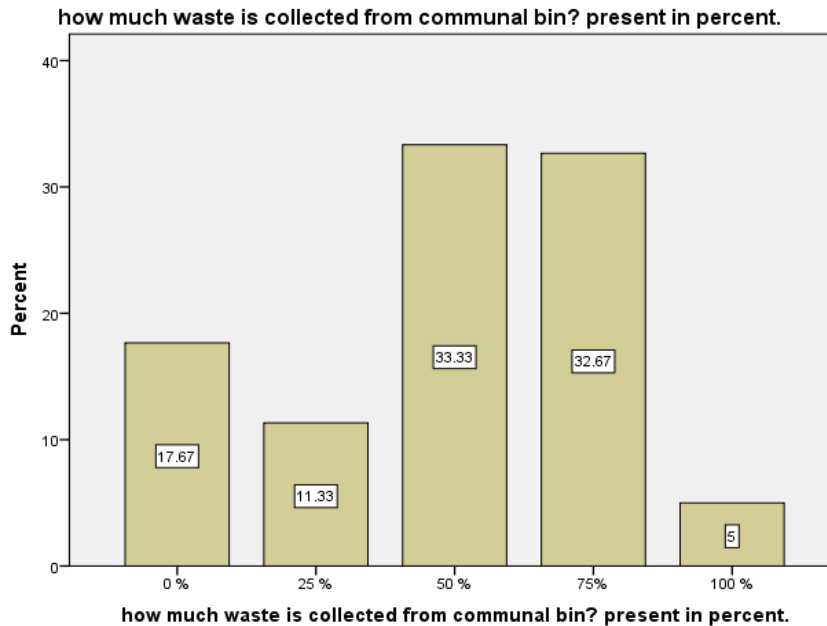
The above bar graph expresses that 57.33% houses waste is collected on daily basis while 35% are those houses where waste is collected every other day. And least number is 7.6%, from where garbage is gathered once a week. It means most of the households waste is collected every day.



This graph explains the satisfaction of respondents about S.W management services, in which 23.67 % are satisfied and 76.33% are not satisfied. This means that majority of people are not satisfied with solid waste management services.



The above figure reflects percentage of the monthly payment being paid by households for collection of generated waste. The figure express that 45.3% people do not pay for waste collection. Respondents who pay, Rs.100 to 200 are 45%, while 9.7% are those persons who pay 300 and above.



According to this 53 respondent says that no waste is collected from communal bin. Whereas 100 respondents answered that 50% garbage is collected from local bins. While 98 people said 75% waste is picked from waste bin of community. And 5 were those persons who stated that 100% waste is transported from waste bin. Overall result shows that few people were satisfied from transportation.

Discussion:

It is vividly evident that community participation has developed the sense of ownership among residents of few Union Councils regarding waste collection as a project, which in turns help manage solid waste and transport it to final dumping point. The sense of ownership has also proved a well working mechanism of coordination both between residents of areas with elected councilors and between councilors and QMC waste collection staff.

The research also reveals that through community participation, the community is basically empowered to find a pragmatic solution to the issue of solid waste collection along with the decision pertaining to its proper management as far as primary collection and its transportation is concerned.

Community participation, in this case, seems to have built confidence of residents of the areas for mutual cooperation both among themselves and with already available services of concerned department such as QMC and elected local government representatives at third tier of governance to address an issue

Equally important is to also highlight that such an effort minimizes ratio of dependency over government and public sector organization with regard to resolution of issues and problems that they are confronted with. The essence of collective responsibility will definitely help not only to best address a particular issue, but also to teaches us to get this mechanism replicated elsewhere as best practice.

Conclusion and Policy Implication:

Social issues and problems are multidimensional not only by their nature, pace and intensity, but also by their very root causes and diverse socio economic impacts that they have over our economy, environment and social fabrics. They do not have a simple “get fix” solution too. Therefore, each and every social issue must be addressed altogether separately while using indigenous knowledge and methods. However, while doing so research based efforts must be made and documented so that an effort such as this may not be neglected altogether and ensure the efficacy and efficiency of available resources is converted into the concept of “best resource use pattern”. The research paper suggests the following actions to taken and promoted to overcome the issue of solid waste and minimize its socio-economic impact over our society and environment.

1. Firstly, Quetta Metropolitan Corporation QMC must review its policy critically or devise a provincial broad based policy for every district to get the issue resolved while ensuring quality and standardization of services that are feasible to be provided in future.
2. While developing or reviewing any such policy or devising a new policy effort must be made to ensure participation of all stakeholders including communities from different areas of the city
3. Once policy document is developed the case may be taken to formal session of local bodies meeting for their approval, sanctioning, support, coordination and future help that may be required. Also important is to pass a bill for new legislation to higher forum such as Provincial and National Assemblies
4. After having passed a bill, all members of third tier of governance i.e. councilors must be given the task to take up the issue with their

members of Provincial Assembly MPA for new legislation with regard to promotion and protection of their efforts regarding proper management of solid waste

5. All concerned departments (public sector) must be well informed and communicated about the efforts in order to avoid any deficiency at their parts
6. Pragmatic efforts pertaining to mass awareness must be launched with provision of adequate financial and human resources to get the work done to all possible extent according to its initial concept
7. Media must also be involved for public awareness. Separate program must be devised for promotion of ideas of community supported mechanism of solid waste management in national and private TV channels while exploring both electronic and press media.
8. Especial time and resources should be allocated to educate masses through newly available and easily available media such as face book etc.
9. While exploring support for the proven mechanism of primary waste collection, efforts must be made to involve political parties to make it part and parcel of their election manifesto.
10. Educational institutions such as schools, colleges and universities must also be involved to promote the idea and make it course contents of their curricula
11. Religious institutions such as Mosques, Religious Leaders and all other influential must be made part of the program for its wider acceptance and operation to address the issue

References:

- Ahmed, N, (2009) Sustainable community waste collection in Karachi, Pakistan.
- Amanullah Mahar, (2014). The health risk management through environmentally sustainable solid waste management strategies: a case study of Pakistan. pp,44-50.
- Azni Idris, Bulent Inane, Mohd Nassir Hassan, (2004). Overview of waste disposal and Landfills/dumps in Asian countries.pp 6:140—110.
- Cunningham, (2001), Environmental Science: A Global Concern. PP-525-546.
- Damanhuri, E., Handoko, W., & Padmi, T. (2014).Municipal Solid Waste Management in Indonesia.In Municipal Solid Waste Management in Asia and the Pacific Islands (pp. 139-155).Springer Singapore.
- Diego Moya, Clay Aldas, Germanico Lopez, Prasad Kaparaju, (2017). Municipal solid waste as a valuable renewable energy resource: a worldwide opportunity of energy recovery by using Waste –to-Energy Technologies.pp.286-295.
- Dr. Bouanini Samiha, & Fatima, D. L, (2005), China’s Experience In Municipal Solid Waste Management- Lessons Learned For Algeria, European journal of Research and Reflection in Management Science, 3.
- Hongyun Han, Zhijian Zhang, (2015), The impact of the policy of municipal solid waste source-separated collection on waste reduction: a case study of China.(pp. 382-393).
- Huang Q. Wang Q, Dong L, Xi B, Zhou B (2006).The current situation of solid waste management in China.J Master Cycles Waste Manag. PP, 63-69.
- Marshall, R.E. and Farahbakhsh, K. (2013) Systems Approaches to Integrated Solid Waste Management in Developing Countries. Waste Management, 33, 988-1003.

- McAllister, j. (2015), Factors influencing Solid-Waste Management in the Developing world, Utah State University.
- Md Manir Mian, Xiaolan Zeng, Allama al Naim Bin Nasry Sulala M.Z.F, Al-Hamadani, (2016), Municipal Solid Waste management in China: A Comparative Analysis.
- Mohee, R., Mauthoor, S., Bundhoo, Z. M., Somaroo, G., Soobhany, N., & Gunasee, S. (2015). Current status of solid waste management in small island developing states: a review. *Waste Management*, 43, 539-549.
- Minghua, Z., Xiumin, F., Rovetta, A., Qichang, H., Vicentini, F., Bingkai, L., . . . Yi, L, (2009). Municipal solid waste management in pudong New Area, China. *Waste management*, 29(3), 1227-1233.
- Nobutoshi Tanaka, Yasumasa Tojo, Toshihiko Matsuto, (2005). Past, Present and Future of MSW Landfills in Japan. Pp-7:104—111.
- Pariatamby, A., & Tanaka, M. (2014). *Municipal solid waste management in Asia and the Pacific Islands*. Environmental Science, Springer, Singapore.
- Segerson K, Wu J (2006) Nonpoint pollution control: Including first-best outcomes through the use of threats. *J Environ Econ Manag* 51:165-184.
- Shortle JS, Abler DG, Ribaud M, (2001). Agriculture and water quality: the issues. In: Shortle JS, Abler DG (eds) *Environmental policies for agricultural pollution control*. CAB International publishing, New York, pp 1-18.
- Wilson PN, Needham RA (2006) Groundwater conservation policy in Agriculture. In: 26th conference of the international association of agricultural economists, Queensland, Australia.
- Yousuf, T. B. (2014). 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) in Bangladesh. In *Municipal Solid Waste Management in Asia and the Pacific Islands* (pp. 61-75). Springer Singapore.

Peoples' Perception and the Role of Government towards Madrassha Education System after 9/11 in Pakistan:

By

¹Naseebullah Nasar, ² Dr. Muhammad Alam Tareen

Abstract:

In Arabic literature the word madrassha means a place for the promotion of education. However, the contemporary world uses the term madrassha for a religious seminary. In Muslim world madrassha plays an important role in providing free education, food and lodging to poor students. In Muslim countries these madrasshas are custodians of Islamic core values. Madrasshas became a hot and imperative topic for world after 9/11 attacks on twin's towers of America that resulted in the death of 2700. Western media, policy makers and analysts blamed madrassha having links with militant organizations and deemed Madrassahs as nurseries for the production and growth of mujahdeen, who were the countering groups in war on terror post 9/11. Certain think tanks demanded reform in madrassha structure. The aim of present study was to know people perception about madrassha education and role of government regarding reform in madrassha education system. The locale of present study was Quetta city and 384 respondents were selected via Yamane formula for population calculation. Simple random sampling was used for collecting primary data in field. A close ended survey questionnaire and focus group discussion were used as tool for data collection. The collected data was statistically analyzed through cross tabulation and Chi-square test was applied to analyses the data. The present study reveals that madrasshas in Balochistan play vital role education in education in rural area than government school. The study further highlights that introduction of new subject like English, Science and computer in madrassha syllabus and adoption of modern educational techniques for teaching will bring madrasshas to mainstream education of country.

Keywords: Madrassha, Curriculum, mainstream education, Perception, violence, reform.

¹M.Phil. scholar, Department of Sociology, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

²Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

Introduction:

Madrassha pluralmadrasshas, is an Arabic word, literally used for place of getting education in numerous field (Christopher, 2007). However, the contemporary world uses the word *madrassha* for those institutions which provide Islamic religious knowledge. In Islamic world *madrasshas* are flag bearers of Islamic religious knowledge and responsible for promoting and protecting Islamic ideology and religious core values in society. *Madrasshas* in Pakistan provide an alternative system of education in those areas where modern education system is not available. Furthermore, *madrasshas* in Pakistan also have been the centre of social welfare services, where poor students get free education, food and shelter (Butt, 2012).

Madrasshas have been part of Islamic education system in Muslim world for centuries. *Madrasshas* are considered most economical sources for education in Muslim world and more so in the subcontinent. In Muslim world *madrasshas* act as social welfare organizations where poor students get free education, food and shelter, In addition, *madrasshas* provide free societal services (Dogar, 2010).

The development process of curriculum of *madrassha* can be drew out for centuries. Initially, teachings of Holy Quran and Sunnah were the basic elements of curriculum of *madrassha*. These elements still have same position in curriculum. With passage of time new subjects were introduced in *madrassha* syllabus according to need of time. The standard syllabus for *madrassha* education system was introduced by Mullah Nizamuddin Sihlawi known as Dars e Nizami. Dars e Nizami (Shalby, 1954).

Madrassha became the center of attraction for the world after advent of 9/11 attacks on twins' towers of New York. Despite of the fact, that neither any one of attackers of 9/11 on the twin towers of New York belonged to Pakistan nor any student of Pakistani *madrassha*, but western media without any evident blame that *madrasshas* in Pakistan places, used for spreading terrorism. After the advent of 9/11, *madrasshas* were blamed that they are backward and attractive places for spreading terrorism and extremism. These traditional institutions of learning became famous for producing religious militancy and radicalism. The media and policy maker blamed *madrasshas* that they have linked with certain terrorists' organizations like *taliban*. The events of Lal Masjid and Army Public School (APS) attack also, added fuel to this issue.

A large number of studies were conducted by western and local academicians, journalists and government bodies to trace out link between

religious radicalism and *madrassha* education system in Pakistan. A huge number of books and articles were published by different western and local academia and print media. All of them reached to the conclusion that *madrasshas* in Pakistan are hot places for catering of religious militancy in mind of students. Law enforcement agencies, policy makers, western and local media, academicians, journalists and analysts demanded reforms in *madrassha* education in Pakistan.

The Government of Pakistan initiated all efforts to bring reform in *madrassha* education in Pakistan, but failed to bring a suitable reform policy for *madrassha* education system. Still a large number of *madrasshas* are neither registered with government of Pakistan nor regulate their operation under the supervision of government of Pakistan. The present study was conducted to find the perception of people about the *madrassahs* and communication gap between *madrassha* establishment and government, which did not let to bring a suitable reform in *madrassha* education system

Rational of the Study:

Madrassha is most economical source for education in Muslim world. The history of *madrassha* education system can be traced out for centuries. *Madrasshas* have been part of life in Muslim world for centuries. In Muslim world *madrasshas* perform social welfare services like free education, food and societal services. However, lack of modern subjects and modern techniques of teaching leg behind *madrassha* in global world. Due to lack of exposure to external world and social media, these students turn out with rigid mind-set. Furthermore, link of *madrasshas* with certain militant organization forced government to reform in *madrassha* education system.

A poor reform policy from government and resistance from *madrassha* organizers do not let effective reform in *madrassha*. The aim of current study is to find out the communication gap between government and *madrassha* administrators and suggest a reliable point for reform policy for short and long term reform

Research Objectives:

- To investigate out people perception about *madrassha* education system in Balochistan.
- To assess the role of government of Pakistan in mainstreaming the *madrassha* education system

Literature Review:

The 9/11 attacks on twin's towers of New York, opened a new door of debate for media analyst and bulk of literature was generated on countering terrorism and extremism in *madrassha* in Pakistan.

According to Fatima Sajjad, *madrasshas* in Pakistan are non-governmental organization (NGO) providing free education, lodging and food to poor students. This quality of free societal welfare services makes *madrasshas* unique in Pakistan (Sajjad, 2013). Waqas (2006) conducted study on *madrassha* reform in Pakistan. He explained that *madrasshas* in Pakistan are custodians of Islamic core values and ethos. The primary objective of *madrasshas* is to protect the Islamic religious integrity (Waqas, 2006). Sultan Ali in his book stated that *madrasshas* on Pak-Afghan border are proficient source of increasing literacy rate (Ali, 2012).

At the time of independence between Pakistan and India, a very few number of *madrasshas* were existed in Pakistan's territory. However, the number of *madrasshas* in Pakistan increased after Soviet Invasion into Afghanistan in 1979. Foreign aids from US-Saudi Arabia, neighbour countries and western countries made *madrassha* more powerful to use against Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Therefore, increase in number of *madrassha* was perceived in Pakistan during 1980s (Rauf et al., 2015).

The existence of *madrassha* can be traced out for centuries in Muslim world. The current *madrasshas* in Pakistan and Afghanistan are associated with *taliban* and other militant organizations. *Madrasshas* on Pak-Afghan border are involved in spreading the extremism and supporting the militancy in Kashmir (Shabir et al., 2012).

The US secretary of state Donald Rumsfeld in an interview with Fox news in November 2003 said that; "In world still some small places are present, where radicalism and extremism are taught by clerics to young men and women. These clerics prepare young men and women for suicide attacks and target killing of innocent people.... In addition, he also suggested for to bring reforms in *madrassha* education system and encouraged to introduce modern subjects like science, math and English in *madrassha* syllabus".

The *jihadi* culture was introduced in Pakistan during the tenure of president Zia. The number of *madrasshas* was increased by three and half of its number in President Zia regime at the time of Afghan Soviet war. After getting victory in Afghanistan folds in numbers, these *madrasshas* turned down into militancy in Pakistan. It is undeniable truth that the students of *madrasshas* perceived Osama Bin Laden as their hero (Warren, 2009).

Shahid and Qasim (2017), concluded that ancient *madrasshas* were involved in producing intellectuals for serving the society. But, some of contemporary *madrasshas* forgot their due role and found in producing extremist and sectarian ideology in the mind of their students (Shahid et al., 2017).

The Crisis Group Report (CGR) declared America and Pakistan Inter service intelligence (ISI) being responsible for promoting not only Afghan *jiḥād* in Afghanistan, but also spreading sectarian violence in country. Moreover, special books for *jiḥād* were published in centre for Afghan studies in the University of Nebraska Omaha. The publication of these books was funded by USAID. Furthermore, these books were also translated into Pashtu and Dari language to promote *jiḥād* among Afghan young generation. About 13 million copies of this jihadist literature were distributed into Pakistani *madrasshas* and Afghan youth to promote *jihadist* culture. The basic math was taught to young youth of Afghan by counting the number of Kalashnikov rifles and dead Russians. For this project the University of Nebraska Omaha was funded by US\$ 51 million from 1984 to 1994 (ICG, 2002).

Suba Chandran describe, that militancy in *madrassha* thrived in Pakistani *madrasshas* after the end of Afghan war. The cause of flourishing of militancy in Pakistan was change of State stance on Kashmir issue (Chandran, 2003). Not all *madrassha s* in Pakistan and Afghanistan had links with militant organization, 10% to 15% of *madrassha s* had links with militant organizations (Singer, 2001).

Soon after the episode of 9/11, the Government of Pakistan announced a plan for reform *madrasshas* in Pakistan. For this purpose, the government of Pakistan decided to monitor *madrassahs* and renovation the administrative, financial and educational structures of *madrasshas* in Pakistan. In August 2001, the Government of Pakistan established *madrassha* Educational Board. The purpose for establishment of *madrassha* education board was to establish network of *madrassha* and to regulate these *madrasshas* under the supervision government of Pakistan (Shabir, et al., 2012).

Methodology:

Quantitative research approach was used in this research. District Quetta was selected as universe for this study. Quetta is the capital city of Balochistan and covered all ethnics group. So, the research selected Quetta as universe of current study. A sample of 384 male respondents from different segments of the society was selected by using Simple random sampling. A structured questionnaire that contained close ended questions was used as tool for collecting data. The collected primary data was statistically analyzed using cross tabulation and chi square statistical method was applied for analysis of collected data.

Results:**Cross tabulation and Chi Square Analysis:****Table No. 1****Level of satisfaction from *madrassha* education system**

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Chi Square Calculated Value	P value
Agree	316	82.3	5.764	0.014
Disagree	68	17.7		
Total	384	100.0		

Note: Denotes significance at 5% level of significance

Table No. 1 revealed that 316 (82.3%) of respondents were of the view that *madrassha* education system has great level satisfaction among people. However, only 46 (17.7%) of respondents were disagree with opinion. Therefore, it is said to be that people are satisfied with *madrassha* education system. The chi square results are significant and show significant difference as p-value is less than 5% level of significance.

Table No. 2**People perception about *madrassha* education system more appropriate than government school**

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Chi Square Calculated Value	P value
Agree	251	77.9	0.569	0.408
Disagree	133	22.1		
Total	384	100.0		

Note: Denotes significance at 5% level of significance

The table No. 2 showed the comparison between *madrassha* and government school. The 299 (77.9%) of respondent were of the viewed that method of education system in *madrassha* is more appropriate than government school. Whereas, only 85 (22.1%) of respondents were disagree. This showed that *madrassha* education system id better than education system provided in government school. The chi square results are significant and show significant differences at 5% level of significance (i.e., $p < 5$).

Table No. 3
***Madrassha* provide a sound good atmosphere of education to face global challenges and secure good career**

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Chi Square Calculated Value	P value
Agree	39	10.2	3.560	0.040
Disagree	345	89.8		
Total	384	100.0		

Note: Denotes significance at 5% level of significance

Table No. 3 explained the atmosphere provided by *madrassha* to their student for facing global challenges and securing good job opportunities. The number of respondents were 39 (10.2%) who agree that *madrasshas* provide good atmosphere of education to face global challenges and secure good jobs market. However, 339(89.8%) were disagree. The above statistical data showed that *madrassha* syllabus and atmosphere are unable to provide a good opportunity to face the challenges of global world. The chi square results are significant and show significant difference at 5% level of significance (i.e., $p < 5$).

Table No. 4
Registration and regulation under the supervision of government of Pakistan

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Chi Square Calculated Value	P value
Agree	360	93.8	25.608	0.000
Disagree	24	6.3		
Total	384	100.0		

Note: Denotes significance at 5% level of significance

Table No. explained registration and regulation of *madrassha* under the supervision of government of Pakistan. The above table revealed that 360 (93.8%) of respondents were in favour of *madrassha* registration and regulation under the supervision of government of Pakistan. However, only 39 (6.3%) of respondents were disagree with opinion. The above statistical table revealed that for sake of reform in *madrassha* education system it is necessary that *madrassha* operations should be regulate under the supervision of government. For this purpose, *madrasshas* should be registered with government. The chi square results are significant and show significant difference at 5% level of significance (i.e., $p < 5$).

Table No. 5

Induction of science subjects in *madrasshas* syllabus and modern atmosphere will bring *madrasshas* students to main streamline level of education of country

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Chi Square Calculated Value	P value
Agree	360	93.8	25.608	*0.000
Disagree	24	6.3		
Total	384	100.0		

Note: Denotes significance at 5% level of significance

The table No. 4 represents the summary about people perception about induction subjects like English, Science and Computer in *madrassha* syllabus and adaptation of modern technique of teaching in *madrassha*. According to the table No. 4 results 360 (93.8%) of the respondents were agree with introducing of English, Science and Computer in *madrassha* syllabus and adaptation of modern technique of teaching in *madrassha*. Conversely, 24 (6.3%) of respondents were disagree. The table concludes that induction of modern subjects and adoption of new techniques of teaching in *madrassha* education system will make *madrassha* students able to face the global challenges. The chi square results are significant and show significant difference at 5% level of significance (i.e., $p < 5$).

Table No. 6

Do you think that hate speeches against other religions or sects and any efforts to spread extremism must not be tolerated in *madrasshas*?

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Chi Square Calculated Value	P value
Agree	357	92.97	21.763	*0.000
Disagree	27	7.03		
Total	384	100.0		

Note: Denotes significance at 5% level of significance

Table No. 6 shows connection between hate speeches against other sects in *madrassha* and spread of extremism in *madrassha* students. 357 (92.97%) of respondents were agreed that hate speeches against other sects in *madrassha* cause of creating extremis and hate for other sect in mind of *madrassha* students. However, only 27 (7.03) respondents were disagree. The above table concluded that hate speeches in *madrasshas* cause of spreading extremism and hate in mind of *madrassha* students for other sects.

Table No. 7

**Foreign and local funding being offered for *madrassha* reformation
should be administered**

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Chi Square Calculated Value	P value
Agree	357	93	1.345	.282
Disagree	27	7		
Total	384	100.0		

Note: Denotes significance at 5% level of significance

Table No 7 shows respondent's perceptions about local and western funding for reformation of *madrassha* in Pakistan. The statistics 357 (93%) showed the response of respondents who were in view of that foreign and local funding to *madrassha* should be administered by government of Pakistan. On other hand, 27 (7%) of respondents were disagree. The above table concluded that funding in ship of aid to *madrassha* should be administered by government. The chi square results are significant and show significant difference at 5% level of significance (i.e., $p < 5$).

Table No. 8

***Madrassha* education system promote violence in society**

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Chi Square Calculated Value	P value
Agree	288	75.0	2.341	0.084
Disagree	96	25		
Total	384	100.0		

Note: Denotes significance at 5% level of significance

The table No. 8 describes peoples' perception about *madrassha* education as source of promoting of violence and extremism in society. 288 (75%) of respondents were of the perceived that *madrassha* education promote extremism in society. Whereas, 96 (25%) of respondents were disagree. The perception of peoples' in above table concluded that there is connection between *madrassha* education system and spread of violence in society.

Table No. 9

Do you think that government has good reform policy to merge *madrassha* education system in mainstream education of the country?

Categories	Frequency	Percent	Chi Square Calculated Value	P value
Agree	109	28.4	0.613	0.257
Disagree	275	71.6		
Total	384	100.0		

Note: Denotes significance at 5% level of significance

The table No. 9 showed statistics of government reform policy for merging of *madrassha* education system into mainstream education of country. Among 384 respondents only 109 (28.4%) of respondents were agree that government has good reform policy for *madrassha* to merge *madrassha* education system into mainstream education system of country. On other hand, 275 (71.6 %) were disagree. The table No. 9 showed that government reform policy for *madrassha* is very poor and unable to merge *madrassha* education system into main streamline education system of country. The chi square results are significant and show significant difference at 5% level of significance (i.e., $p < 5$).

Conclusion:

Madrasshas in Balochistan are common and economic source of education in those rural areas where school system is not functional. *Madrasshas* provide free educational and societal services to the society. People believed that *madrasshas* in Pakistan are effective source of education than government school in rural areas. In rural areas parent who are unable to afford the expenses of private schools send their children to *madrasshas*. *Madrasshas* follow traditional syllabus and teaching methods which are not sufficient to fulfil the demands of global world. To face global challenges and secure good job market in future, it is necessary to introduce modern subjects like English, science and computer in *madrassha* syllabus. Furthermore, induction of modern subjects like English, science and computer in *madrassha* syllabus and adoption of modern techniques for teaching will bring *madrassha* education system to mainstream educational of the country. Hate speeches delivered by *madrassha* administrators in *madrasshas* spread violence and hate for other sects in mind of *madrassha* students. People perceived that poor reform policy of government of Pakistan and resistance from *madrassha* organizers do not bring *madrassha* education system to main streamline.

Suggestions:

- A research study on relationship between *madrassha* and society will help to understand the nature of *madrassha* either a source of education or violence.
- It might be more preferable to conduct study on local interpretation of religious belief among *madrassha* scholars and students in Pakistan. This study will help out to understand the mind set of *madrassha* scholars and students and make reform policy for *madrassha* education system according to needs.
- A research plan on curriculum and teaching method in *madrassha* will play positive role to bring reforms in *madrassha* education system.
- Researcher paper on comparison of male and female *madrasshas* in Pakistan will be more helpful to understand the phenomena of *madrassha* and extremism and make suitable reform policy for both male and female *madrassha* education system in Pakistan according to their needs.

References:

Abdul Rauf Iqbal & Sobia Raza. (2015). Madrassa Reforms in Pakistan: A Historical Analysis. ISSRA Papers, 27-50.

Ali, Sultan. (2012). Madrassah Reform and State Power in Pakistan. *Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom*, 1-140

Blanchard, C. M. (2006). Islamic Religious Schools, Madrasas: Background. *Congressional Research Service* , 1-6.

Butt, T. M. (2012). Social and Political Role of Madrassa: Perspectives of Religious Leaders in Pakistan. *South Asian Studies* , 387-407.

Chandran, S. (2003). Madrasas in Pakistan. Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies .

Dogar, N. T. (2010). Madrassa Reforms – Problems and Prospects . NDU journal , 1-25.

Group, I. C. (2002). Pakistan; Madrasa, Extremism and the Military. Asia.

Ghulam Shabir, Shah Muhammad Usman Farooq Abbasi & Amant Khan . (2012). Reforming the Madrassah System . *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences* , 147-156 .

Muhammad Shahid Habib & Muhammad Qasim Ali. (2017). Research Tendencies of Madrassah Students in Madrassah Educational System in Pakistan. *Asian Innovative Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities* , 14-20.

- Sajjad, F. (2013). Reforming Madrasa Education in Pakistan; Post 9/11 Perspectives. *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization*, 104-121.
- Sajjad, M. W. (2009). Madrasas in Pakistan: thinking beyond terrorism-based reforms. *UNESCO*(march), 1-28.
- Singer, P. W. (2001). Pakistani Madrassahs: Ensuring a System of Education not Jihad. *The Brookings Institution Analysis*, 1-31.
- Shalby, A. (n.d.). History of Muslim Darul Kutub Al-Ilmiyya,. Education. Beirut: Dar al Kashf. 1954.
- Warren, N. M. (2009). Madrassa Education in Pakistan: Assisting the Taliban's Resurgence. *Salve Regina University Press*, 1-30.

Interenet Sources:

<http://www.foxnews.com/story/2003/11/02/transcript-donald-rumsfeld-on-fox-newssunday/#ixzz2YoUPZTvd>

Impact of Social Capital on Political Participation: An Empirical Study of Balochistan-Province of Pakistan

By

¹Nazia Barkat, ² Pervez Ahmed

Abstract:

In the present epoch, political participation becomes one of an extensive and wide research interests as well the vital component for citizens due to a huge responsibility for building a strong democracy. The purpose of present study is to examine the role of two main factors of social capital i.e. political trust and social trust. For that, on the basis of literature support, a conceptual framework, conceptual model and hypotheses are developed for investigation. A deductive /quantitative approach is applied for achieving the suitable results of the proposed hypotheses. This is a cross-sectional (one shot) study in which data is collected through a survey questionnaire from the people who are casting their votes and participating in politics of Balochistan. A convenience sampling technique is applied for the data collection. Total 800 questionnaires are distributed by personally visits. Out of 800, total 460 samples are returned back. The response rate is noted as 57.5%. After cleaning and screening of data, 414 valid samples are applied for further analysis. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 24.0 for windows is applied for data analysis, the overall; Cronbach's alpha (α) reliability of survey questionnaire is 0.783. Whereas, alpha for all variables (dependent and independent) being noted within their acceptable ranges. The overall, the findings of a study is suggested that there is a non-significant impact of political trust on political participation. On the other hand, social trust has a positive and significant impact on political participation in Balochistan-Pakistan. This study may provide a guideline for the political parties and government agents of Balochistan so as to develop the social and political trust towards political participation of a common people. Furthermore, this study may contribute in the literature of politics, and

¹M.Phil. scholar (Sociology) in Department of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

²Assistant Professor, Department of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

sociology of developing countries like Pakistan and specifically for Balochistan settings.

Keywords: Strong democracy; social capital; political trust; political participation; Balochistan.

Introduction:

In the present epoch, political participation becomes a challenge for every country so as to sustain and develop a strong democracy. However, the human societies which inspire for better political participation that may be obtained through the fruitful results in the shape of regional development. The political participation is defined as a production of general opinions and actions for bringing out a positive change in a civil society (Abbas and Nawaz, 2014) so as to boost such the political participation, social capital plays a significant role through developing the networks among such the people, and a way of intangible source of community for developing the trust regarding the pleasant life. Moreover, an individual in society having higher social capital it means he/she has a facilitation of social relations (Khalili et al., 2012). The social trust's concept has grown a great deal of acceptance in the social sciences (Sztompka, 2000; Siegrist, Cvetkovich and Roth, 2002; Subramanian et al., 2006; Bjornskov, 2007). According to Gambetta (1988, p. 217) the social trust as "an actor's belief that a person or a collective will perform such the actions (including providing information) that may prove helpful or not detrimental to him or her, thus, permitting the establishment of a relationship of cooperation". While Newton (2001a) proposed that social trust is usually elucidated as a trust or sureness in human society's members and organizations like communities, neighborhoods, and nations. It is probable to be the case that social trust would assign diverges definitions, but in overall, social trust reflects one's belief that others would not damage and hurt him/her. In a similar mode, the political trust is labeled as a belief that officials and political institutions would achieve their roles and responsibilities with an efficient way, and that the productivities of the institutional policies and management would benefit the main stream if not all members of society (Damico et al., 2000; Anderson and Lotempio, 2002). In the contemporary literature, the political trust is normally divided into two categories such as trust in political institutions (Damico et al., 2000; Mishler and Rose, 2001) like governments (Chanley, Rudolph and Rahn, 2000; Shi, 2001; Anderson and Lotempio, 2002), parliament (Hetherington, 1998; Newton, 2001a) and trust in political officials such as political authorities (Nilson

and Nilson, 1980), political actors (Shi, 2001), president and political authorities (Hetherington, 1998).

By realizing a reputation of social capital particularly the factors such as political and social trust towards political participation, the purpose of present paper is to examine the role of social capital (political and social trust) towards political participation among peoples' of Balochistan, Pakistan. This study may be a road map for the policy makers, planners and politicians for encouraging the people in politics through developing the political and social trust among the people of a civil society. Such study may provide a guideline for the political parties as well government agents to develop the social and political trust among common people of human society. Furthermore, this study may contribute in the literature of politics of developing country like Pakistan and particular for Balochistan settings.

Literature Review:

In the last decades, in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe, the existence of political participation have been increased among the citizens. Societies which inspire better political participation that may be getting fruitful results in the shape of regional development (Peregrine, 2017). From the perspective of Vryonides and Lamprianou (2013) the political participation denotes to paradoxical phenomenon by the exponents of positivistic or rational theories of human behavior. The institutions and social capital work together in provision of dynamic participation. Social capital substances, and its belongings are exaggerated when accomplished agents also being available who can support the individuals and societies that are attached with public decision-making developments. In such a field, the various researchers have been explored the role of social trust in stimulating political participation (Power and Clark, 2001; Benson and Rochon 2004). According to Stolle and Hooghe (2009) that the demographic factors such as age and gender have a positive and significant impact on political participation. On the other hand, gender gaps in political participation are lessening, male population which is still further vigorously involved as compared to females (Conway, 2001). In a similar vein, the education is a self-motivated and energetic forecaster of political participation (Verba et al., 1995). A study conducted by Jennings and Markus (1988) by focusing on correlation between political participation and socio-demographic variables such as gender, age, marital status. The results of such a study revealed that the younger people were more active in political participation as compared to

old age groups. The difference may be happened due to well education of youth then old people. In this sense, the education factor is perceived as a fundamental constituent of the formation of political participation (Verba and Ni, 1972). In a same way, Pacheco and Lange (2010) tested a model by examining the association between political participation and life satisfaction. The findings of such a study demonstrated that there is a positive and significant relationship between political participation and life satisfaction. In the context of Vietnam, education levels, share of male employed members, and fixed assets are positively linked with the intensity of non-farm participation (Tran et al., 2016). Regarding Kenya, Kivoi (2014) strongly recommended that political parties are not keen to try and have device the least one third legitimate requirement for their lists of candidates chosen so as to compete in elections. Lack of political benevolence by their male politicians is to comprise with women in structures of political governance and avoid blaming for imperfect participation in political parties (Mitullah and Owiti, 2007). Participation in political leadership is overbearing for women's empowerment because larger number of women in politics would support women's cause at every level (Oxaal and Baden, 1997). According to Cramer (2002) personal efficacy and free time are foremost predictors of nurses' organized participation. Concerning to social capital; Chenhall et al. (2010) completed a study about the relationship between control systems and social capital in organizations. The findings suggested that control system in organizations is predicted by social capital therefore the productivity level of the control systems hinge on the level of social capital in organizations. In organizations, the team work is formed through the social capital and organizational networks (Nan-Lin, 2008). In perspective of the political activism in Central America, the participation in community development organizations dependably forecast demand making in the six nations (Seligson, 1999). In Indian villages, Krishna (2002) strongly stressed that social capital promotes political participation. But, it is not necessary that for democratic participation. Furthermore, the protagonist role of new nurtured leaders in villages use channel for communication in high social capital villages. The social trust and associational activism dimensions of social capital enhance the political participation among the respondents (Pippa, 2002). Abbas et al. (2013) explored the relationship between knowledge practices and all the dimension of social capital. As a result, trust was a significant and strong factor which highlighted the strong relationship with knowledge practices as compared to other constructs of social capital. In a similar mode, having social capital within second life is unconnected to having social capital

outside the practical world. The steadiness of the instrument demonstrated to be outstanding for measuring social capital within second life and upright outside the virtual world (Huvila et al., 2010). Social capital also has a positive role for enhancing the business performance of companies through transaction costs, productivity and innovative activity. As a consequence of it, the company is promoted and succeeded by such activities through social capital (Murphy, 2013). In Sri Lanka, the sign of livelihood is a social capital. People develop formal networks in the community and trustworthy community-based organizations for the betterment and prosperity (Minamoto, 2010). Regarding such an important domain, the regression weights and graphical representation of the study of Kaasa (2015) pointed out that the cultural dimensions capture causes for different stages of social capital. More recently, a research conducted by Javaid (2017) for predicting the online political participation among youth of Pakistan. The outcome of such study investigated that social trust, self-efficacy, age, income, time spent on Facebook and group participation are the valuable and significant analysts of online political participation among youth. From the above literature, it is crystal cleared that the researchers largely have neglected the Balochistan province of Pakistan in perspective of political participation through the social capital (Mahmood et al., 2014; Javaid, 2017). To fill this wide gap; the present study attempts to find out the impact of social capital (political and social trust) on peoples' political participation in Balochistan.

Conceptual Framework:

The political participation of the citizen is hugely responsible for building a strong democracy. Thus; the concept has highly been discussed as a focal point of the debate among the scholars, policy makers so as to explain the formal and informal political involvement amongst the people (Rose and Munro, 2003; Van-Biezen, 2003). On the other hand, many people have been tried to avoid the traditional methods of political participation like membership in a party and vote casting (Putnam, 1993, 2000; Norris, 2002; Stoker, 2006). Though, the learning of political participation plays a dominant role in many political science studies, in spite of unclear meaning and concept. The political participation is defined as production of general opinions and actions for bringing positive change in human society (Abbas and Nawaz, 2014).

As mentioned in the literature, there is a positive and significant linkage between social capital and political participation (Putnam, 1995; Rogers, 2006; Nahar and Humaidan, 2013; Peregrine, 2017). Based on the positive

association between social capital and political participation, for the current study, the researcher proposed the following conceptual model along with two demographic variables (Figure I) for testing among the people of Balochistan -province of Pakistan.

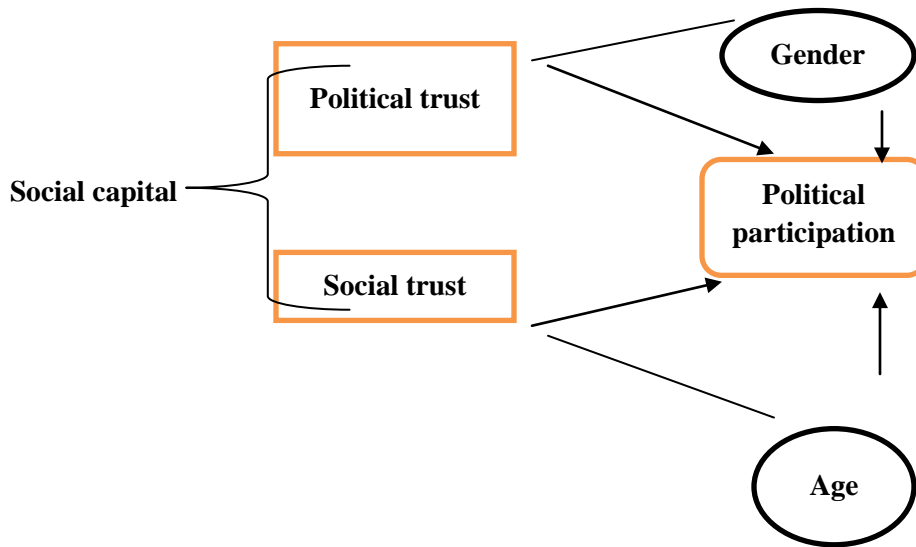


Figure I. Conceptual model developed by the researcher

However, a positive change in society is found possible through an active political participation by the citizens (Abbas and Nawaz, 2014). The social capital is regarded as “features of social organization such as networks, norms, and social trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit” (Putnam (1995, p. 67). The social capital is an idea that elucidates the significant roles of people’s networks. Such the concept of social capital stands for elucidating the impact of social bonds that designed among neighbors on city liveliness (Sobel, 2002). According to Soithong (2011) there is a positive and significant association between social capital and political participation. The previous literature has examined the link between social capital and political participation with a specific manner. In perception of Warren (1999) that people voluntarily

tolerate the conceivable risks from irrepressible behaviors of those in interdependent relationships through trust. The trust has a positive and significant effect on political participation because individuals can invest capitals or resources which were kept by trust in political related behavior. Like other social spheres; the political area has also a lot of uncertainties and risk factors and which the political participation of people become worried for acceptance. Henceforth, we improve the ways in which we distribute our limited political assets by trusting institutions and elites (Warren, 1999). Based on the positive associations between social capital and political participation, the researcher developed following hypotheses for investigation in Balochistan.

Hypothesis 1: Political trust has a positive and significant impact on peoples' political participation.

Hypothesis 2: Social trust has a positive and significant impact on peoples' political participation.

Research Methodology:

This is a quantitative study in which cross-sectional data was collected. The researcher proposed a positivism approach that is regarded as a scientific measurement due to association with the behavior of people (Hatch and Cunliffe, 2006). Furthermore, such approach is a phenomenon which makes the track for credibility of data and is entirely suitable for the social sciences (Hirschheim, 1985).

Study Context and Respondents:

The context (area) of present study is Balochistan province including Kalat, Makran, Nasirabad, Zhob, Sibi and Quetta. The data would be collected from general public who are participating in the politics.

Survey Instrument and Data Collection Procedure:

The survey questionnaire was applied for getting the response from the participants. The questionnaire was adapted from the related literature of social capital and political participation. The questionnaire was administered in English and then Urdu on the basis of respondent's choice. The data was collected through personal visits of the different areas of Balochistan. The convenience sampling technique was applied for collection of the facts from the participants.

Study Variables and Measures:

The present study intended to examine the impact of social capital on political participation in Balochistan province. In this regard, such study is based on two independent variables like social trust, political trust whereas; the dependent variable is political participation.

Political Participation:

The political participation factor is about an independence to speak out the capability for taking part in public matters and chance to catalogue as a applicant be nominated and held office at all government's ranks. Six items were adapted from Asian Barometer Survey (2001). All items were measured by applying five-point Likert scale ranging from strongly agree=1, agree=2, neutral =3, disagree=4 and strongly disagree=5.

Political Trust: This is associated with confidence, belief in the principle of honesty, belief of people in politics, officers' efficiency fairness, truthfulness and a belief in public interests of government or state. Twelve items were adapted from the study of Soithong (2011). All items were measured by applying five-point Likert scale ranging from strongly agree=1, agree=2, neutral =3, disagree=4 and strongly disagree=5.

Social Trust:

This factor concerned with the trust in the people, feeling safe in the local area, positive outlook towards the current situation and confidence in receiving fair treatment from other people. Seven items were adapted from the study of Soithong (2011). All items were measured by applying five-point Likert scale ranging from strongly agree=1, agree=2, neutral =3, disagree=4 and strongly disagree=5.

Data Analysis and Results:

The data was analyzed by applying the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24.0 for windows. The necessary tests were conducted in order to authenticate the outcomes. In the last, the hypotheses were confirmed through Pearson's correlation and multiple regression analysis.

Demography of Respondents:

The demographic information for the gender highlights that a majority of 71% (n=296) respondents were males. While, 27% (n=115) female participated in the study. Moreover, 0.7% (n=3) respondents were others (she males or third gender). Concerning to the age of participants, a

majority of the respondents 45% (n=189) were in between 31-40 years of age. Whereas, the minimum number of respondents 4% (n=20) was noted for 60 and above years of age (Table I).

Table I. Demography of respondents N=414

	<i>Group</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Gender	Male	296	71.5	71.5	71.5
	Female	115	27.8	27.8	99.3
	Others	3	0.7	.7	100.0
	Total	414	100.0	100.0	
Age	18-20 years	29	7.0	7.0	7.0
	21-30	96	23.2	23.2	30.2
	31-40	189	45.7	45.7	75.8
	41-50	56	13.5	13.5	89.4
	51-60	24	5.8	5.8	95.2
	60 and above	20	4.8	4.8	100.0
	Total	414	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Statistics and Reliability Assessment:

The descriptive statistics including the scores of means and standard deviations were verified for observing an average evidence of the distribution. The maximum value for means observed like 2.983 (political participation) while minimum range, 2.228 (political trust). In a similar wave, maximum value of standard deviation was noted as 1.9833 (political trust) and minimum range, 1.0601 (political participation) (Table II).

In addition to this, the internal consistency (reliability of items) of the questionnaire was evaluated through Cronbach's alpha (α) reliability. The overall Cronbach's alpha (α) reliability was 0.783 (Table III). While alpha for all variables (dependent and independent) were detected within their acceptable ranges (III).

Table II. Reliability Statistics

N	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
414	0.783	25

Table III. Descriptive statistics and individual factors' reliability

S. No.	Factors	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's alpha (α)
1	Political participation	414	2.983	1.0601	0.901
2	Political trust	414	2.228	1.9833	0.822
3	Social trust	414	2.923	1.2395	0.887

Factor Analysis:

The factor analysis was conducted to reduce the controlling an amount of measuring items into a smaller set of new compound factors or dimensions (Rummel, 1970; Gorsuch, 1983).

In the present study, the factor analysis (FA) was completed so as to detect the number of items and fundamental structure of the variables in analysis (Tabachnick and Fidell, 2007, p.26). This method is more common in psychology and education research (Fabrigar et al., 1999; Williams et al., 2010) and in social sciences due to its leading position to investigate the human behavior. The principal component analysis (PCA) is a basic and significant portion of the multivariate statistics (Klinke et al., 2010). In this manner, the principal component analysis (PCA) was designated for making the initial solutions for the EFA.

Communalities:

As per the observation the total variance or difference of an original variable communal with other variables, the communalities were scrutinized (Hair et al., 2006). According to Field (2006) when a variable which does not segments anything with other variables as well means, it has communality of 0 (zero) even if, a variable which has no variance and having a communality of 1 (one). The items which display lower than score of 0.5 (50%) communalities are considered as well thought-out to be weak items (Hair et al., 2006). In the current study, among 25 items; some items were below the communalities of the suggested value 0.5 (Field, 2006). Consequently, such the items which appeared with the

communalities values of below 0.5 were omitted from the factor analysis. The revised or residual items and their communalities scores are given below Table IV.

Table IV. Communalities of the loaded items

Items	Initial	Extraction	Items	Initial	Extraction
POON5	1.000	0.810	POST3	1.000	0.796
POON2	1.000	0.802	POST5	1.000	0.661
POON4	1.000	0.833	POST8	1.000	0.796
POON3	1.000	0.834	POST9	1.000	0.848
POON1	1.000	0.820	POST10	1.000	0.846
SOST5	1.000	0.973	POST11	1.000	0.635
SOST6	1.000	0.981			
SOST2	1.000	0.959			
SOST4	1.000	0.967			
SOST1	1.000	0.905			

Factor Loadings:

Factor loadings are considered as well thought-out as very significant in the factor analysis. It offers the explanation of the correlations among items and their individual factors. According to Zikmund et al. (2010) that the reception of considerations of the factor that hinges on the factor loadings, nevertheless, factor rotation is robust mathematical method to condense the results of factor analysis. In the present study, range of factor loading endured in between 0.72-0.89 which is known as an excellent (Comrey and Lee, 1992) (Table V).

Table V. Factor loadings

Rotated Component Matrix^a			
	Component		
	1	2	3
SOST6	0.983		
SOST5	0.978		
SOST4	0.974		
SOST2	0.970		
SOST1	0.943		
POST9		0.908	
POST10		0.906	
POST8		0.882	
POST3		0.882	
POST5		0.779	
POST11		0.714	
POON4			0.903
POON1			0.900
POON5			0.894
POON3			0.892
POON2			0.883

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 5 iterations.

Hypotheses Confirmation:

The proposed hypotheses were confirmed with an assistance of the two steps such as Pearson's correlation (for determining relationship between dependent and independent variables) and Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA) (for confirming the effect of independent variables on dependent variable. Such the practices are more common for testing the hypotheses in social sciences (Kaijun and Sholihah, 2015). By applying Pearson's correlations and multiple regression ($r = 0.248^{**}$; $\beta = 0.101$; $p > .01$) (Table VI & VII) the results showed that there is a positive and no-significant impact of political trust on political participation in Balochistan. Henceforth, hypothesis 1 (H1) was not supported. With a regard to hypothesis 2 (H2), the scores of Pearson's correlations and multiple regression ($r = 0.498^{**}$; $\beta = 0.3881$; $p < .01$) (Table VI & VII). Therefore, hypothesis H2 was rejected.

Table VI. Pearson's correlation (N=414)

Variables		1	2	3	4	5
1	Political participation	---				
2	Political trust	0.248 [*]	---			
3	Social trust	0.498 ^{**}	0.333 [*]	---		
4	Gender	0.214 ^{**}	0.315 [*]	0.227 ^{**}	---	
5	Age	0.331 ^{**}	0.340 [*]	0.220 ^{**}	0.393 ^{**}	---

^{**}. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

^{*}. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table VII. Multiple regression analysis (N=414)

Demographic and Independent Variables	Dependent Variable <i>Political participation</i> β
Political trust	0.101
Social trust	0.388**
Gender	0.229*
Age	0.378**
F value	34.079**
R ²	0.233
Adjusted R ²	0.289

Note: p* < 0.10; p** < 0.05

Conclusion and Recommendations:

At present era, the political participation becomes one of an extensive and wide research interests as well the vital component for citizens due to a huge responsibility for building a strong democracy. The purpose of present study made to examine the role of two main factors of social capital i.e. political trust and social trust towards political participation in Balochistan. For that, on the basis of literature support, a conceptual framework, conceptual model as well as hypotheses were developed for investigation in a proper way. The proposed hypotheses were assessed through Pearson's correlation and Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA). The overall, the findings of a study suggested that there is a non-significant impact of political trust on political participation. On the other hand, social trust has a positive and significant impact on political participation in Balochistan-Pakistan. Concerning to social capital information, the state can play a significant role in building social and political trust by providing the support and opportunities to people so as to participate vigorously in politics and professional associations. The findings presented in the study revealed that the social trust play a critical role in Balochistan's politics. In this regard, the government of Balochistan should take such an issue more seriously. Of course, fostering social trust may bring out positive outcomes through enhancing economic efficiency. More prominently, it was also revealed that people of Balochistan have the negative perceptions regarding political trust which discourage and affect by dint of the different political historical context. In this sense, it is quite clear that generating political participation having no simple task. Though, the results of present study could be used to provide some practical strategies. It can be recommended that all levels of government must validate a genuine concern for political stability and economic development. This would allow people to be pleased with the performance of the governments and such the reason may encourage them to participate more and more in all stages of politics.

References:

- Abbas, M., Nasser, A., Peyman, A. & Mostafa, A. (2013), "Developing social capital for facilitating knowledge management practices", *International Journal of Social Economics*, Vol. 40, No. 9, pp.826-844.
- Abbas, Z. & Nawaz, D. A (2014), "Digital literacy as the predictor of political participation; a survey of university graduates in DIKhan, KP Pakistan", *Global Journal of Human-Social Science: F Political Science*, Vol. 14, No. 8.
- Anderson, C. J., & Lotempio, A. J. (2002), "Winning, Losing and Political Trust in America", *British Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 335-351.
- Bensen, M. & Rochon. T. R. (2004), "Interpersonal trust and the magnitude of protest: a micro and macro level approach." *Comparative Political Studies*, Vol. 37, No. 4, pp. 435-57.
- Bjornskov, C. (2007), "Determinants of Generalized Trust: A Cross-Country Comparison", *Journal Public Choice*, Vol. 130, No. 1, pp. 1-21.
- Chanley, V. A., Rudolph, T. J., & Rahn, W. M. (2000), "The Origins and Consequences of Public Trust in Government: A Time Series Analysis", *Public Opinion Quarterly*, Vol. 64, 239-256.
- Chenhall, R. H., Hall, M. & Smith, D. (2010). Social capital and management control systems: a study of a non-government organization. *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, 35 (8). pp. 737-756.
- Comrey, A. L. & Lee, H. B. (1992), "A first course in factor analysis", 2nd ed. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Conway, M. M. (2001), "Women and political participation", *Political Science and Politics*, Vol. 34, No. 2, pp. 231-3.
- Cramer, M. E. (2002), "Factors influencing organized political participation in nursing", *Policy, Politics and Nursing Practice*, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 97-107.

- Damico, A. J., Conway, M. M., & Damico, S. B. (2000), "Patterns of Political Trust and Mistrust: Three Moments in the Lives of Democratic Citizens", *Polity*, Vol. 32, No. 3, pp. 377-400.
- Fabrigar, L. R., Wegener, D. T., MacCallum, R. C. & Strahan, E. J. (1999), "Evaluating the use of exploratory factor analysis in psychological research", *Psychological Methods*, Vol. 4, No.3, pp. 272-299.
- Field, A. (2006), "*Discovering statistics using SPSS*", 2ndedn, SAGE, London.
- Gambetta, D. (Ed.). (1988), "*Can We Trust Trust?*", Oxford, UK: Basil Blackwell.
- Gorsuch, R. L. (1983), "*Factor analysis*", Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Hillsdale, NJ.
- Hair, J. Black, W., Babin, B., Anderson, R. & Tatham, R. (2006), "*Multivariate data analysis*", 6th edn, Pearson Prentice Hall, Pearson Education, Inc., Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458.
- Hatch, M. & Cunliffe, A. (2006), "*Organization theory: modern, symbolic and postmodern perspectives*", (2nd Ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Hetherington, M. J. (1998), "The Political Relevance of Political Trust", *The American Political Science Review*, Vol. 92, No. 4, pp. 791-808.
- Hirschheim, R. (1985), "Information systems epistemology: an historical perspective: In research methods in information systems", Proceedings of the IFIP (International Federation for Information Processing), WG 8.2 Colloquium, Manchester Business School, 1-3rd September 1984, Mumford, E., Fitzgerald, G., Hirschheim, R. and Wood-Harper, A.T. (eds), pp. 13-35. Elsevier Science, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
- Huvila, I., Holmberg, K. Stefan, E .K. & Widén-Wulff, G. (2010), "Social capital in second life", *Online Information Review*, Vol. 34, No. 2, pp.295-316,

- Javaid, U. (2017), "Predictors of online political participation among youth in Pakistan", *The Anthropologist*, Vol. 28, No. 1-2, pp. 41-51.
- Jennings, M. K. & Markus, G. B. (1988), "Political involvement in the later years: a longitudinal survey", *American Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 302-316.
- Kaasa, A. (2015), "Culture, religion and social capital: evidence from European regions", *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, Vol. 35, No. 11/12, pp. 772-794.
- Kaijun, Y. & Sholihah, P. I. (2015), "A comparative study of the Indonesia and Chinese educative systems concerning the dominant incentives to entrepreneurial spirit (desire for a new venturing) of business school students", *Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 2-16.
- Khalili, F., Sam, S., Sharifirad, G. H. R., Hassanzadeh, A. & Kazemi, M. (2012), "The relationship between perceived social support and social health of elderly", *Journal of Health System Research*, Vol. 7, No. 6, pp. 1216-1225.
- Kivoi, D. L. (2014), "Factors impeding political participation and representation of women in Kenya", *Humanities and Social Sciences*, Vol. 2, No. 6, pp. 173-181.
- Klinke, S., Mihoci, A. & Hardle, W. (2010), "Exploratory factor analysis in MPLUS, R and SPSS", *Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference on Teaching Statistics*, Slovenia, <http://www.stat.auckland.ac.nz/~iase/publications>
- Krishna, A. (2002), "Enhancing political participation in democracies: What is the role of social capital?", *Comparative Political Studies*, Vol. 35, pp. 427-60.
- Mahmood, B., Sohail, M. M., Mushtaq, S. K. & Rizvi, S. A. (2014), "Social factors hindering political participation in Pakistan: A review article", *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 5, No 23, pp. 1933-1939.

- Minamoto, Y. (2010), "Social capital and livelihood recovery: post-tsunami Sri Lanka as a case", *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 5, pp.548-564.
- Mishler, W., & Rose, R. (2001), "What are the Origins of Political Trust? Testing Institutional and Cultural Theories in Post-Communist Societies", *Comparative Political Studies*, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 30-62.
- Mitullah, W. & Owiti L. (2007), "Women and the politics of transition In Peter Wanyande, Mary 18 Omosa and Chweya Ludeki (eds), *governance and transition politics in Kenya*" Nairobi: University of Nairobi Press. pp. 155-178.
- Murphy, L. (2013), "The relationship between social capital and the director's duty to promote the success of the company", *International Journal of Law and Management*, Vol. 55, No. 2, pp.86-102.
- Nahar, G. S. N. & Humaidan, R. L. A. (2013), "The factors affecting the women political participations in Jordanian parliamentary elections (2003-2013)" *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, Vol. 3, No. 11, pp. 84-94.
- Nan-Lin, J. (2008), "Social capital and civic action: A network-based approach", *Social Science Research*, Vol. 37, No. 1, pp. 330-349.
- Newton, K. (2001a), "Trust, Social Capital, Civil Society, and Democracy", *International Political Science Review*, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 201-214.
- Norris, P. (2002), "Democratic phoenix: reinventing political activism" New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Oxaal, Z. & Baden, S. (1997), "Gender and empowerment: definitions, approaches and implications for policy: Briefing prepared for Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)", Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex.

- Pacheco, G. & Lange, T. (2010), "Political participation and life satisfaction: a cross-European analysis", *International Journal of Social Economics*, Vol. 37, No. 9, pp.686-702.
- Peregrine, P. N. (2017), "Political participation and long-term resilience in pre-Columbian societies", *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal*, Vol. 26, No. 3, pp.314-329.
- Pippa, N. (2002), "*Democratic phoenix: political activism worldwide*", New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Power, T. J. & Clark, M. A. (2001), "*Does trust matter? Interpersonal trust and democratic values in Chile, Costa Rica, and Mexico*" In *Citizen views of democracy in Latin America*, ed. Roderic Ai Camp. Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh University Press.
- Putnam, R. (1995), "Bowling alone: America's declining social capital", *Journal of Democracy*, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 65-78.
- Putnam, R. (2000), "*Bowling alone: the collapse and revival of American community*", New York: Simon and Schuster.
- Putnam, R. D. (1993), "*Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy*", Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Rogers, N. (2006), "Political attitudes and political participation of Russian capital owners: what matters?", in Diane E. Davis (ed.), *Political Power and Social Theory (Political Power and Social Theory*, Vol. 18, pp. 41-83.
- Rose, R. & Munro, N. (2003), "*Elections and parties in New European democracies*", Washington: CQ Press.
- Rummel, R. J. (1970), "*Applied factor analysis*", Northwestern University Press, Evanston, IL.
- Seligson, A. (1999), "Civic association and democratic participation in Central America: A test of the Putnam thesis", *Comparative Political Studies*, Vol. 32, No. 3, pp. 342-62.

- Shi, T. (2001), "Cultural Values and Political Trust: A Comparison of the People's Republic of China and Taiwan", *Comparative Politics*, Vol. 33, No. 4, pp. 401-419.
- Siegrist, M., Cvetkovich, G., & Roth, C. (2002), "Salient Value Similarity, Social Trust, and Risk/Benefit Perception", *Risk Analysis*, Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 353 - 362.
- Sobel, J. (2002), "Can We Trust Social Capital?", *Journal of Economic Literature*, Vol. 40, No. 1, pp.139-154.
- Soithong, W. (2011), "*Social capital, people's political participation and institutional performance of local government in the north of Thailand*", unpublished thesis available at: [http://hdl.handle.net/2440/70109 \](http://hdl.handle.net/2440/70109)
- Stoker, G. (2006), "Explaining political disenchantment: finding pathways to democratic renewal", *The Political Quarterly*, Vol. 77, No. 2, pp.184-194.
- Stolle, D. & Hooghe, M. (2009), "Shifting inequalities? Patterns of exclusion and inclusion in emerging forms of participation", *European Societies*, pp.1-24.
- Subramanian, S. V., Kim, D. J. & Kawachi, I. (2006), "Social Trust and Self-Rated Health in US Communities: a Multilevel Analysis", *Journal of Urban Health*, Vol. 79, No. 1, pp. 21-34.
- Sztompka, P. (2000), "*Trust: A Sociological Theory*", Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Tabachnick, B. G. & Fidell, L. S. (2007), "*Using multivariate statistics*", 5th ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson International.
- Tran, T. Q., Van-Vu, H. & Doan, T. T. (2016), "Factors affecting the intensity of nonfarm participation among ethnic minorities in Northwest Mountains, Vietnam", *International Journal of Social Economics*, Vol. 43, No. 4, pp.417-430.
- Van-Biezen, I. (2003), "*Political parties in new democracies*", Basingstoke: Macmillan.

- Verba, S. and Ni, H. N. (1972), "*Participation in America*", New York: Harper and Row.
- Verba, S., Schlozman, K. L. & Brady, H. (1995), "*Voice and equality: Civic voluntarism in American politics*", Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Vryonides, M. & Lamprianou, I. (2013), "Education and social stratification across Europe", *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, Vol. 33, No. 1/2, pp.77-97.
- Warren, M. E. (1999), "*Democratic Theory and Trust*", In *Democracy and Trust*, ed. Mark E. Warren. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 310-45.
- Williams, B., Brown, T. & Onsman, A. (2010), "Exploratory factor analysis: A five-step guide for novices", *Australasian Journal of Paramedicine*, Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 1-13.
- Zikmund, W. G., Babin, B. J., Carr, J. C. & Griffin, M. (2010), "*Business research methods*", 8th ed. Mason, HO: Cengage Learning.

Problems of Formally Working Women in Quetta City:

By

¹Rida Fayyaz, ²Muhammad Nasir

Abstract:

The current research has carried out to highlight the issues of working women of Quetta city in formal sectors. Total 100 samples of working women are selected from different formal sectors of government and private, where 40 school teachers, 20 doctors 20 nurses, 10 university lecturers and 10 college lecturers are selected by using stratified random sampling method. Descriptive analysis used for highlighting the problems and numerical method used to know the intensity of problems which faced by them. The results suggest that doctors and Nurses are facing unscheduled working hours and harassment and school teachers are under pressure by work load and on other hand for our selected samples of working women the transport is also a major and common problem.

Keywords: Working women, Public sector, Pakistan etc.

Introduction:

Women are the most important part of any society because without women development is just a dream without effort; in every fields of life without women the struggle for development can't be succeeded. The importance of work by women can't be compared with their male partners because the economy of home or country requires a great deal of ladies to instigate into the work drive. The working women can play a key role to enhance the development of their family as well for their state and society.

As expressed by Muhammad Ali Jinnah in 1944 that "No country can ascend to the tallness of brilliance unless your ladies are one next to the other with you". From the antiquated time, ladies have been similarly taking an interest with their men; however their

¹MPhil Scholar, Department of Social Work, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

² Lecturer, Department of Social Work, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

cooperation in labor drive has not been given an indistinguishable thought from men gather from their work (Asian journal-2013).

In our society the women are marginalized and not having much freedom as compare to developed country and due to these they are facing many types of strict barriers and feeling hesitation to take an interest in outdoor works like a jobs and business. In our society they are not having much regards for their earning as compare to men. These constraints are diminishing gradually the ordinary position of working women and this reaction pushing them on noticeable stage in the society.

Objectives:

This examination was plane keeping in see the accompanying destinations.

- 1 To analysis the problems of working women.
- 2 To identify the balance of working women with their jobs and family.

Rationale and Significance of the Study:

The women from Quetta city are facing more problems as compare to the other developed neighbouring cities of our country, due to lack of opportunities and strange challenges regarding the place of job or barriers of society which creating different type of stress among the working women, the stress also effects on their personalities, growth, development and their families, thy are also facing many challenges which lead to stress both mentally and physically. Mentally they are facing stress and anxiety etc., The socio-psychological issues are also disturbing the working women of Quetta city because Quetta having multi-cultural population with diverse norms and customs like Baloch, Pashtuns, Brahui, Persian, Punjabi, Sindhi, Urdu speaking's each having its own code of life and on other side on government level women are not getting as much opportunity as much as they need and having rights according to state constitution and other declarations of international rights, If we compare Quetta with other Metro cities of Pakistan then we found the status of women is not much developed in the last period, equal in urban zones, some shame full characters of our society with

negative mind are always ready to discourage the women with their negative approaches when women going for work outside the home.

Females in Quetta have permanently knowledgeable difficulty. Societal, traditional, religious and less education features have condensed the number of female incoming the job marketplace and accomplishment less responsibilities on job place,

An evaluation regarding the type and intensity of troubles or issues of working women has described which will be fruitful in way of solving or at least minimize.

The lesson additionally targets to discover the problems especially for youth crew working women or exceptional categories over women kind of single, married, separate/divorcee, widow etc. Understanding the troubles among a manifest access would assist us of discovering ample solutions between reducing the problems.

Literature Review:

Ladies among Pakistan have been regarded of simply as like the housewives whosoever cared for their spouses and introduced over theirs Children. All as the centuries progressed, the women had not been accredited in conformity with assume her piece as much a main and equivalent individual beyond the standard public. She was once namely tremendous an odd as much the man and had comparable sensitivities and abilities. She ought to remain as worthwhile a Tranter about the normal people as soul may want to lie (Abidi, 1976). Customary thinking about and convictions are in opposition to the utilized female so much that by no means remain a first wife or left out her youngsters alternatively on the premise his trial such is presumed that assignment about ladies had auspicious consequence over the financial fame about the household (Azhar, 1978). A now not very many varieties about ladies are confronting the spouse's limit towards their occupations. Explanations at the back of the people any operate bear the team yet familial pull up instigation descent feel over self-troubles push aside regarding kids, housework then woman sick wellbeing. Relatives (in-laws) check so paid work on account that she feels fear their morality choice turn abroad in imitation of keep free; those flip outdoors in conformity with remain extremely self-reliant yet overlook their real reputation (Hafeez, 1983). Status over ladies so rustic was once strengthened through the peaked professional start doorways handy in accordance

with them. They had been disheartened out of contending including guys through their childhood and the explicit breakage it wished after that stands over in imitation of inward the exercise showcase. Besides unique issues, because of example, custom of the general commons individuals, choice and unrecognizing who the deed women experienced together with honour in conformity with their reputation yet quantity of the economic lifestyles unfavourably influenced the utilization of their capability or pursuit capacities (Khalid, 1990). In this length on swelling yet rising costs, arrival in relation to monetary strain, the Pakistan pure collar category deed female feel, it is occupant above to them in accordance with accumulate to their household properly creatures, calming nervousness between the limb after mouth presences. She is scuffling with the vivid brush about her lifestyles because of donation the affluent or agreeable existence in imitation of her family. (maqsood 2005)

Problems of Working Women in Pakistan:

In close extreme about the Asian nations, payable in imitation of the descent lead communal orders female are confronting numerous troubles between a range of fields over life. There is no centrality about their selection working and theirs modern yet astute thoughts, on account that they are reflected frail. They are not authorized according to job through their usual countenance families. Society moreover appears assignment women damagingly. They don't come regarding the merit. Sex consult is the giant purpose in the back of each certain on the challenges who girls are confronting. Nearby zones, so ladies go in imitation of work, that wants according to confront appears or impolite remarks beside pariahs. A-bit-corporations select female because of unique occupations, due to the fact about female are esteemed to keep deferential, aloof alternatively several guys bear incorrect concept about ladies.

Presently of that existing function section according to the destitution tier bright ligament category assignment women desires in imitation of rule their neediness measure between contributing theirs endeavours between Pakistan. They are charity the higher being about their households then it's very difficult errand because of her to tend both family yet profession. Due according to the unstable regarding her life women overlooks their sentiments

feelings or it's become among the quintessential aspects over their terrible health

In Pakistan in actuality ladies tier in an agreement family then that are successful then agent on their mother of vile and contriver of mean then by way of some means then some other expand household framework he hold extensively extra measurement of their relatives. After heaps concerning years, women had now not been appropriate in accordance with give her tasks as like an equal quantity regarding the universal community around the world. Ladies have massive simple task so the men yet had the virtually identical emotions yet capacities.

In Pakistan, the bias concerning female employment exorcism has not been performed in labour fittingly among view on unwell combining inclusion, non-existence on direction, necessity of situation shots, associative foundation then poor pecuniary reasons. Working ladies want to do extra action physically and mentally. Her job because her household is greater large then contrasted together with her employment outside. It is principle suspecting that deed backyard concerning women influences her responsibilities into the domestic yet she is mirrored a wrong piece about the standard public. Despite whole limits, Pakistani women recognize as regard apply of work yet she is now not kidding in conformity with action for themselves, their families or their country.

Research Methodology:

Qualitative research method has been adopted because of the study. Universe is Quetta metropolis or tools because of facts series solution facts interviews yet questionnaire beside distinctive fields regarding formally deed women.

Sample regarding a hundred formally employed women are elected beyond exceptional public-sector departments so 20 nurses, 40 college teachers, 20 doctors, ten college lecturers then 10 university lecturers using stratified random sampling. Descriptive evaluation is used for highlighting the issues faced via pursuit women in said departments.

S.NO	Major Problems	Frequency
1	Conveyance problem	22%
2	Work load	17%
3	Gender inequality	15.5%
4	Harassment	13%
5	Health problem	10%
6	Un schedule working hours	08%
7	Balancing work and personal life	6.5%
8	Husband's cooperation	05%
9	Child care and Husband satisfaction	03%
Total		100%

Table: 1.1 generalized table showing type of problems and their Intensity in percentage.

Results and Discussions:

The samples of working women taken from different field of work which describing 09 main problems of working women of Quetta city and also the magnitude of the problems being described under Data in Table show that overall 22% of the respondents having Conveyance problem 17% facing Work load, 15.5% Gender inequality, 13% Harassment, 10% Health problem 08%, Un schedule working hours, 6.5% Balancing work and personal life, 05% Husband's cooperation and 03% are facing Child care and Husband satisfaction issues. (Table 1.1)

1) Conveyance Problem:

Conveyance problems are very considerable problems for working women of Quetta city because Quetta city is not so much developed that is why here we don't have metro services and also don't have other government facilities of local transportation, the

private transport is not suitable as well not having coverage in whole city, many women's use auto Rikshaw which is very costly and not safe, due to this situation the women facing problems to go and back from home to office, this situation also decrease the level of confidence in women to work outside the home, the results of observed problems shows this problem is biggest and covers 25% out of 100%.

2) *Work Load:*

Work load is also one of the biggest problems of working women of Quetta city; because they have constant time pressure due to heavy load of work and this become results as tire or depression. The over burden of work also not allow her to easily full fill the requirements of house hold and their professional life, at the end this causing self-ignorance and different health issues.

3) *Gender Inequality:*

The Private and Government sector of Quetta city are not much developed and still having gaps for this issues, the men are given unfair advantages over women under certain circumstances. Many employers have an unofficial policy not to hire women because they'll either get married or have babies leave etc. This is downright discrimination and robs the women good opportunities,

In Quetta city we observed this type of mind set in organizations having conservative thoughts about women who thinking that the woman's place is in kitchen instead of offices, an employer should not treat men differently simply because they're men.

4) *Harassment:*

The most shocking challenge for working woman of Quetta city is harassment. Until and unless the working environment is not safe and secure the woman cannot easily work anywhere. Some men with negative thoughts from our society makes the working ground tough for woman and women feels un secure moving from home to offices, in some offices the organization culture is not suitable for female which easily create a chance for men to harass the females. Many awful men consider such women an easy target.

5) *Health Problem:*

Mostly working women are facing some serious health issues due to lack of time for their self and also due to over-load and stress

they become mentally and physically spoiled fluctuation of blood pressure ,anxiety ,depression are common in most working women even someway due to the heavy stress some women are facing the problem of conceiving child.

6) *Unscheduled Working Hours:*

Mostly working women have the issues of unscheduled working hours somehow they are not satisfied the policy of organization regarding flexible timing. Especially doctors nurse and the women who working in banks.

7) *Balancing Work and Personal Life:*

This issue is very serious issue among the working women of Quetta city and they are worries about this because the struggling in between professional and personal lifecycle are making them exhausts, the professional work and home have several demands which needs to fulfill. The women from Quetta if having double life like professional work and house hold work at home in this situation their first priority is home.

They also have no freedom of life even they missed family functions in this manner their in-lows taunt and clashes between them let's just say things are not easy for them.

8) *Husband's Cooperation:*

Most working women are facing issue of non-cooperative behavior from their husband, therefor they are mentally and emotionally exhausted, in this situation they are not able to achieve their goals and success, the result of neglected behavior making them deprived part of our society.

9) *Child Care and Husband Satisfaction:*

This issue is also a serious issue for working women of Quetta city because due to officials hours they have less time for their families and babies, behind of this issue the reason is un availability of baby cares at work place which increase the problems for working women's and this problems ultimately creates clashes between husband and wives which also make them mentally disturbed.

Conclusion:

The results of the study are to highlight different types of 9 main problems of working women in formal sector of Quetta city. The descriptive analysis and numerical results described that the conveyance is biggest problem for working women of Quetta, as well Work load come on sharp second which is also in disturbing

situation, the Gender inequality and Harassment is shame full act which is still exists in both government and private sector further more Health problem and Unscheduled working hours are also playing vital role to increase the problems of working women of Quetta city, the working women of Quetta city needs balance between work and personal life. in some cases the employs are also unsatisfied by wages for their work, so the results suggest that the enrolment of maximum women in government, private and as well in business sector needs to eliminate or minimization of this problems, and this will also give the fruitful results in the way of development.

References:

- Asian journal of Empirical Research,3(10)2013:1291-1299 journal homepage :<http://aessweb.com/journal-detail.php?id=5004> problems of formally employed women.
- Abidi, A., 1976. Cultural and Educational Aspects. A paper presented at seminar on “Role and Status of Women in Pakistan” Organized by and held at Administrative Staff College, Lahore–Pakistan.
- Azhar, R., 1978. Attitude of Male Towards Career Women. M.Sc. Thesis, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad–Pakistan
- Feinstein, K.W., 1979. Working Women.p. 320.Beverly Hills Sage USA.
- Hafeez, S., 1983. Women In Industry. Phase 11: In Department. Study, Women’s Division, Cabinet Secretariat, Govt of Pakistan, Islamabad–Pakistan.
- Khalid, S., 1990. An Investigation in to the problems of working women. M.Sc. Thesis, University of Agriculture Faisalabad–Pakistan (Received 12 March 2005; Accepted 20 May 2005).
- Maqsood et al. /j. agri. soc. sci., vol. 1, no. 3, 2005.

Iran Foreign Policy toward Saudi Arabia Aftermath of Arab Uprising:

By

¹Abdul Rasool, ²Abdul Qadir

Abstract:

Iran and Saudi Arab are two aggressive revivals in the region. After Arab spring the blame game between the reaches at peak. Each of both countries made accountable for Arab unrest. In the course of Middle East history both the rival began to find regional proxies and covert alliance and counter alliance turned the region into more insecure zone. Arab uprising marked the region change in the region. But Saudi kings tactically tackled the issue of internal eruption. In various time from 2011 to 2013 Riyadh blamed Iran for interference of Saudi affairs. But Iran foreign office strongly rejected the claim and called such allegation as a 'diplomatic intervention'. Most notably Tehran becomes more vigilant after Arab nominal revolution. She becomes more aggressive and limited her foreign policy toward Shia countries like wise Syria and Lebanon. Iran apparently change its relations toward Sunni dominated countries in the region. On the other side Saudi makes more relations with Sunni government of the region and openly declared 'Limited relations with non-Shia Regime'. Such foreign policy approaches by both responsible countries could lead the region in a religious war. The entire Middle East was at chaos and whether to join Saudi camp or to seek refuge under Iranian umbrella. The rest of the region faced polarization, economic down turning, social unrest, poor economic growth and raising petroleum prices in the region. But Saudi and Iran could not realize the intensity of insecurities and future repercussion. War was inevitable by irresponsible foreign policy making of both and region could obviously left in an eternal war.

¹MPhilScholar, Department of International Relations, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

²Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

Keywords: Regional revivals, Blame game, Limited relations, Diplomatic intervention

Introduction:

Iran and kingdom of Saudi Arabia historically confronted on the point of tradition and religious rift. They have failed to formulate an environment for mutual harmony. Confrontation is the part of their diplomacy and both countries refuses to step back on the point conflict. In the veracity of that both countries are regional rival and the point of compromise would be considered as violation of sovereignty.

In such a situation the rest of region is facing the repercussions. Regional economy is getting slower and petroleum prices are hiking and even production of LNG is badly affected. Iran foreign policy addresses all regions of the world, but Iran overwhelmingly focuses on the Near East region, including on U.S. operations, allies, and activities in that region. It is the Near East where all the various components of Iran's foreign policy interact. Iran's foreign policy also seems to be directed at influencing the policies and actions of big powers affected. (Elizabeth 2011)

Foreign investment is considerably decreased and international businessmen are not taking interests in regional trade. It is notable that after Arab spring the regional economy is downed with 35% percent on concern of trade and investment. It is obviously due to Saudi and Tehran poor cooperation on economic fronts. Both countries are finding markets in region and beyond region and openly opposing each other. Such approach between two main power of the region left enormous problems for regional stability and peace. (Abi 2012)

The region aftermath of revolution becomes more insecure on line of religion and race. It was divided the region to Shia and Sunni branch of Islam and both claim to be the regional dominated populations. Hence the rift between both nations is fueling the blame game and creating imminent regional war in near future. Currently, both nations are busy to blame on regional conundrum and Saudi allege that Iran at the back of Russia brought the region in the fold of civil war. The same Iran viewed on Saudi that at the back of West and America Riyadh regime is responsible for present condition of region. (Shahram 2012)

Arab Uprising and Foreign Policy Changes:

The series of violence initiated from Tunis and immediately spread throughout Gulf countries. Soon the rising got much popularity and public

supports in the whole region. The first aim of uprising was to sash of monarch office to general people through election. Secondly it aims to introduce democracy in the fertile land of Arab countries. The resolution was mainly lead by youth and majority of them were unemployed. They were fed up from the menace of unemployment. (Bessema momani, Ennis Crystal 2013)

Arab resolution resultantly changes internal and external affairs of the countries in the region. The various demonstration, protests, riots, coups and civil war left the region in various problems. The public eruption soon gained access to five Arab countries likewise Libya, Egypt, Yemen, Syria and Bahrain so on. Regional turmoil badly affected regional economy and business. (Staff 2014)

Obviously the foreign policy of two rival countries were continued to change. Aftermath of revolution Saudi limited her foreign affairs with intraregional countries likewise European countries and America. But Iran being non monarch state of Middle East and had no danger of takeover and promoted regional access and got more sympathy from the rest of region. Saudi lost regional support to tackle the issue of uprising with mutual cooperation with them. Riyadh such withdrawal on regional affairs left her role less on regional scenario. But Iran mutually deals the changing situations of Middle East. (F.Salloukh 2013)

Hence Iran got much regional fame in the region on tackling combined regional issues. While Saudi isolative policies on regional enigma created many grievances on its shoulder. The regional diplomatic persuasion of Iran brought more sympathy for Tehran artistic role for vibrant remedies of regional issues. Thus Iran successfully tackled regional issues without investing single money and scored the active actor on regional issues. Since the Arab Uprisings, the two have become increasingly embroiled in proxy conflicts in Bahrain, Syria and Yemen, in addition to hostility in Iraq. The attack in Iran seriously challenges Riyadh's allegation that Tehran is behind all acts of terrorism in the Middle East.

Iran and Saudi Conflict on Eve of Arab Revolution:

The regional polarizations begin with the wave of numerous means violence in many countries. Obviously the division was between Iran and Saudi Arab. Saudi regime was vigilant on Arab spring and danger of buyout was possible to its traditional ruling club. Riyadh regime blames Iran for Arab conundrum and agitates regional countries against Iran. But Iran practical presence on the spot of resolution made her a responsible

regional state. Saudi diplomatic quest badly failed to find regional ally due to it's beyond regional diplomatic march. (F 2014)

Iran covertly tried to change Saudi crown elites ruling to a democratic regime. But Saudi limited regional diplomatic exchanges and could not let such influence on its internal matter. People internally were given limited liberty and poor access to modern communications and most of regional TV channels were banned to broadcast regional news. Saudi on one hand tactically refrain external trespass and Iran obtained regional proximity. The rest of regional countries relied on Tehran diplomatic dealings on their affairs. The Saudis will miscalculate if they take much solace from Trump's support for their regional policies. Regardless of what the United States does, sharply increasing the vitriol towards Iran while at the same time laying siege to fellow GCC member Qatar will likely weaken the Saudi position and what is left of an already compromised Arab political order. Intended to take Iran down a notch, these actions instead will likely strengthen Tehran's hand.

Saudi Arab becomes more violent on Iran successful diplomatic achievements toward other Gulf countries. Arab states rapidly become Iran centric on economic and political concerns. Iran supported those countries which were badly affected by revolution and supported them to crush their demonstrations and protests. While Saudi was busy on protecting its survival and its regime was at sever threat from mass uprising. It was good fate of Sheikdom of Saudi that the revolution could step in their soil. But Saudi lost diplomatic opportunities of the region to quell the uprising and many regimes were abdicated by popular elections. (Monica 2013)

Iran Stance on Arab Conundrum:

Iran viewpoint on the Arab civil war was neutral apparently. But she performed as an arbitrator between masses and regime of the respective revolutionary torn countries. Iran tactically supported Tunis masses for regime change without widespread bloodshed. Although a long number of death and casualties was caused from Arab spring. But Iran made it limited while the quashing mass violence and restrained civil war among various governments and general public. But Riyadh called 'Iran diplomacy is to control regional countries in order become sole regional power'. (Dr. 2016)

The bloodshed was the immediate consequences of Arab rising but Iran stop it with making agreement among masses and governments of

respective countries. Iran stance was always maintaining of regional peace and internal harmony. But uprising took place suddenly and lost very long. Most importantly, it was spreading throughout the region if Iran could not interfere to tackle the issue on peaceful mean. Iran offered both the protestors and regime of Libya, Syria, Egypt and other countries to adopt peaceful manner for immediate solutions of the problem. Thus the respective regimes become flexible to deal the issue according to wishes of common people. (Rene 2013)

Iran approach on the eve of Arab unrest was quit remedial toward the prevailing issues of civil war. Without Iran intervention on civil war of Arab rising could not be possible to stamp out Arab nationals strife. Iran understood the gravity of problem and made policy plan to deal the issue accordingly. Iran made three fold policies, included immediate measures to address youth issues of Arab region. Secondly Tehran regime recommended the respective government to bring reforms in education sectors and creation of jobs opportunities. Thirdly the system election to be introduce for vibrant democratic norms and principles.

Iran Policy toward Saudi during 2012:

The flexible foreign policies of Iran tackling regional civil war were poorly supported by Gulf Arab countries. More especially Saudi Arab openly opposed Iran move toward region and called at 'Regional hegemony' of Iran. But Iran policies toward Kingdom were peaceful and tried to make regional bilateral relationships. Saudi poor response could not develop brotherly relationships with each other. Tehran government offered Saudi elites to visits for mutual cooperation and more coordination. At the beginning of 2012 Iran prolong its foreign policy toward Saudi elites. From very beginning they had showed interests on the offer but later they backed out from the promise of goodly relations. (Ghadah 2014)

Some diplomatic exchanges taken from Iran side but Saudi Arab could not response appropriately. The failed diplomatic relations brought immense confusion between Iran and Saudi relationships. Iran quest many ways to formulate goodly relations with kingdom. All the Gulf countries were taken in consent by Iran for lowering regional civil war and other regional issues. Other Gulf countries also tried to soften the relationships between Saudi and Iran. Consequently all the measures were failed to bring both countries closer but they become more aggressive. Thus both countries failed to frame cooperative relations with each other.

Indeed Iran eagerly bashes to get closer with Saudi. It was the glorious year and Iran was so flexible toward Saudi. Iran offered Riyadh government for more economic and political relations. The offer was quit beneficial for both the countries and kingdom refuse to enlarge its relations with Shia dominated state. Such stance of Riyadh was so hurting for Tehran and prompts her to become more limited on its own ideology. Henceforth, in 2012 Iran compromise with its ideology and try to establish goodly relations with regional sole power.

Iran and Saudi from 2013 to 2015:

On the beginning 2013 Saudi regime once again shows some keenness on relationships with Iran. But due to traditional opposition the kingdom could not formulate goodly relations. Some lower diplomatic exchanges taken place by the Saudi side but could not discussed bilateral issues openly. The limited meeting of Saudi envoy could not become fruitful for bilateral relationships. Iran welcomed the diplomats wholeheartedly and gives them opportunities to discuss the issues. But both countries could not converse the prevailing issues between them accordingly. Hence the limited visits between them in initial phase of 2013.

Iran maturely sends her diplomats after Saudi envoy visits. Same was expected from Saudi Arab and the representatives of Iran came back without achieving single goals. The immediate goal of visits of Iranian side was to formulate economic, political, social and cultural ties. But none of single goal was discussed between them in a result oriented means. The representatives of Iran came back without gaining single objectives. Thus diplomatic centric relations failed from poor response of both countries. "The region's strategic balance is at stake," write experts Hussein Agha and Robert Malley in the *New York Review of Books*. As a sign of alarm over a sectarian shift, Riyadh sent its troops into Bahrain to support the Sunni-minority regime, arguing that protests were orchestrated by Tehran to support the rise of Bahrain's Shia majority.

At the end of 2013 Oman and United Arab Emirate played vital role for closer ties of Iran and Saudi. But Saudi polarized policy against Tehran in regional and international front failed for formulating result oriented relations. Thus they have failed to frame goodly ties after Gulf arbitration. Additionally, Saudi and Iran become more hostile on concern of mutual relationships. The acerbic foreign policies of both nation reach at drought and could not reach at result centric. (Stenslie 2013)

At the early phase of 2014 Iran once again offer Saudi Arab for cordial bonds. But Riyadh regime could not showed keen interests on the offer. Tehran government offered for economic and cultural ties respectively. But poor response of Saudi foreign office openly negates the proposal. It was new beginning and with various hopes for regional peace and stability. The rest of Arab countries supported the move of Iran and criticize Saudi for appropriate reply.

In the mid of 2014 Saud showed some interest on making economic ties with Iran but Tehran was not in position to agree on the offer. Iran reasonably rejected the relations offer due to Saudi covert and deep rooted relations with America. Iran viewed that it may disturb internally with relations sheiks elites in the mid of 2014. The political upheavals once again initiated and hinder regional economic drawbacks. (Bank 2014)

The regional rifts grew very high and with the passage of time. In the last days of 2014 Iran openly defies Saudi and called it 'Diplomatic warfare' and cold war begin at peak. The war of words between them resultantly worsens the ties and brought 'diplomatic blockade'. The regional media called it "new cold War of 21 century" between Iran and Saudi. European media called it Diplomatic vows for the rest of region and American media termed it Iran regional hegemonies for the region. (Helia 2016)

During 2015 the relations become very friendly and offered each other for deep economic and political relationships. Some diplomatic exchange took place for trade and mutual investments. Most notably the point of religious differences between them was the headache. It was the biggest hindrance which could not let both countries for mutual relationships.

Saudi Military Alliance and Iran Grievances:

Saudi military alliance formulated on 15 December 2015 with initial 34 memberships for counter terrorism policies. Iran was not offered for membership and other Muslim countries were joined for the cause of future against Muslim nations. The initial aim of alliance was to counter ISIS and other terrorist networks which were thriving against Muslim countries. But Iran called the alliance is against its security and sovereignty. (Ali 2016)

After joining of Omen in 2016 the total memberships reached to 42 and Iran called the alliance is an open aggression against its sovereignty. But it was only Pakistan that it had softened the harsh relationships between them. Pakistan Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and General

Raheel Sharif visited the both countries for addressing the contradictions and satisfy Iranian authorities that the Alliance is not against Iran and will never aims to ambush Iran. Some Iranian analysts believe that because of the Sunni-Shia divide and the geostrategic goals of Tehran and Riyadh in containing each other's regional power, easing of relations between them will not be an easy task.

But the point of difference widens and Iran cut its diplomatic ties with all countries which are the members of alliance. But Saudi Arab could not compromise on its military alliance and supported by Western countries too. Iran becomes more vigilant and porous borders on Arabian side were deployed with bunch of military forces. Saudi Arab have taken the benefits of time and criticized Iran on such approaches. But Iran was clam on the point of deployment and could not argue on the point of military parades. (Stenphenson 2013)

Iran diplomatic stagnation toward Arab countries left the region into enormous problem. The first and foremost was the regional proxies were given more funds and weapons to threaten Saudi and Iran respectively. Iran supported Shiite forces to destabilize the Sunni dominated countries. And on the side Saudi bolstered Sunni dominated militant organization against Iran. Thus region was entered in a new sort of war to counter each other through proxies and militant organization. (Fatima 2016)

Current Analysis:

Iran and Saudi religious rifts is the main drawback on making cordial relationships. The card of Sunni and Shia conflict left the region in diplomatic stagnations and do not let the region to thrive diplomatically. In the veracity of fact, that both countries have enough resources to become world active player with mutual cooperation's. In the point of religion both country wanted to dominate the region. Saudi overtly protecting the cause and ideology of Sunni sect of Islam and Iran made the Shite as the state region under its constitution. It is mandatory that the head of state of Iran should be a Shia. (Simon 2017)

Secondly, cold war soon after Iranian revolution of 1979 and continue till the date. Sometime relations become very tensed and reached at the brink of total war. But sometime they adopt the policy of truce and peaceful co-existence. From the brink of cold war between the both nations the entire region is facing enormous regional crises and economy is lowering comparatively. Gulf cold divided the region into two aggressive rival's camp which are polarized on line of culture and region. Hence, the war

inflamed the region and problems are leading more problems on regional prosperity. (Harrison 2017)

Iran nuclear program is the current headache of Saudi plutocracy and rising international objections. On the other side Iran rejected the claims are useless and there is no intension of Iran on nuclear testing. Iran argued on this claim of Saudi Iran boarder aim is energy and civil nuclear vision of Iran would benefit the rest of region. Iran gained much international support on this objection of Saudi; the IAEA, UNO, NPT, Russia, China and to some extent EU countries rejected Saudi bogus allegations. (Conor 2017)

Iran and Saudi presently have very poor relations on line of economy and the poor investment of both side affected both nations economy. It is known fact that economic interdependency is the need of both countries and beyond. But naturally both countries do not accept each other for economic dependency. Although, both countries can gain much benefits on formulating economic ties.

Although the Iran 2 percent population is Arab but majority of Iranian can speak Arabic language due to their cultural affinity and social proximity. But they are aggressively divided on line of culture and language. This division brought more gaps between them. Indeed Arab is the largest group comparatively in the region and following the Persian is the second. Arab biased approach toward Iranian birth is known to everyone and it is adopted a violent mode. (News 2016)

Presently Iran and Saudi Arab are polarized on issue of Yemen and Iran openly called Saudi Intervention is “great intervention of this decade”. Saudi Arab challenges the rift of Houthi rebellion movement and termed it “Saudi security is in question”. Secondly, Saudi Qatar conflict brought more opportunities for Iran to help Doha government regionally. In the rest of region it was only Iran which supported Qatar in the time of Diplomatic row with Gulf countries. Thirdly Saudi alleges that Iran is supporting ISIS and Bashar ul Assad regime in the backdoor. Lastly, Iran point out Saudi covert relations with Israel which is existential threat for Muslim nation in the region. (staff 2017)

Recommendations:

Iran being the main player located the crossroad of Asia's three most important regions of Middle East, South Asia, and Central Asia. The peace of the Middle East is directly and substantially depends upon Iran. Tehran government should open its diplomatic doors for the countries of the rest of region. It should enlarge its policies toward Gulf countries especially Saudi Arab. She should Saudi for more diplomatic relations for restraining future war.

The ISIS and other terrorist networks of the region are eternal threats for the both nation security and sovereignty. It is the need of hour for the both countries to draw plans for tackling and stamp out these threats for the rest of region. Hence, both nations should shows on the point of eradication of terrorism in the region and beyond.

Saudi and Iran should stop to support proxies against each other. In fact, currently both countries are supporting militant groups against each other and so on. Saudi claimed that Iran is overtly supporting Hezbollah and supporting near around 100 shite organizations directly or otherwise. On the other hand Saudi enlarges its support to Jundullah of Malik reki group of Iran claimed to be Sunni dominated factions. Such support and counter support to be strictly stop for future collision.

Saudi and Iran should open diplomatic relations on the point of Yemen issue. Riyadh regime should avoid further military measures against Shia group of Houthi. They should with the consent of Yemeni authorities, Houthi leaders and other regional actors to talk the issue on peaceful settlement.

Both country should draw a collectively plan for regional economy and politics. It is need of time for the each country to respect each other ideology and culture. Thirdly, Iran should avoid further nuclear tests for regional peace. They should develop the concept of peaceful co-existence, respect of mutual regional and international interests and provide equal opportunities of development and prosperity.

Conclusion:

Iran porous border with Iraq left it vigilant for internal peace problem. But Tehran tactically brought a Shiite regime in Bagdad. This becomes a question of insecurity for Gulf countries and Saudi elites on Shiite government of Sunni populated country. Iran raised same question of Bahrain which is approximately majority are Shia. So the question becomes balance and Saudi regime could not reason raise this question again. In fact, Iran not used Iraqi regime for its single purpose.

Saudi future quest is to maintain Sunni status quo in part of Arabian region including Iraq. It may create another uncertainty for the rest of region. It is the need of time for maintaining balance of power among each other to not interfere on the affairs of other nations in the region. The policy of non-intervention and safeguard of each other sovereignty is immediate requirement for Iran and Saudi Arab.

Thus, both nations are being the main actor of the region and have stronger economies comparatively to other countries of region. This is responsibility of both nations to formulate closer ties for the sake of regional protection from war within and beyond. Hence, security and regional rift among the nation is in several threats.

References:

- Abi, Mohammad Habib. "Saudi seek to formal army to Syria rebels." *The wall street journal* , 2012: 09-.
- Ali, Omid. "Five reasons why Iran and Saudi conflict exists." *Al Monitor*, 2016: 16.
- Bank, World. *Iran: country at glance* . General, Newyork: The World Bank publisher, 2014.
- Bessema momani, Ennis Crystal. "Shaping the Middle East in the midst of the Arab uprising Turkish and Saudi foreign policy strategies ." *Third world Quarterly*, 2013: 04.
- Conor, Tom. "Iran threatens to destroy Isreal Tel Aviv but Gulf Arab appear closer to former foe." *Newsweek*, 2017: 33.
- Dr., Dimmt Riaz. *Crises in Iran and Saudi Arabia relations*. Tehran: Tehran university economic policy center, 2016.
- Elizabeth, Iskander. *Arab-Iranian relations:Discourse of conflict and cooperation*. London: London school of economics and political science, 2011.
- F, Gause Gregory. "Beyond sectarianism; the new middle east cold war." *Bookings Doha center analysis* , 2014: 23.
- F.Salloukh, Basse. "The Arab uprising and politics of Middle East." *The international spectator*, 2013: 23.
- Fatima, Raza. "Tension between Iran and Saudi Arabia relations and future prospects." *Institute of strategic studies*, 2016: 12.
- Ghadah, Alghanaim. *Conflict between Saudi Arabia and Iran;an examination of factors inhibitating rules in Middle East*. Newyork: Nova Southeastern university, 2014.
- Harrison, Ross. "Saudi Arabia is weakening itself and strengthening Iran ." *EP*, 2017: 15.
- Helia, Ighani. "Managing the Saudi Iran rivalry." *Council of foreign relations*, 2016: 17.

- Monica, Marks. *Reconstructing Libya; stability through national reconciliation* . Doha: Brookings Doha center analysis, 2013.
- News, B.B.C. "Saudi Arabia allies Bahrain, Sudan, and UAE act against Iran." *B.B.C*, 2016.
- Rene, Reiger. *In search of stability Saudi Arabia and the Arab and the Arab spring*. Ankara: Gulf research center, 2013.
- Shahram, Chubin. "Iran and the Arab spring, ascendancy frustrated ." *CRS Gulf paper*, 2012: 11.
- Simon, Mobon. "Iran Saudi Arabia and the Gulf: A tangled web of politics and terror." *CNN*, 2017: 4.
- staff, Egypt today. "Egypt relations with Iran depend on Arab national security." *Egypt today journal* , 2017: 18.
- Staff, Reuter. "Timelines: History of turbulent Saudi Iranian ties." *Reuter* , 2014: 16.
- Stephenson, Fones. *A history of U.S sanctions against Iran*. Washington : U.S foreign policy research center, 2013.
- Stenslie. *Not too strong, not too weak Saudi Arabia policy toward Yemen*. Riyadh: NOREF policy brief, 2013.

Islam, State and Women Activism: A Perception Study in Malaysia and Pakistan

By

¹Aurangzaib Alamgir ²Sharaf Bibi ³Bijar Khan

Abstract:

The Muslim women's activists in Malaysia and Pakistan fall in two groups namely traditionalist and reformers. The reformers believe that a fresh exegesis of the Qur'an by Muslim women is necessary in order to motivate social change within the framework of Islam. Traditionalists, however, discourage the involvement of Muslim women and adhere to the classical Islamic tradition that favors men to exercise control on the interpretation work. This study engages in analyzing the discourses and strategies of reformers in Pakistan and Malaysia. The study finds that in some areas reformers are well received and in others they are criticized. There are different factors that shape this perception, for instance, the choice of words reformers use while doing advocacy on women's rights and their eligibility and expertise in interpreting the Qur'an.

Keywords: Islam, State, Malaysia, Pakistan, Women, Feminism etc.

Introduction:

Women's position in Malaysia and Pakistan has been the subject of a long heated debate involving the state, religious fundamentalists and women's organizations. With the rise in fundamentalism globally, women's rights activists have become very important agents in the struggle for gender equality. The debate between reformers and traditionalists is rooted in the phenomena of Islamic revivalism occurred in the 1980s that gave birth to fundamentalist movements in the Muslim world thus posing a threat to progressive Muslim women groups involved in promoting human rights, particularly Muslim women's rights (Afary 1997; Mahnaz 1995; Shaheen 2000). Women groups in both Malaysia and Pakistan are active to counter Islamic fundamentalism and the oppression of Muslim women all in the name of religion (Sleboda 2001; Othman 2006; Foley 2004; Anwar 2005, 2001).

¹Associate Professor, Department of International Relations, Balochistan University of Information Technology, Engineering and Management Sciences, Quetta, Pakistan

² Lecturer, University of Balochistan, Quetta, Pakistan

³ Assistant Professor, University of Balochistan, Quetta, Pakistan

The views advanced by the traditionalists and the reformers vary greatly. In the traditionalist's approach, there are specific instructions for Muslim women regarding their dress: particularly to adopt *hijab* (Veil) (Alamgir 2014). There are few common characteristics that represent Islamic fundamentalist groups throughout the world and these are: their interpretation of the Qur'an is conservative; they only consider traditional views on Islam; believe that their interpretation of the Qur'an is final and unchallengeable (Munir 2003). In addition, traditionalists discourage Muslim women from being participants in various social activities (for example, in sports, media and the film industry) which makes them unequal to men. In contrast, the reformers advance a modern exegesis of the Qur'an that affords equality and fair treatment to Muslim women. These scholars question the imposed restrictions on women, reject polygamy and oppose the mistreatment of women (Moaddel 1998; Moaddel & Talattof 2002). Both groups arrive at a quite different Islamic notion of what constitutes women's rights and status in a given society; but both maintain that their opinions are rooted in Islam.

An important approach that reformers employ in promoting women's rights is to reinterpret the Qur'an historically and culturally by referring to the early years of Islam. They reinterpret and reread the Qur'an as women and Muslim feminists and advance an exegesis that is more affirmative of women's rights (Sleboda 2001). Moreover, the reformers also believe that the oppression of Muslim women across Muslim societies mainly comes through patriarchal doctrines and the Islamic laws that are propagated in terms of culture and religion (Imran 2013). Indeed, there is a wide array of literature on the topic of women in Islam and many recent contributions on gender in Islam. Ideologically, the literature on both has been charged with the central argument of the interpretation of texts as the main cause for female oppression (Barlas 2006; Wadud, 2005 1999; Anwar 2001). Therefore, the reformers both in Malaysia and Pakistan support reinterpretation of the Qur'an by Muslim women and the reform of the Islamic *Shari'ah* law as they believe that its formulation is not divine but a product of human engagement.

This study is grounded in a comparative analysis of educated elite's perception in Malaysia and Pakistan about reformers and issues of their advocacy namely interpretation of the Quran, reformation of the Islamic *Shari'ah* law and restrictions on polygamy - to ascertain the extent to which it is translated into the local cultures of Malaysia and Pakistan. The study finds whether there is a difference of perception between Pakistani and Malaysian respondents on the reformation of the

Islamic *Shari'ah* law, restrictions on polygamy and interpretation of the Qur'an by Muslim women in terms of location and field of study?

Several research works exist on the reformers discourses and exegesis of the Qur'an. For instance, Sleboda (2001) and Nagata (1994) analyses a reformer group in Malaysia named Sisters in Islam (SIS) historically, culturally and politically. They argue that SIS has been a potential force in bringing women's rights as an agenda of national interest that supports the government's rapid economic development. This is because SIS is seen as representing a progressive image of Islam in Malaysia that helps to attract foreign investment in the country. Furthermore, Anwar (2005) and Othman (2006) analyze the emergence of Islamic resurgence and fundamentalism in Malaysia and their impact on Muslim women with a particular focus on SIS. Similar studies have been conducted in the context of Pakistan. For instance, Jailani (1986) argues that the reformers agenda was in fact the beginning of the women's movement in Pakistan. Furthermore, the historical and political achievements of women's organizations have been documented in several works (Weiss 2012; Haq 1996). Furthermore, several works focus on the Islamic laws in Pakistan and its impact on women (Mehdi 2013; Qureshi 2013). These studies are important in analyzing the discrimination that occurs to women due to the enforcement of Islamic laws.

However, studies have not been conducted on Islam and women's rights both in Malaysia and Pakistan from a comparative perspective. Furthermore, the previous studies are purely qualitative in nature and no quantitative study exists to support their results. Therefore, this study is significant in a variety of ways: it is a comparative study of Muslim women's activism in Malaysia and Pakistan; the quantitative research is useful to evaluate the extent to which, reformers are well received by educated Muslim women in their respective countries and examines the Islamic feminist approaches being deployed in advocating Muslim women's rights.

Islamic Feminism:

The discourses on Islamic feminism are based on an informed perspective of women scholars being oppressed by specific monotheistic religious beliefs. In that direction, Islamic feminist's scholarships is important because it provides a critical understanding of religious practices, beliefs, rituals and cultural practices that sometimes challenge gender roles. Islamic feminists mainly engage in discourses concerned with the reinterpretation of the Qur'an and the reform of the Islamic *Shari'ah* law within the framework of Islam. They demand equal rights for Muslim women by offering a fresh vision of Islam – one that critically examines

traditional interpretations of the text that define a limited role for Muslim women in a given society (Mohsen-Byadsi 2009). In addition, Islamic feminists argue that the traditional interpretations of the Qur'an are man-made (Stowasser 1998; Anwar 2005) and therefore such interpretations have endorsed patriarchal principles that are discriminatory to women. To counter the traditional interpretation of the Qur'an, Islamic feminists use hermeneutics as a method to analyse the Qur'anic text. The hermeneutics method involves a thorough reading and understanding of the words and the context in which the words have been used – this helps to understand how the words or texts should be translated. Central to the Islamic feminist's philosophy is the argument that it is not Islam that discriminates women but man-made interpretations oppress Muslim women. For Islamic feminists, neither religion nor its practice is problematic but the problem is male-dominated interpretation of the text (Barazangi 2004).

In dealing with the Islamic feminist discourse, Muslim feminists institute native forms of gender activism within a redefined Islamic framework by employing the rational and spiritual basis of Islam. Feminist scholars like Hassan, Wadud and Barlas contend that Muslim women ought to retrieve the Qur'an's intrinsic message of equality and fairness in order to endorse a less prejudiced and more genuine version of Islam.

Amina Wadud argues that there seems to be no contradiction regarding gender-based equality and the Qur'an. She engages in worldly discourses of rights while maintaining a foundation in Islamic thinking (Wadud 1999). She contends that the traditional interpretation of the Qur'an made by men mainly depict the male perspective. When present, the female voice is reflective of the male vision, viewpoint and longing. On the same note, Asma Barlas criticizes men-made interpretations of the Qur'an in order to counter the chronological tendency of interpretive reductionism that has, time after time, allocated a secondary status to women in Muslim cultures. She emphasizes that we “need to keep in mind the historical contexts of its interpretations in order to understand its conservative and patriarchal exegesis” (Barlas 2002: 4). Moreover, Riffat Hassan argues that male-dominated interpretations have manipulated the sociological and theological status of the Muslim women as inferior to men. She suggests a reading of the Holy text based on a human rights framework (Hassan 1999; 2002).

Facing a critical and offensive situation, Islamic feminists who are proponents of the universal rights-based model are endeavoring to merge their religious mores in ways that can justify the criticism being levelled against the rights agenda. As the Islamic *Shari'ah* law is different from modern concepts of rights that stress the equal legal status of men and

women (Anwar & Rumminger 2007), these activists see an urgent need for Muslim women to contribute to the restructuring of existing legislation. In doing so, their main effort has been the conception of jurisprudential models suited to the democratic considerations of Islam. In their effort to transform religion from within, the chief reform efforts have been to bring together Islam to the rights dialogue by reinterpreting the Qur'anic text in order to bring out the dynamics of total equality between men and women.

Ismalic Feminist Engagement with Islamic Fundamentalism:

Perhaps the strongest weapon in the arsenal of fundamentalists is the emphasis on a threatened Muslim identity that goes hand-in-hand with the concept of nationalism and women as symbol of this national/religious identity. In this context, a new experience or a new idea such as women's greater role and authority in religion on the part of civil society is taken as a conspiracy to destroy the harmony at home and to promote the norms of Western society (Jaffar 2007). These aspects of fundamentalism can be seen at work in Malaysia and Pakistan. For instance, the Islamic fundamentalist groups in Malaysia can be seen in the form of political parties such as PAS and Islamic revivalist movements such as ABIM (Angkatan Belia Islam Malaysia or Islamic Youth Movement) or JIM (Jamaah Islah Malaysia). These Islamic fundamentalist forces share a common ideology with that of many Islamic movements in Arab countries. Central to this Islamization project are Muslim women, their status in the family and in society. They seek to establish a society that encourages gender segregation and controls sexuality. For example, throughout the 1980s, the Islamic fundamentalists in Malaysia promoted the wearing of tudung (*hijab*) and *jubah* (a long dress that covers women's full body) as Islamic attire compulsory for all Muslim women (Othman 2006).

Furthermore, when PAS took over the reins of power in the State of Kelantan in 1990, they placed a regulation of dress code for Muslim women in public spaces. Not only that, they also promoted ideas like gender segregation that is in contrast to the traditional Muslim culture in Malaysia (Ibid). These segregation efforts included: separate seating for men and women in public events, separate payment counters in markets and banks, banned unisex hair dressing saloons, and barred female employees from night shifts. Their typical mindset is based on a belief that unveiled women bring immorality to the society. For them, modern dressing increases the incidences of rape. The primary role of Muslim women is as obedient wives and dutiful mothers (Ibid). Women always

require the permission of a husband for outdoor activities, namely, for shopping, visiting her parents or mingling with friends (Neo 2003).

In response to the Islamic fundamentalists, Zainah Anwar (Malaysian feminist) argues that instead of forcing Muslim women to live a life of segregation, Muslim men should be made responsible for their action. If men are lustful and not in self-control, why should women be made responsible for it. She further explains this point in the light of the Qur'an (Surah an-Nur, 24: 30-31) that commands men to lower their gaze and prevent immorality in the society (Anwar cited in Neo 2003). Furthermore, she contends that Qur'an teaches us that modesty is an inner thing prelude to one's God – consciousness which cannot be imposed; therefore laws and *tudung* should not be enforced on Muslim women. A Muslim women's piety should not be judged from her dress and they have the right to decide on their own dressing (Ibid).

In the case of Pakistan, Islamic fundamentalism emerged in the 1980s from two different directions: (1) General Zia-ul-Haq directives to Islamize the country by enforcing Islamization laws; (2) traditional Islam appears as a major source to govern public life. The *Deobandis*, *Ahl-i-Hadith* and the *Barelvis* each with a large following are rivals and engage in debates on theological issues. Islamic fundamentalists in Pakistan contend that women's rights organizations promote a western agenda and they are enemies of Islam and Pakistan (Jaffar 2007). Fundamentalists oppose modernity and equate modernity with vulgarity that promotes immorality in the Pakistani society. They define Islam as anti-modern and anti-democratic. They define a very limited role for women, for instance, any sort of education that goes beyond reading the Qur'an is forbidden for them; wearing of *hijab* is compulsory; a woman's primary job is of a house wife.

Given the increase in popularity of fundamentalist thought, especially in the notion of a threatened Muslim/national identity, the question then becomes, what is the effect of fundamentalism on women's rights groups in general and the women's movement in particular? To reiterate the dilemma faced by women's rights groups and advocates, "all attempts to struggle on behalf of women's specific interests are viewed as treasons: treason towards the nation or the community, towards religion, towards culture, in short towards the ever-threatened identity and collusion with the external enemy" (Helie-Lucas 1993). Clearly, the question of religion and a Muslim identity is not one that can be avoided by women organizations.

Many Muslim feminists are involved in reinterpreting the Qur'an, or highlighting those passages that give women more rights but have been

neglected. For example, Shahidian points a verse from the Qur'an "Men have authority over women because Allah has made the one superior to the other and because they spend their wealth to maintain them" (Shahidian 2002: 44). For Shahidian, this verse by no means refers to men's superiority over women, but reveals a social reality and men's position in marital life. In other words, men should be treated as women's "keepers" not superiors (Ibid). Reinterpreting and clarifying common misconceptions about the Qur'an is a popular approach taken by activists in many Muslim countries (Moghadam 2003).

It is apparent from the preceding discussion why women's organizations and activists turn to Islamic feminism. The threat from fundamentalists, the fear of marginalization by not only the religious community but the masses is all valid reasons for turning to Islamic feminism. Furthermore, the need to counterbalance the image as western agents, as well as the desire to promote an "indigenous" solution to women's issues that not only addresses women's concerns but also simultaneously challenges the negative stereotypes of Muslims in the West, also push women's organizations and activists in the direction of Islamic feminism.

Strategies and Programmes of Reformers:

Reformers both in Malaysia and Pakistan believe that the oppression of Muslim women is not because of Islam but due to the use of Islam to justify various practices that embody Muslim men as superior and Muslim women as subordinate and inferior (Shukri & Owoyemi 2014). This occurs because Muslim men have been exercising command and control in interpreting the Qur'an. In response, reformers advance an exegesis of the Qur'an that is more supportive of Muslim women's rights (Ibid).

In addition, reformers argue that when it comes to the *Shari'ah* system, Muslim women suffer, particularly, when they look for legal remedy regarding their problems in the *Shari'ah* Courts. For instance, a woman has to wait years before her plea for a divorce is heard in a *Shari'ah* court (Alamgir, 2014). Furthermore, it is also argued that the *Shari'ah* Courts have made it difficult for Muslim women to receive a fair hearing (SIS 2006; Jilani 1986). That is why many Muslim women believe that the *Shari'ah* system has been ineffective as a neutral intermediary in women's disputes with men. Such beliefs are based on a few reasons. Firstly, there is blatant gender prejudices displayed in judgments made by the *Shari'ah* Courts. For instance, whilst a man can divorce a woman simply by pronouncing the word '*talak*' (divorce), a woman has to suffer a long and tiring process of initiating and obtaining divorce in the *Shari'ah* Courts even though there are adequate verifications/conditions

under the law that makes her qualifies for divorce (Shukri & Owoyemi 2014).

Secondly, a woman suffers continuous impediment to acquire a separation. There is no deadline set at any stage of the application process. A husband may fail to go for counseling sessions, attend courts hearing punctually and to attend arbitration proceedings which usually prolong a woman's application for divorce for years. Moreover, polygamy is also an issue that affects Muslim women. Regardless of the claims made by men that polygamy is permitted to them by Islam, reformers deny this claim and maintain that polygamy is not Islamic and that Islam neither invented nor encouraged polygamy. They further argue that the Qur'an's provisions on polygamy are restrictive rather than permissive (SIS 2006).

Furthermore, the issue of *Hudud* is controversial both in Pakistan and Malaysia. Reformers believe that *Hudud* contains in it the possibility for vast prejudices. The Islamic political parties in Malaysia and Pakistan justify and advocate *Hudud* as an ultimate Islamic law that promotes equality and justice. However, reformers stress that *Hudud* is discriminatory to women in a sense that a woman's worth is considered to be half that of a man (Anwar 2001; Imran 2013).

When reformers discuss Islam, their credentials and authority to discuss such matters has come under scrutiny. In their quest for Islamic reforms, these organizations have been criticized that their agendas are a product of a Western tradition (Alamgir 2014). Islamic activists constantly undermine the authority of such organizations to discuss religious issues by questioning if Islamic feminists in Malaysia and Pakistan respectively are the legitimate authority to discuss them (Alston and Alamgir 2012). The established tradition is that only the *Ulema* may engage in public discourses regarding Islam. Those who lack traditional, religious education are not seen to have the authority or the right to discuss religion.

In response to such critics, reformers believes that "when Islam is used as a source of law and public policy with widespread impact on the lives of a democratic country, then any attempt to limit writing and debate about Islam only to the *Ulema*" (Anwar 2005: 8) is undemocratic. They raise the questions of why all citizens possess the rights to engage in discussion on politics and economy but religious matters are confined to males only. Not only that, "the opinions of the *Ulema* on matters of public law which affect the relationship between state power and citizenship rights must be opened to public debate" (Anwar 2005: 8).

Conclusion:

From reformers point of view, there are certain factors that encourage Muslim women to reread and reinterpret the Qur'an. For instance, in Muslim societies the notion of equality between men and women has been a controversial one – as historically women have not been treated as men's equal (Anwar 2005). This system of inequality has been imposed by certain administrators and rulers and unfortunately it is often justified in the name of Islam. Before the advent of Islam, Arabs lived in a tradition-bound and male-dominated society – where women were treated as men's property with the right of marriage and divorce by will. Moreover, women were denied the right to have a husband of their choice and female infanticide was common.

With the advent of Islam, women's position and status improved considerably. Muslim women could have a husband of their choice, limited practice of polygamy, no female genocide, inheritance rights and equal respect and treatment as that of a man. Although, Islam treats men and women equal however the traditional interpretations of the Qur'an and *Sunnah* could not help to change the dominant position of men in Muslim societies (Othman 2006).

These aspects of Qura'nic interpretations can be seen at work in both Malaysia and Pakistan as discussed in the literature review. Such interpretations of Qur'an do not favour women and mainly depict a male perspective. Therefore, reformers favour an interpretation of the Qur'an that protects women's equality in Islam. By doing so, they seek to spread the universal message of the Qur'an that guarantees women rights and equality.

The findings of this study contribute further to the above debate. The findings suggest that there are areas where reformers strategies are well received by the respondents of the study. For instance, their efforts to address the administrative issues in the *Shari'ah* system both in Malaysia and Pakistan are well received by the respondents of the study. However, the findings also suggest that respondents are not in favour of reformers groups to involve in the interpretation of the Qur'an. The main reason given is reformers ineligibility towards Arabic language and not knowing the rules of interpretation. A common perception about reformers in both Pakistan and Malaysia is that they are not trained theologians and therefore, respondents are not in their favor interpretation of the Qur' an.

Another factor that creates perception about reformers is the language of their advocacy. For instance, they interchangeably use words like 'ban' and 'restrict' while doing advocacy on polygamy. In case, they use the word ban, the perception goes negative because respondents

believe that banning polygamy is never an option as it is against the Qur'anic instructions. But when they use the word restrict, support is more positive as respondents believe that Qur'anic instructions on polygamy as restrictive.

To conclude, throughout this research, I made an effort to disclose the complications that Muslim women activist face in both Pakistan and Malaysia. While doing so, I reached a conclusion that the rights accorded to women in Islam are impressive and somehow comparable with universal human rights, for instance, right to life, liberty, justice, speech, work and privacy. I am also convinced that Qur'an supports the equality between genders and that it is the patriarchal interpretations that are oppressive of women. I have reached a conclusion that Islamic feminism and its fundamentals are negotiable and there is enough room for debates. Such debates will not only help us to understand that we should take into account the religious, cultural, political, economic and social realities to work within the set boundaries but also make common grounds appropriate to social change within Islam and with particular reference to women. For women's rights activists, it is not easy to bring about a change in gender relations both in Pakistan and Malaysia where the traditional approach is still dominant; however it is possible to take whatever steps they can in a right direction – regardless of how big or small these efforts are.

References:

- Abdullah, R. (2007). Polygamy without the shariah court's permission in malaysia: a socio-legal perspective. *Malaysian Journal of Social Administration*, 4, 11-26.
- Afary, J. (1997). The war against feminism in the name of the almighty: Making sense of gender and Muslim fundamentalism. *New Left Review*(224), 89-110.
- Alamgir, A. (2014). Islam and Women's Rights: Discourses in Malaysia. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 114, 872-876.
- Albright, S. C. W. C., Winston, W., & Zappe, C. (2010). *Data analysis and decision making*. Cengage Learning.
- Alston, M. and Alamgir, A. (2012). Women's Rights in Malaysia, *International Policy Digest*, <http://www.internationalpolicydigest.org/2012/06/26/womens-rights-in-malaysia/>
- Anwar, Z. (2005). Islam and Women's Rights. Paper presented at *the International Conference of Islamic Feminism*, Barcelona, 27-29 October, 2005.
- Anwar, Z. (2001). The struggle for womens rights within the religious framework: the experience of sisters in Islam.
- Anwar, Z. & Rumminger, J. S. (2007). Justice and Equity in Muslim Family Laws: Challenges, Possibilities, and Strategies for Reform. *Wash. & Lee L. Rev.*, 64, 1529.
- Barazangi, N. H. (2004). *Woman's Identity and the Qur'an: A New Reading*. Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida.
- Barlas, A. (2006). Women's readings of the Qur'an. *The Cambridge Companion to the Qur'an*, 255-271.
- Barlas, A. (2002). *Believing women "in Islam" : unreading patriarchal interpretations of the Qur 'ān* (1st ed.). Austin, TX: University of Texas Press.
- Blair, J., Czaja, R. F., & Blair, E. A. (2013). *Designing surveys: A guide to decisions and procedures*. SAGE Publications, Incorporated.
- De Vaus, D.A. (2002). *Surveys in Social Research*: Routledge.
- Engineer, A. A. (2005). *The Qur'an, Women, and Modern Society*: New Dawn Press.
- Foley, R. (2004). Muslim Women's Challenges to Islamic Law The Case of Malaysia. *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, 6(1), 53-84.
- Hassan, R. (2002). Are Human Rights Compatible with Islam? *The issue of the rights of women In Muslim communities*. Retrieved Nov,

- 25from,
<http://www.guidance4yoursoul.net/Are%20Human%20Rights%20Compatible%20With%20Islam.pdf>
- Hassan, R. (1999). Feminism in Islam. *Feminism and World Religions*, 248-279.
- Haq, F. (1996). Women, Islam and the state in Pakistan. *The Muslim World*, 86(2), 158-175.
- Helie-Lucas, M. A. (1993). Women's Struggles and Strategies in the Rise of Fundamentalism in the Muslim World: From entryism to internationalism. *Women in the Middle East*, 180-220.
- Imran, R. (2013). Legal Injustices: The Zina Hudood Ordinance of Pakistan and Its Implications for Women. *Journal of International Women's Studies*, 7(2), 78-100.
- Jafar, A. (2007). Engaging fundamentalism: the case of women's NGOs in Pakistan. *Social Problems*, 54(3), 256-273.
- Jahangir, A. & Jilani, H. (2003). *The Hudood ordinances: a divine sanction?: a research study of the Hudood ordinances and their effect on the disadvantaged sections of Pakistan society*: Sang-e-Meel Publications.
- Jilani, H. (1986). The Pakistan Women's Action Forum: Struggling against Islamic Fundamentalism. *Canadian Woman Studies*, 7(1).
- Kamaruddin, Z. & Abdullah, R. (2008). Protecting Muslim Women against Abuse of Polygamy in Malaysia: Legal Perspective. *Hawwa*, 6(2), 176-201.
- Kumar, R. (2011). *Research Methodology*: APH Publishing.
- Mahnaz, A. (1995). *Faith and freedom : women's human rights in the Muslim world* (1st ed.). Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press.
- Mehdi, R. (2013). *The Islamization of the law in Pakistan*: Routledge.
- Moaddel, M. (1998). Religion and women: Islamic modernism versus fundamentalism. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 37(1), 108-130.
- Moaddel, M. & Talattof, K. (2002). *Modernist and fundamentalist debates in Islam: a reader* (1st Palgrave Macmillan ed.). New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Moghadam, V. M. (2003). *Modernizing women : gender and social change in the Middle East* (2nd ed.). Boulder, Colo.: L. Rienner.
- Mohsen-Byadsi, S. (2009). Feminism in Islamic Religious Discourse: The Experience of "Womenand Horizons", *Jadal*, 4 October. [Online]. Retrieved on 6 September 2011 from:http://mada-research.org/en/files/2009/10/jadal4/jadal4-eng/Jadal_Mohsen-Biadseh_FINAL.pdf

- Munir, L. Z. (2003). *Islamic Fundamentalism and Its Impact on Women*. Paper presented at the Association of Asian Studies (AAS) Forum conducted at the Hilton Hotel, New York, March 27-30, 2003.
- Nagata, J. (1994). *The reflowering of Malaysian Islam : modern religious radicals and their roots*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press.
- Neo, J. (2003). Anti-God, Anti-Islam and Anti-Quran: Expanding the Range of Participants and Parameters in Discourse Over Women's Rights and Islam in Malaysia. *Pacific Basin Law Journal*, 21, 29-74.
- Nik Norani NBS. (1993). *Family Law: Maintenance and Other Financial Rights*. Kuala Lumpur: Dehwan Bahasa dan Pustaka.
- Oppenheim, A. N. (1992). *Questionnaire design, interviewing and attitude measurement*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Othman, N. (2006). Muslim women and the challenge of Islamic fundamentalism/extremism: An overview of Southeast Asian Muslim women's struggle for human rights and gender equality. *Womens Studies International Forum*, 29(4), 339-353.
- Qureshi, A. (2013). In the Shadow of Shari'ah: Islam, Islamic Law, and Democracy in Pakistan. *Pacific Affairs*, 86(2), 426-428.
- Shaheen S. (2000). *Gender and human rights in Islam and international law : equal before Allah, unequal before man?* The Hague ; Boston: Kluwer Law International.
- Shahidian, H. (2002). *Women in Iran*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press.
- Shahid, A. (2013). Post-Divorce Maintenance for Muslim Women in Pakistan and Bangladesh: A Comparative Perspective. *International Journal of Law, Policy and the Family*, 27(2), 197-215.
- Shukri, A. M., & Owoyemi, M. Y. (2014). Sisters in Islam's Quest for the Reinterpretation of the Qur'an and Hadith: An Analysis of their Views on Equality, Women Judges, and Polygamy. *Kajian Malaysia*, Vol. 32, No.1, 2014, 55-80.
- Sisters in Islam, (2006). *Sisters in Islam: Annual Report 2006*.
- Sleboda, J. (2001). Islam and Women" s Rights Advocacy in Malaysia. *Asian Journal of Women" s Studies*, 7(2), 94-136.
- Stowasser, B. (1998). Gender issues and contemporary Quran interpretation. *Islam, gender, and social change*, 30, 44.
- Wadud, A. (2005). Woman's identity and the Qur'an: A new reading. *Middle East Journal*, 59(3), 510-511.

- Wadud, A. (1999). *Qur'an and woman : rereading the sacred text from a woman's perspective* (2nd ed.). New York: Oxford University Press.
- Weiss, A. M. (2012). *Moving forward with the legal empowerment of women in Pakistan*. US Institute of Peace.

Napoleon's Occupation of Egypt:

By

¹Abdul Qadir, ²Zahir Mengal, ³Pervez Ahmed

Abstract:

The research article traces the French occupation of Egypt by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1798. The initial French aspirations were of building a French Empire in the Middle East. Napoleon as a young General embarked on the conquest of East which had a profound impact on Middle East and Europe. The French expedition was a massive failure but it paved the way for future European invasion of Middle East. The French intellectuals that Napoleon took with him to Egypt had the most lasting impact. The Research mostly used secondary sources.

Keywords: Colonialism, Empire, Expedition, Egypt, Pyramids, Rosetta stone

Introduction:

Napoleon's invasion of Egypt was the first great incursion of a modern European power in the Middle East. The occupation led to the eventual Colonialism of Middle East and shaped the perceptions of West with regard to the Middle East. Militarily the expedition as it was called (not occupation) was a colossal and expensive blunder. As we have read Napoleon's campaigns had many outstanding successes and big failures. The failures of Russian Campaign in 1812 and the defeat at Waterloo in 1815 were much bigger in terms of numbers but the Egyptian campaign carried an important episode of Middle Eastern history. Politically it was a watershed for Europe and for a shaken Muslim world (Binyon).

¹Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

²Lecturer, Department of Political Science, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

³Assistant Professor, Department of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

It was in fact a collision of a modern and ancient world. Europe had been transformed by the Renaissance, scientific revolution and Enlightenment and the Europeans were exploring the far corners of the world, whereas Egypt belonged to the ancient world where things changed according to their own mechanical laws. However, Napoleon founded the Institute of Egypt with libraries and laboratories and carried out geographical and historical surveys, etc. As a whole it was a collision between old and new which transformed the Middle East in many ways.

Causes of the French Occupation:

Mamluks were the slave boys of the thirteenth century Egypt who had overthrown their masters. They had been defeated by Ottoman Sultan Selim the Grim in 1517 but had managed to survive. The Mamluks tyrannical rule had alienated the Egyptians and Napoleon thought that the French would be welcomed as liberators. The last years of the Mamluk rule was disastrous for Egypt and the constant infighting with outrageous taxes ruined Egypt's trade (History of War).

Napoleon Bonaparte, only twenty eight years old had already made a name for himself in his exploits in Italy in 1797. The ruling Directory in France asked Napoleon to invade Britain. Napoleon being a shrewd planner knew defeating the largest naval power in the world would be practically impossible. He proposed to attack Egypt, to harm the British Empire at her weak under belly, in her colonies (especially India). In India Tipu Sultan of Mysore was waging his own strategic struggles against the British. Napoleon envisaged joining Tipu Sultan in the fight against the British in India.

Napoleon was only twenty eight years old but had visions of following his hero, Alexander the Great. He wanted fame and glory and had said that this tiny Europe' was a molehill and that all great men have gone to the East.

The nineteenth century witnessed the further Colonization of Asian and African countries by the European powers. The French were long traditional rivals of British and they wanted nothing less than an empire of their own. The French were also planning to build the Suez Canal that linked the Red Sea with the Mediterranean. The Suez Canal would be eventually realized and built by a French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps in 1869. The French were also fancying a large African market for the export of French goods. They sought nothing less than an empire that would rival that of British Empire in India and the Americas.

Occupation:

On July 1st 1798, Napoleon embarked on the conquest of Egypt with 400 ships and an army of 36000 soldiers and 1600 sailors. The utmost care had been taken to ensure the secrecy of the mission. Once at Sea, Napoleon disclosed the aims of the expedition to the troops en route to Egypt, Napoleon occupied Malta and the forces helped themselves to the plunder of the city.

After a six months journey, Napoleon's forces landed at Alexandria. The French narrowly missed the British fleet commanded by Admiral Nelson. The defenses of Alexandria were decrepit and the garrison small (History of war). Napoleon's forces had no difficulty in overpowering the Mamluks at Alexandria.

From Alexandria, Napoleon's forces marched inland towards Cairo. On the way, the stifling heat, diseases debilitated the enthusiasm of the French forces, while the French impression on seeing the cradle of civilization was uninspiring. By the time the French arrived, prosperous towns such as Damietta and Rosetta had lost over half of their population, Cairo had shrunk by 40,000 people.

The Mamluks in Cairo had been informed by the British of the advancing French forces and they were confident that they could repel the French. However, in reality the Mamluks, were no match for a superior, modernized army and for a military General who was on the verge of making history. It was a battle of old and new, A Europe transformed by intellectual and scientific movements against a Civilization of the bygone era.

Battle of Pyramids:

On the 21ST of July 1798 the battle of Pyramids was fought between the French and the Mamluks. The battle was slightly far away from the Pyramids but the battle got an imposing name as the 'battle of Pyramids'. The Mamluks costumes were exotic, armed with daggers, pistols and axes (Gadway). Napoleon always had the feelings of destiny and inspired his men by saying, "Forty centuries look down upon us...." The battle was close to the Pyramids, and all the history of thousands of years and a sense of being part of that great age, it was a time to make immortals of ordinary men. Napoleon knew he was making history by following his hero (Alexander the Great).

Napoleon tactically formed his army in squares and the Cannon could be protected inside the squares. The Mamluks were fierce cavalryman and they charged the French infantry. The French unleashed a response with devastating force and the Mamluks were routed by Napoleon's cannons. The French lost a meager thirty men while the Mamluks losses were more than three thousand. However, the battle of Pyramids was not the end of the Mamluks, many of their leadership resurfaced after the French rule until it was annihilated by Muhammad Ali in the early nineteenth century.

Triumph and Disaster:

Napoleon was aware of the sensibilities of religion and being a sly tactician he issued a proclamation to the Egyptians before entering Cairo. He portrayed the French as liberators and even devout Muslims with the following statements:

“That I have come to restore upon rights, which have been invaded by usurpers

- That I adore God more than the Mamluks and that I respect the Prophet

Muhammad and the Noble Koran” (Armstrong p-112)

The declaration did little to satisfy the Egyptians and the Ulema, however, they had very little options left but to accept the French rule. The same themes of moralizing, enlightening, liberating will be played out in the occupied countries during much of the proceeding centuries by the Colonial powers. In 2004, during the occupation of Iraq, President Bush mistakenly said that they were brining civilization to the Iraqi masses. The aftermath of the battle saw Napoleon in command of Cairo and with it most of Lower Egypt (History of War).

On Aug 1st, 1798 disaster struck the French fleet anchored at Abu Kir Bay in Alexandria, Admiral Nelson had been searching desperately for the French ships and found them at AbuKir. Without any delay Nelson launched an assault that quickly destroyed the French fleet. Nelson had destroyed the French fleet, leaving Bonaparte, his soldiers and scholars trapped in Egypt (Tignor, p-201). The British had in fact destroyed Napoleon's dream of conquering India. It was the single largest naval disaster of the time for the French. When news of the destruction reached Cairo, it was met with absolute disbelief.

In October, 1798 the French faced a severe revolt by the Egyptians. The Egyptians disliked the behavior of the French soldiers, occupation of their houses and Napoleon's imposition of taxes. Napoleon responded with brutal efficiency and the revolt was quickly put down.

Despite the setbacks and the French losing their whole fleet, Napoleon decided to occupy Syria. An army of 13,000 was assembled but the undertaking proved to be a disaster. The French were constantly attacked by the Ottoman and British forces and the final defeat occurred at the siege of Acre. Napoleon's dreams of occupying vast tracts of the East for a French Empire were in ruins.

French Intellectuals:

The most outstanding nature of the French expedition to Egypt was the 167 French Savants (intellectuals) that Napoleon took to Egypt. Among the Intellectuals were mostly young men from varying fields of Archaeology, Botany, Engineering, art etc. Napoleon had regular discussion with the intellectuals and he founded the Egyptian Academy. The work carried out by this academic expedition probably had the most long term impact, at least in Europe (History of War).

The biggest success of the academics was the discovery of Rosetta stone. It is a piece of stone on which were found writings in ancient Egyptian and Greek languages. It led to the discovery of ancient Egyptian history and an interest in Egyptology in Europe. The works of the intellectuals were published in multi-volumes in 1829. Al- Jabarti, an Arab Historian of the time, had mixed emotions about the French rule in Egypt. He was impressed by the advancement in Science and Scientific equipment of the French. But the inner agenda and ventures of French were mostly for the military necessities.

Conclusion:

Napoleon remained in Egypt over a year and in hindsight we can say that the expedition was a colossal disaster. Napoleon's dream of going to India and establishing a French colony in the Middle East were utter failures. Although later on the French continued to occupy many African and Middle Eastern countries in the nineteenth century. Napoleon left his forces in Egypt and some of his close associated went back with him to Paris, where much greater events and victories awaited them. After losing Egypt to Britain, it was turned into an expedition for glory and adventure and terrible defeat was sold as a great victory. The French forces remained

in Egypt for three years until they were finally defeated in 1801. They claimed that their presence had a civilizing effect on natives. The occupation of Egypt led to a series of Western intervention in the Middle East which continues to our present day in different forms such as direct military presence, by proxy and Neo-Colonialism.

References:

Armstrong, K. (2001) *The Battle for God*. London, Harper Collins, p-112

Binyon, M. (n.d.). *Napoleon in Egypt* by Paul Strathern [Review of book *Napoleon in Egypt*]. Retrieved November 20, 2016, from <https://newhumanist.org.uk/articles/1467/napoleon-in-egypt-by-paul-strathern>

French Invasion of Egypt, 1798-1801. (n.d.). Retrieved November 20, 2016, from http://www.historyofwar.org/articles/wars_french_egypt.html

Retrieved from

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cGQ13pNZR_4&t=220s

Gadway USMC. (2012, May 28) *Napoleon's Egyptian Campaign*. Video File

Tignor, R.L. (2010) *Egypt*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press

Pakistan-Saudi Relations: Opportunity and Challenges in 21st Century

By

¹Shabana Erum, ²Dr. Mir Wais Kasi

Abstract:

Pakistanis & Saudis witnessed after religious, financial, social and security ties from 67 years. Both nations wanted to progress widespread marketable, national, spiritual, politically aware, and planned relations from the day of founding of Pakistan. Both nations created flexible dealings when Pakistan came into being. They are compassionate since the liberty of Pakistan up to date; their relationships faced a lot of difficulties but remained good friends at each stage.

Energetic & financial contribution of both nations prolonged by means of humanoid principal fundamentals of Saudi Arabia. Also the necessity of Pakistan for economic assistance took both states closer. The growth between both countries relationships engaged them broadly not only in Islamic world but in whole world. Both states continue on doing suggestions on topics of regional & global safety matters. Similarly, they keep on focusing the approaches related to their countrywide benefits.

There several variables which are the reasons of both countries closeness. These variables helped in development of Pakistan in Persian Gulf safety at first stage.

Though examining the constituents which retained Pakistan and Saudi Arabia relationships strong all over the ages, also, this study discourses the complementary explorations: How governmental, fiscal & armed relations between the two countries generated in the 67 years.

Keywords: Challenges, Terrorism, Opportunities, Investment etc.

Introduction:

This section is conducted in order to evaluate the different challenges faced by both Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. Both countries helped each other in the time of difficulties. Many authors wrote the impacts of those challenges which are socially, economically and politically. Therefore,

¹ M.Phil. Scholar, Department of International Relations, University of Balochistan, Quetta, Pakistan

² Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

researches have shown that the impacts were not much severe but still they are for both states. But there are some studies whose work has also shown negative impacts but these are very little. We are living in an age where every country needs to cooperate with other country for in certain aspects like import and export. Now, social and political ties need to be stronger than before. For well growing and prosper country, it has to establish last longer and well known relations with other countries. Each country has been civilized and well reputed. King Abdul Abdullah said that Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are very good friends and partners. Mutual cooperation is based on both countries interests. (Mehmood)

Challenges:

The Issue of Afghanistan:

Specifically, since the Soviet-Afghan war the interests of both Saudi Arabia and Pakistan are good in Afghanistan. They provided support to the Afghan mujahidin and later the Afghan Taliban. The objective of finishing was given by Al-Qaida, the Pakistan, U.S, Saudi Arabia, from Afghanistan. In the 1990s, the provision Saudi & Pakistani to the Taliban administration in Afghanistan and Iran faced a lot troubles. After 1998, the Saudis' belief in the Taliban tends to reduce. Saudi and Pakistani preserved ties with particular Taliban clique and frontrunners subsequently the drop of the Taliban government.

Both countries provision the reuniting of Taliban of Afghanistan to their Afghanistan administration now days. Due to the India influences in Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia needs at least particular parties of the Taliban within the Afghanistan administration to security Iran's effects.

The cracks in Taliban association, and got growth subsequently the Afghan government & Taliban's current declaration the death of Mullah Omar (Taliban leader) whereas, the letdown of administration of Afghanistan to get a radical reuniting with the Taliban might more confound matters. If IS stimulated groups were to attain position within Afghanistan, it might expanse increase to an unsafe situation. The administration of Afghanistan will have to face problems if it will fight both the IS inspired and Taliban groups. Those will challenge the safety condition within the nation and additional deteriorate the authority of nation.

Countering Terrorism and Sectarianism:

Due to the internal security concerns, the decision of Pakistan to stay out of the Yemeni crisis. Several stated the anxiety that referring troops to Yemen might inspire the resident fighters and protestors groups in contradiction of which the military of Pakistan is fighting. Also, confrontational crowds might yield participation in Yemen as national

strategy to go there and combat “jihad”, causing in the opportunity of enlarged employment amongst the spiritual collections. Those were involved in complaints and marches in provision of the Saudi commanded aggressive in Yemen. In recent times, condemnation of so-called aid of madrasas of Saudi Arabia and intense sectional sets in Pakistan increased, mainly when Pakistan declared the NAP to counter terrorism. As the broadcasting gossips, a set of specialists suggested to NAP agency in order to end aid to the excluded spiritual sectional groups in Pakistan by UAE, Iran, & Saudi Arabia. (Pakistan and Saudi Arabia)

Opportunities:

Investment:

In the coming five years, the Al-Baaj company of Saudi Arabia is trying to invest its 1 billion dollar money in hostel, energy automobile and construction.

Also, Saudi wants to do FTA (Free Trade Agreement) within Pakistan.

Similarly, there are more than three hundred and fifty investors in Kingdom and they got licenses from SAGIA (Saudi Arabian General Investment Company).

They developed many firms in different field of services and construction.

Economic Relations:

- The Joint Ministerial Commission of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia's 9th session proved beneficial regarding to increase the economic ties of both countries should be increased more than before.
- Both countries wanted to increase their economic ties through investment, banking, education, health, energy, agriculture, etc.
- The bond strength of both countries increased in many ways like due to affinity of same religions, historic trade, geographic trade, etc.
- Both countries are enjoying their last longer ties and connections.
- They always support each other either problem is on national or international stage.

Infrastructure:

As Saudi Arabia supported many times with funds to Pakistan, it is helping for Pakistani Neelum Jhelum Hydropower Power. For this, Saudi Arabia is giving 131 million dollars for NJHP development with Saudi fund.

Insurance Companies:

There is a proposal is also given for financial and insurance fields by Saudi Arabia.

Pharmaceuticals and Textile Companies:

Saudi Arabia and Pakistan are also cooperating in Pharmaceuticals and Textile running Companies of both countries in order to give benefit to the public.

Solar Panels & Energy Plants:

As, there are energy crisis in Pakistan which are not reducing therefore, Al Baaj group known this fact that's why it constructed many power plants. They have production capacity of 1500-200MW. It also gave the production of solar panels, installation & back up services to the customer.

Cement Industry:

A joint venture which is named as, 'Dandore' which will start for cement industry by Al Baaj in Pakistan 350 tons per day is the current capacity of Dandore. Due to the joint venture it will be increased up to 7500 tons per day. (Safdar, 2015)

Conclusion:

Both countries bliss their relationships those are noticeable by shared opinions of joint benefits. The quickly altering geo-strategic & political situations in the state and Mid-East load larger stages of joint connotation and cooperation on each stage. Both countries have pursued to develop wide strategic, cultural, commercial, and religious relations. Similarly, Pakistan should support Saudi Arabia in strengthening its defense capabilities and Saudi Arabia should support Pakistan address its energy and economic issues.

This should include supplies for ordered political considered discussions & synchronized strategy activities on each overall difficulty of joint means. Pakistan & Saudi Arabia must conclude fine understood out and constant discussions to expertise. Furthermore, they should need to do contracts for shared venture.

As a whole framework, the contract of planned partnership should comprise joint collaboration on each political economic and planned importance on both local & global stages. Thus both countries also need to sign agreements on investment-oriented-and-trade economic cooperation.

References:

Mehmood-Ul-Hassan Khan. Pakistan Saudi Arabia Bilateral Relations.

<http://www.opfblog.com/12675/pakistan-saudi-arabia-bilateral-relations-a-research-study/http://defence.pk/threads/pakistan-saudi-arabia-relations.67113/>

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia: A bond beyond Boundaries.

Safdar Sial Ali, K. 2015a. J. Emerging dynamics in Pakistani-Saudi relations. Dawn, April 30th.

<http://www.dawn.com/news/1173653>

China Pakistan Economic Corridor in Backdrop of All-Weather Ally:

By

¹Waqar Ahmed, ²Professor Dr. Manan Bazai

Abstract:

The research article endeavors about China Pakistan relationships historically and currently. Beijing and Islamabad formulated allegorical relationships in the trace modern history. None of nation state successfully developed such ties bilaterally. Hence the diplomatic goals of each country for each other are mutual, unprejudiced and long run. They both serve and protect the cause of each other before international community. The ever best achievement of China and Pakistan is CPEC. The project becomes a true dream due to long run diplomatic relations, which was started in 1950s. The relations gradually developed in different regime with various diplomatic exchanges between them. It is the fact of history that there was no deadlock of bilateral relationships between China and Pakistan. The relations between them were always remained peaceful and co-existence on respect of territorial integrity and sovereignty. China in its regional approach priorities Pakistan the 'Best ally' which provides proximity to CARS countries, Middle East and Indian Ocean. Notwithstanding, Pakistan also give China the status of 'time tested ally' and eternal friend. The mutuality between the two nuclear neighbors is a good omen and India is trying hard to sabotage relationships through creating internal insurgency in Pakistan. But China Pakistan economic corridor paves the way for stronger bonds in economic, political, social and cultural fronts. This is the corridor of opportunities, employment, energy sectors and infrastructure and son on. Thus research would justify that how CPEC proved time test and all weather allies of China and Pakistan.

¹MPhil Scholar, Department of International Relations, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

² Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

Keywords: Co-existence, territorial sovereignty, diplomacy, bilateralism, mutual security

Introduction:

China Pakistan economic corridor justifies the mythical concept of all-weather ally into an undeniable reality. It paved the way of numerous opportunities for Pakistan industrial and energy complex. China unanimously can gain much from this mega project and its super power status will remain existentially. The history of CPEC goes back to diplomatic relations from 1950s and developed in different phase of retrospective. China justifies that Pakistan is the all-time and time tested friend for China regionally and internationally. Today China relations with Pakistan reached at the peak and have relationships in all aspects of life. (Naser 2017)

China aims to develop Pakistan in all aspects of developmental sectors. The main priority are energy, infrastructure, industries and human developmental sectors likewise job opportunities and various technical training scheme. China long run vision is to build numerous roads to connect Asia with Europe, Russian federation, and Africa and even beyond. This corridor may change the Asian geography respectively and would become most developed region of 21 century. China eyes are at CARS countries along with petroleum resources of Middle East on way of Pakistan. Without Pakistan China cannot meet to its future goal of supremacy. (Andrew 2015)

The concept of permanent ally is developing longer and finding more ways for eternity. On the planet China and Pakistan are two most important nuclear powers which are living side by side with and harmony. China Pakistan economic corridor is the greater achievement between them for deep rooted alliance in near future. Thus future relations of both nations will be stronger and cannot be broken by any power on face of earth.

The provision of economic corridors between the interconnected regions can bring prosperity and trade. They bring about investments by foreign as well as local investors that can boost economic engine in geo strategic regions. The Kashgar- Gwadar Economic Corridor (KGEC) has capacity to generate economic revival for Pakistan and prosperity in the western region of China.

“Friendships with a man of charter are like pure water; friendships of both states are like pure water”. Indeed the CPEC will carry three fold concerns

likewise economic, political and social. Both nations can be benefited from various settled projects under umbrella of CPEC. This is not a corridor only but opportunities for Pakistan and china both. Hence, the project is made to deepen the relationships between two natural neighbors. (Shulin 2015)

China future foreign policy is totally Pakistan centric and it will develop Pakistan economy and communication sectors. China via Pakistan would achieve greater interests in South Asian regions including Middle East and Indian Ocean. Beijing quest of markets is mandatory for its future supremacy and Pakistan is the best target for China long vision of international relationships. China knows that Pakistan would support China in each and every international forum. (Danel 2015)

Theoretical Framework:

The research article is purely based upon Qualitative cum Quantitative. Various books, research publication and general article are concerned to analysis the data.

CPEC as an Opportunity not a Project:

China aims to make Pakistan a most developed country among Muslim world and in South Asia. Pakistan may become a next continent where various routes would passes to connect economic resources region of the world. Explicitly Pakistan will be the land of opportunities and per capita of people will be higher beyond we think now. It will increase international investments and foreign trade. People adjoining areas of CPEC route would be the main beneficiary and they be given all products of CPEC. (French 2015)

Pakistan majority youths are unemployed and they are facing enormous problem in recent decade. But China vision is to produce 30 thousand jobs up to 2019. It will employed majority of educated youths to address their grievances. Without China corridor Pakistan might face a bunch of its population unemployed. But it is China while struggling to provide jobs opportunities to every Pakistani. Henceforth, it is one among the multiple aim of China to create jobs for Pakistan every classes of society. (Xiguang 2016)

The project is called “the destiny changer” which will lead Pakistan on the height of development. It is multiple routes plan which included Sea lines, land and aerial routes. The most important on this mega project is it

attracted both regional and beyond regional countries. China aims to trade with world markets via Gwadar which is gateway if central Asia and China too. Hence forthwith, the mega project will reach 50 billion within 15 years which makes 4 billion per year. (Sareen 2016)

The dynamic of relations of China and Pakistan are constant and comprehensive. In the rest of globe the relations of both nations are cordial and mutual. China and Pakistan never compromise of on their mutual security and interests in international and regional forums. From this China supported Pakistan in SCO memberships and China supporting Pakistan stance on Kashmir conundrum. Thus relations of both countries are to serve the interests of each other as like true brothers. The culture of trade agreement and treaties, status, delegated legislation, and customs that govern and guide trade relations, institutions and structures, or movement of products, services and information in geographic vicinity among people in and across borders.

CPEC Proved the All-Weather Concept of Ally:

China Pakistan economic corridor is proved the all-weather ally in its all means. China aims to invest 24 billion of Pakistan energy sectors to make it energy rich country of South Asia. Presently Pakistan infrastructure is very poor and has no proper roads and railways tracks. China mega project is target to consume 4 billion to make Pakistan a country of infrastructure. The two aspects of CPEC are in the immediate target of China to initiate trade with Pakistan and connect Pakistan with many regional countries. Hence China mid-term objective is to make 30 special economic zones in Pakistan. (Hushemy 2016)

China Pakistan economic corridor is the shortcut trick to become a successful economic power. It will make multiple dams including large, mid-size and small dams for energy storage. The corridor aims to formulate industrial parks for Pakistan industrial development. The all settled targets of CPEC are to be completed by 2030. The multidimensional projects of CPEC expectedly produce annual growth rate next ten years 5.0 percent. Thus it is a project which would lead Pakistan toward economic boom. (Asia 2017)

China foreign on OBOR via Pakistan is the sign of Beijing sincerity and commitment with Pakistan. The immediate of one belt one road is to develop Pakistan social structure in modern means and introductions of new technology of Pakistan future needs. The road also benefits the rest of

region on line of trade and business. In reality China Pakistan economic corridor is the development of international law for regional stability.

Gwadar Kashgar is around 2500 to 3000 km and expected to be completed in 2030. The regional countries called it “it is a new economic paradigm”. Indeed, it the trade bridge of China toward Europe, Africa and CARS countries. China aims to develop all the underdeveloped regions of Asia and beyond. She wants to emerge as soft economic and military super power with aim of human protections, their fundamental rights and eradication of terrorism from earth on its all forms. (Naseer 2015)

The Mega Projects Serve the Mutual Security:

The mega project would provide strategic benefits on regional and beyond regional prospects. It will bring both the countries closer and ever closer on economic and social lines. Pakistan provides China strategic access to Middle East, CARS countries, Indian Ocean and so on. Without support of Pakistan, China dream for regional connectivity of intra continental communications is not possible. But the corridor is severing mutual interests of both countries in regional and extra regional interests. (Lee 2016)

China aims to develop Pakistan underdeveloped region like Balochistan and some areas of KPK. It also vision to develop China region of Xinxiang and Uyghur which are still underdeveloped region of China. Additionally, CPEC is the up gradation of relations in new level from high level of political to military relations. Thus in future China and Pakistan protect each other on political and military sphere. Hence the relations are closest and friendliest after the agreement of corridor projects. The CPEC is not a project of just one road but it's a network of multiple roads, which will go from Gwadar to Khunjerab and the government is only implementing the first phase of the route

Pakistan is honored to become the first Islamic country which formulated relations with China and second in South Asia after India. China also served the interests of Pakistan to veto Bangladesh in 1972 to block the entry in UNO. During 1962 Pakistan and China first time started conflict on Askai Chin area but Pakistan serve the mutual interests to handover the area to China without prolonging the dispute. During 1971 war with India China openly favor Pakistan stance and opposed Bangladesh separation. All these and many more mutual support led the both neighbors toward ever closer ties. (Alok 2015)

Respectively it will increase China GDP to 7.3 percent and Pakistan will enjoy the increase of 2.1 percent increase of GDP. It is the fate changing project which will change Pakistan future into a bright and secure. China after completion of this project serves Pakistan security challenges, internal threats and terrorism. China would use all the measures to protect Pakistan from any kind of aggression internally and externally. Henceforth, it deepens the relations in all means and brings Pakistan among top Asian economy and Asian tigers. (Dr. 2015)

Economic Pluses for Both Countries:

CPEC is the project of economy, trade, investment, and exports and imports from regional level to international markets. This is the introduction of China market of 21 century and aims to connect the rest of world via old silk and new silk routes. Pakistan would develop on regional communication lines and transportation and trade lines. China will introduce new railways lines, road lines for land communication between China and Pakistan. Both countries people will visits each other without visa and cultural transition between them be the priority for long run future relationships. (Tahir 2016)

The relations currently between Pakistan and China are deeper than Indian Ocean and could not be broken easily. China Pakistan economic corridor strengthening the friendships with numerous other goals to be achieve in future. China recent Gulf distance is 45 days which is a most insecure route and danger of pirates is always exists. But Gwadar decrease the distance into 10 days to shorten the route up to 1600 km, which is safer and cheaper for China. Another milestone to be achieved by the CPEC is 2500 km gas pipeline from Gwadar to Kashgar. Thus under the treaty of friendship 250 agreements were signed by both countries including long and short term projects. (Muhammad 2016)

Pakistan by 2030 would become the eighteen largest economy of world after the completion of CPEC. It would maintain China eternal supremacy and regulate its market in continuous growth. CPEC flourish China Market globally and by 2040 it would control the rest of world markets. It is the veracity of fact that China will move toward permanent global super power. CPEC is the like line of China global supremacy and military powers. Therefore, despite mutually gushing statements about all-weather friendship, described as “taller than the Himalayas” and the Pakistan’s prime minister’s comment that “Pakistan considers China’s security as its own security,” the picture may be cozy, but it is not entirely rosy”.

China long run aim is to find new exports zones (NEZs) for more exports of goods to introduce its market from each corner of the world. China wants to establish land based silk route and maritime silk route to access world markets. These both routes provide strategic communication to Europe and Africa. Without these two routes China could not reach to these regions. Hence it is possible through Pakistan and Pakistan can provide safer and reliable routes for china future trade and investments. (Anderseas 2017)

Greater Regional Communication via CPEC:

China Pakistan economic corridor aims to connect the rest of world. The project included three lines of communications; land line, air and sea lines. The land lines aims to connect China with Pakistan, Middle East, CARS countries, Russian federation, European nations and Africa. The aim of China is to bring the world closer for formidable human communications and contacts. From such communications China aims to establish peace and security among diverse nations. (Ahmed 2017)

The naval route of China proposed to link Gwadar with Arabian Sea, India Ocean, strait of Hormuz. When the route connects India Ocean it means it will flow to Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean. It definitely links the rest of African continent, Australian continent and the both South and North America. The Naval communication of world is possible through Gwadar Sea and it would link the entire world regions geographically, economically and politically. Thus naval access of China is to reach undiscovered market of world where still the Chinese products could not reached abundantly. (IANS 2016)

The objectives of these routes are to provide industrial opportunities to a Pakistan and beyond. China geopolitical ambitions are multi prong to gain regional and international favor. Regionally it wants to connect SCO countries, ASEAN nations and SAARC countries for better peaceful future and international harmony. Without China this move the world may lead a third world war sooner or later. But most importantly, China has restraining the menace of third world on the face of earth.

China current international politics is based upon China economic corridor which is utterly the life line of China future. It will protect China geography, economy and international superiority. China long dream is become a super power in all definitions and none country interfere on affairs of other states. Hence the routes purpose is the China vision to become sole police man of international politics and economy. Thus these

routes provide China a powerful economy and a military which could go anywhere easily than that of America and NATO forces. (Louis 2015)

Some Hindrance on the Way of CPEC:

1. Internal Conundrum:

China Pakistan main routes which would pass to link China with Pakistan are in Balochistan which is currently engulfed with militancy and insurgency. In order to tackle the issue all segment of people should be taken free consent for appropriate redress. The problem is thriving day by day. Many time Chinese were also attacked by such banned organization. Such conundrum may create repercussion for CPEC vibrant functions. Thus, the problem is taking keen for future success of China economic corridor. (Jausue 2017)

Another menace which, Pakistan is facing is terrorism which is taking strong roots. In many ways it is hindering CPEC and to failed this mega projects. Taliban and other such groups openly negate this project of China with Pakistan. Such nullified organizations may create disturbance for future of this projects.

Thirdly religious extremism and biasness among different factions of Pakistani society is creating internal lawlessness. China on the other side, need peaceful environment for making this project vibrant. Without exterminating such thing and ideology Pakistan might face some hindrance on China corridor. (Alam 2017)

Most importantly Pakistan is facing the menace of corruption and malpractices in its various institutions. CPEC funds and investment may be used by administrator and politician on corrupt means. It is mandatory for the responsible authorities for bird eye view on all projects of CPEC. (Laurence 2016)

China is also facing the problems of Uighur rifts and religious extremism. The immediate goal of China is to develop such areas which are yet to be developed. China could not focus on these areas due large distance from Chinese capital city. The corridor would meet to redress the issues like terrorism and extremism in part of China.

2. External Enigma:

India is the existential threat on the way of China Pakistan economic corridor. It regionally and internationally rejects the project and called it

“sovereign threat” for India. India is trying hard to create diplomatic deadlock between China and Pakistan and sabotage the projects. Another notable intervention of India is fueling resistance movement in Balochistan and covertly supporting terrorist network in Afghanistan.

Afghanistan is the land of multiple war and some groups operating in Kabul aimed to destabilize Pakistan regionally. The Kabul too negated this project and called it Pakistan China hegemonies on the region. Kabul government also demands international support to dismantle this project for regional peace and security. (Arif 2017)

Iran chabar port is the rival port of Gwadar which is just 43km away from Pakistan seashore. India is investing billions of amounts to make operational the port to counter CPEC. Tehran regime also forwarded her grievances on the China economic corridor which will destabilize the regional security orders and peace. (Khuram 2017)

Recommendations:

Pakistan should be vigilant on the malpractices on CPEC projects. She should introduce the mechanism of check and balance on all projects which are under construction of CPEC agreement. Without check and balance Pakistan could not gained much economic benefits from the projects.

Islamabad regime is in immediate need of appointing of economic experts to properly plan for CPEC outcomes. Presently the agreement is lacked of policy making on line of economic pluses for Pakistan. Thus economic intellectuals are the need of hour to make this agreement a life line for Pakistan. (Dan 2017)

China and Pakistan need to offer more countries for the participation of this project. The project becomes more vibrant when the active involvement of all regional countries becomes possible. It is the need of hour to brought rest of regional countries under the umbrella of CPEC projects. Thus, CPEC would increase consciousness among regional countries towards enhancing regional connectivity and economic integration.

China economic enlargement should be for the rest of world. The immediate focus should be on underdeveloped areas which are still deprived from modern infrastructure and communications. CPEC should be widening from Asian region to African region for the interests of people interests. (Polina 2017)

The people of Gwadar and adjoining areas of CPEC routes should be given top priorities and should be provided enough opportunities. Without due concern on them CPEC might face some operational problems in such areas.

Pakistan and China should collaborate on line of eradication of terrorism and extremism. Without cooperation such menace could not be efface on the face of region. Both the nations need to strengthen relations on line of politics, economy, culture and social for better future ties.

Conclusion:

China regional quest to find more markets for its economy is obvious. Pakistan is on frontline to be benefited due to their iron brother concepts of relationships. The Chinese premier while visited in Pakistan on April called it as if he is visiting his brother home. The visits in Pakistan as if the visits in my brother house and this stance of Chinese premier brought more cordiality and mutuality. Pakistan is more than a brother and China believe a stronger economic and military Pakistan is the vision of China Pakistan economic corridor.

Pakistan also called the China friend in all season and a friend who die but not deceive. Such level of trust between China and Pakistan is flourishing Pakistan China relationships toward peak. They are formulating relationships in all cultural, traditional and social lines which the best sign of modern international relationships. None of state in the world ever made such bilateral relationships as Pakistan and China formulated.

Thus, Pakistan China is the time tested friend and they never let the third party to disgruntle their bilateral ties. Pakistan is promoting China interests in the region and beyond. On the other side, China protecting Pakistan interests in the region and toward international community. Hence, both nations formulated allegorical relationships on the face of this planet.

References:

- Ahmed, Naveed. "CPEC: the goose with golden eggs." *Pakistan defence journal* , 2017: 13.
- Alam, Mahsud. "The China Pakistan corridor into China Punjab corridor." *Khyber Newspaper*, 2017: 8.
- Alok, Ranjan. "The China Pakistan economic corridor." *Institute of Chinese studies*, 2015: 34 to 39.
- Anderseas, Lioumpas. "A study on space; China silk road economic belt and 21 century maritimes silk routes." *Reuter*, 2017: 05.
- Andrew, Small. *The China Pakistan Axis: New geopolitics* . Newyork : Oxford universty press , 2015.
- Arif, Malik Hussain. "China Pakistan economic corridor: Impacts on regional stability of South Asia." *University of Karachi*, 2017: 23 to 25.
- Asia, Maqsood. "CPEC Pakistan golden ticket to succesful economic take off ." *Eurasia Review*, 2017: 23-28.
- Dan, Miller Taninecz. "The China Pakistan economic corridor indicators of Chinese strategies energy goals and challenge to open procuernment status quo ." *Jackson school of international studies* , 2017: 19.
- Danel, Lynch. *China future: people republic of China elites debate economic politics and foreign policy*. Califorina : Stanford unversity press, 2015.
- Dr., Hooper Emma. "The deepening China Pakistan friendships: not all the fortune and cookies and cakes." *CIDOB*, 2015: 11-15.
- French, Hardward. *China second continent; How a million migrants are building a new empire in Africa*. Paris: Vitage reprint edition, 2015.
- Hushemy, Saad. "CPEC implications for Pakistan energy sectors." *Best local brokage* , 2016: Lahore.
- IANs. "All weather ally? ." *IANs*, 2016: 7.

- Jausue, Diaz. "What are the disadvantages of CPEC?" *Quara Newyork*, 2017: 16.
- Khuram, Iqbal. "Significance and security of CPEC A Pakistani prospects." *China institute of international affairs*, 2017: 33-38.
- Laurence, Vandelwalle. *Indebt analysis Pakistan and China Ion brothers*. London: Policy department of EU, 2016.
- Lee, Raymond. *The strategic* . Academic , Beijing: Aljazeera center for studies, 2016.
- Louis, Ritzinger. "The China Pakistan economic corridor regional dynamics and China geopoltical ambitions." *The Nationa Bureau of Asian research*, 2015 : 32.
- Muhammad, Riaz. "China-Pakistan corridor: Myth and realities." *Bhutty Publisher*, 2016: 08.
- Naseer, Prof. Sajjad. "Impacts of CPEC on regional and extra regional actors." *GC university* . Lahore: social sciences publications, 2015. 2-14.
- Naser, Professor. Sajjad. "CPEC: Regional prospective." *GC University social sciences publications*. Lahore: GC University, 2017. 18 to 27.
- Polina, Tikhonova. "CPEC; definitely is not a danger." *Value Walk*, 2017: 3.
- Sareen, Sushant. "Corridor kalkulus China Pakistan economic corridor." *Vivekanada international foundation*, 2016: 23.
- Shulin, Lu. *"You and Us" stories of China and Pakistan*. Islamabad: Pakistan institute for peace studies, 2015.
- Tahir, Masood. "Pakistan potential As a transit trade corridor and transportation challeges." *Pakistan business review*, 2016: 12-17.
- Xiguang, Li. "China Pakistan economic corridor ." *Tisinghau university jounral* , 2016 : 11.

Causes of Instability in Middle East:

By

¹Abdul Rab, ²Prof., Dr. Muneer Baloch

Abstract:

There are various causes of the instability of Middle East. From the last century Middle East has been going through political and religious violence. It has badly affected the routine life of the whole community. The journey towards peaceful life has halted. Their life and property is always on stacked. "Violence in all its forms, direct or structural has a deeper cause to it. This is the incessant benefits powerful elites reap at the disposal of weak and impoverished due to the existence of violence. Violence originates from war and modern day technology which propels its lethality and it is promoted through a powerful network which exploits resources globally. Media happens to be an equally responsible institution by controlling and shaping views of audiences. Finally violence takes birth from fear instilled into minds of the weak through cultural beliefs and ideologies". (Pilisuk Marc& Jennifer. 2016. The Hidden Structure of Violence: Who Benefits from Global Violence and War)

Keywords: Middle East, Violence, Politics, Instability, Monarchy

Introduction:

The event of 9/11 has changed the whole political scenario of world. War Theater has been shifted from west. Underdeveloped countries have been kept deprived of their natural resources such as oil and other minerals. To promote the arms factories and their product inter rivalries of Middle East are poured with oil and further inflamed by supplying more and more lethal weapons and ammunition.

It has been shown as if the world has divided into two major half Muslim and non-Muslim whose survival in the same world has become impossible. Life of one is considered as death of the other half.

¹M.Phil. scholar, (Political Science) in the Department of Area Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

²Dean Faculty of Commerce, Turbat University, Balochistan Pakistan

Interference in the internal affairs of poor, weak and under developed countries has been given the color of legal actions by the powerful countries of the world. They consider it their due right to skim the resources of poor countries as result the sense of insecurity is being developed by weak countries and once again grouping and blocking of world is underway for their survival and rights protection. To coupe the atrocities of United States in Syrian territories Syria has shackled a warm hand with Russia. Iran, Lebanon was already in alliance with Syria. Thus to restrain the US in Middle East new block Under Russia is coming into its existence. The very prove is Survival of Bashar regime in government yet

In the same perspective to get rid from the “Do More” policy of United States it seems as Pakistan is changing its ally and the war against terrorism has cost him much more than its capacity. Afghan war has prolonged more than four decades which is not good sign for the adjacent neighbors. Fuel on fire is the presence of United States in Afghan territory. As result of long and unprotected, porous border is sign of constant horrifaction for Pakistan. Due to Presence of countless councils of India on the Pak-Afghan border the internal peace and serenity of Pakistan has suffered a lot. Thus it seems as Pakistan after signing the Economic Projects with china such as China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and construction of Gwadar Deep Sea port has understood that economic survival seems only in the retreat from war against terrorism

Pakistan, Russia, china, Iran and Syria seems as the future allies. All these members of the group are directly or indirectly horrified from the one and only power of the Present day world.

Suffocation from Monarchy and Tyranny:

Most of the countries of Middle East are having monarchical form of government where political, civil, social and other fundamental human rights are dream for the inhabitants. The political rights make them compel to rise up their voice but most of the time they are nipped in the bud.

Economic inequality in the region of Middle East is another alarming cause of political unrest, where shah and shah's family are playing in gold, while the young hawkers are made economically such deprived that they commit suicide while burning him as protest against the unfair attitude of their rulers.

The magma of inequality tries again and again to come out and burn each and every things of its surrounding informs of volcano but supplied out let makes it cool and powerless.

The day revolution of starvation converted into revolution of thoughts it will be the real emancipation of Middle East from the cruel clutches of power tycoons and theologian in shadows of monarchy. It is because in the revolutions of starvation personalities are although scarified they are changed from one tyrant to other but the real infrastructure of that system remains lush green and produce more and more.

Arab Israel Conflict, Thorn in Flesh of Middle East:

Arab Israel conflict is one of the most important and prolonged conflict of modern world. It is the basic constituent of war in Middle East. It has two different angles. First and utmost important is Palestine war with Israel and second is Arabs wars with Israel. This clash originated back to the end of nineteenth century. When International Zionist movement imagine the idea of building a national home for Jew in Palestine this project was objected by all Arab countries regardless of their distance form Palestine. It resulted as conflict between Arabs and Jews. This was later converted in ethnic movements for possession of Palestine. Resultantly there were two nations and one state.

Palestinians were supported by neighboring Arab states in 1930. When Israel was created in 1948, burden of the clash enlarged from local level to inter-state level. It was further convoluted by Israel when west bank was incarcerated from Jordon in 1967, the Golan Heights from Syria and Sinai Peninsula from Egypt.

Policy makers are making the world horrified by their policies which is real threat for the survival of the peaceful world community, "Donald Trump is the most irresponsible president of America for his ulterior motive he has made the peace and security of the whole world at stack. His cabinet consists of four Army Generals which is called as a war cabinet by the think tank of America. The superiority of America has been challenged by Russia and china and small country like North Korea has always threatened America with Atomic attack. It is thought that to maintain its superiority, America wants to make another world war and defeat china and Russia. For this ulterior motive America is grouping the countries strategically, to restrain China in South China Sea America is making a group of Australia, India and Japan. Similarly America is interchanging the territorial integrity of all Muslim countries of Middle

East and Africa such as Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Iran, Turkey, Pakistan and Afghanistan. America is forcefully occupying Afghanistan where it has made nine underground stations so that at the time of its need Pakistan, China, Russia or Iran may be intervened". (Nusrath Mirza. The Daily Jung, 15 January, 2018 "Trump: Threat for the future of the World")

To change the territorial boundaries of Muslim countries, America has made its planning. Colonel Peter Raulf Planning, according to whom the boundaries of Syria, Iraq, Turkey, Iran, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Egypt and other Muslim countries were to be changed. America has destroyed four Muslim countries such as Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Sudan but it could not disintegrate Syria and Iraq. As a result the progress towards the formation of Greater Israel is facing problems. The hurdles are Russia and Iran. It established Al Qaida and Daesh like organizations. It is the first time that terrorist organization Daesh, the lethal weapon of America faced terrible defeat at the forefront of Syria and Iraq and it was felt that the adverse effects will affect the greater plan of Greater Israel. Therefore, America puts its weight in Israel's side by declaring Al Quds the capital of Israel and torn the declarations of United Nations Organization disturbing the peace of the whole world in general and weak Muslim countries of Middle East in particular

Territorial Disputes:

In Middle East there are certain unrecognized or partially recognized states. Palestine consisting of Ghaza and West Bank announced its independence in 1988. It is currently recognized by one hundred and thirty four countries as independent and sovereign state. Yet it is not the member of United Nations Organization. G8 countries have not recognized it except Russia. In the same way, disintegration of former USSR results as formation of Abkhazia, Nagorno, Karabakh and South Ossetia. All these are located in Caucasus region in vicinity of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia and present Russia. They declared their independence in 1990. But their independence was recognized partially by the international community.

Northern Cyprus declared its sovereign status in 1983. Turkey was the only state to recognize its sovereign and separate status.

The landmarks and demarcation of Middle East are not as sharp and distinct. Rather some boundaries in the Middle East are difficult to be defined. As result of different conflicts and disputes among the

neighboring countries the territorial disputes among countries exist, such as Abu Mussa an island in Persian Gulf is administrated by Iran but its jurisdiction is owned by United Arab Emirates.

The sovereignty of Syria was annexed by Israel when Golan Heights were captured during famous six days war. It is yet disputed. Kurdistan has independent and autonomous status but administrated by Iraq.

Legacy of Colonialism:

Middle East truly observed little aggression and warfare in its ancient history. It was politically, economically stable than Europe and most other parts of the world. From the last century this region has seen widespread conflicts. The root causes of conflicts are similar to that elsewhere in third world countries. They are basically inherited from the imperialistic world. Such as fake territorial boundaries, tyrant regimes, militarization, financial discrimination and economies based on export of raw materials for refined goods. No doubt all these dark aspects of social life exist in Middle East. It has the worst autocratic regimes, militarization, economic inequality and trade biased on export of fuel and import of basic commodities than any other region in the world.

Hassan Afif EL Hasanis political Analyst who writes “ according to British Historian Jonathan Schneer, 1916 during world war first British Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey, was articulating what might be called the white man burden to allow the dark skinned people including Arab, to give themselves. At the same time the French and British diplomats Francois George. Picot and Sir Mark Sykes were redrawing the Middle East Map”(Hassan Afif El.Hasan .The Weekly Al Ahram dated 29.04.2015. “Legacy of colonialism”)

Until the Second World War the governments of Britain and France were powerful enough to maintain the regional control of the Middle East. As the boundaries of distribution they had marked. Soon after the Second World War they were granted freedom but all its control was still in the hands of imperialist powers. When imperialist power retreated from Middle East, America stepped in to fill the vacuum created by Imperialist. They put forwarded their interest at the priority. Even after the laps of hundred years of the imperialist power the Secretary of the State Condoleezza Rice put the seeds of division in Middle East by destroying Iraq on the base less propaganda of “Weapons of Mass Destruction”. President of America George W. Bush recommended that ingenious confusion was required in the Middle East as key for the formation of

“New Middle East”. People living in chaos cannot be creative enough for making so called New Middle East. This creativity came to be explored in the sinister intentions of United States.

Since then the Arabs are engaged in civil and sectarian war. Brutal civil war is going on in Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Libya and Lebanon while Egypt Tunisia and Algeria are in the state of trouble from the so called “Arab Spring”

Tycoons of Power Support Dictators:

Power broker of the contemporary world never likes democracy and people free in their matters. As the South Asian people were exploited on the name of unawareness and illiteracy. Similarly Middle Eastern people are also like wise exploited.

If cursorily go throw the history of Middle East it will become clear with the names of dictators, tyrants or theologian such as Raze shah of Iran, Mummer Qaddafi of Libya, Saddam of Iraq, Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, Saudi family of Saudi Arabia. Similarly Yamani President has ruled for thirty two long years. All these rulers have direct or indirect support of power brokers.

J.S Smith, “Once minute pathetic states are recognized. It is not easy to convince their leaders to quit their powers and from those many dependent states into one financially capable nation conversely. It is easy for exterior command to hold one manipulative group to maintain it for its ulterior motive. None of this can ever be openly admitted to or the neo-mercantilist world would fall apart, the fiction of sovereign government, equal rights, fair trade est. must continue. To be candid is to invite immediate widespread rebellion and loss of control’ (SmithJ.S “Economic Democracy, The political struggle of Twenty First Century “World Wasted 4th Edition).

Rich Resources of Middle East:

Middle East is well known for its vast reservoir of natural resources due to which it is always proved as bone of contention between the powerful rivals of the world. Middle East has world largest deposit of oil which is almost 55 percent of world reserves; it has 32 percent of the world know natural gas reserve. Reportedly it has waste reserves of phosphate; Morocco has more than half of world Phosphate reserves.

Petroleum and its products are the major source of income for Middle East. It is not sufficiently present in other developed countries of the world to overcome their needs. To get grip and control over that oil rich politically weak states, west is webbing these small states in such difficulties and hurdles so that it become easy for them to exploit their resources.

Middle East has remained quiet important geopolitically due to its rich resources. Particularly the rich oil reservoirs. It has become the back bone of wealth for many countries today. To maintain control of these resources has been of paramount importance. The notorious Sykes-Picot agreement of 1916 divided Ottoman Empire between France and Britain giving them the rights to control over all natural resources specially oil. It was because the large and cumbersome armies were switched over from coal to fuel. The thirst for fuel was at once felt throughout the world. To quench this thirst the struggle for controlling this piece of world started with lunatic zeal.

In early twentieth century the British oil company discovered oil in Iran. During the year 1908 it began the first commercial drilling project. The government of Iran was persuaded enough to sell exclusive rights of exploring and drilling for oil in Iran to a company named Anglo Iranian Oil Company (AIOC). During the First World War the Iranian oil was British most important strategic assets. This deal was clear exploitation of Iranian resources which ultimately resulted in frustration; resultantly it was nationalized by Musadiq regime in 1953. Later on the nationalist government of Musadiq was over thrown by CIA lead coup. Raza shah Pahlawi was installed in the government as it was friendly to the western interest in Iran

After Second World War British and France left the territorial control of Middle East as it was not affordable for them to control the vast territories of Middle East economically or politically. Thus without waiting for a single second the vacuum was filled by a new world power, "United States of America". The American demand for oil was increasing rapidly and it was even difficult to overcome the domestic demand only. Therefore the very first field where American came was Saudi Arabia. Standard oil of California discovered oil in Saudi Arabia in 1936 for the first time. When it was revealed that the neighboring Persian Gulf was even richer the American came with all its bag and luggage at once.

The American domestic and military fuel demand is fulfilled by the Middle East particularly by Saudi Arabia with lowest prices throughout the world market. Therefore the US Foreign Policy extremely supports the initiatives to support the Pro US government in Saudi Arabia and other Middle East countries. Anti-American block formation and any conflict that increases the tension and potential arm conflict in that region against the interest of America is discouraged. The very clear example of this foreign policy was the sentiments of American think Tank after the event of 9/11 when it was openly discussed by Americans that the master mind and ring leaders of Al-Qaida has close ties with the Saudi Arabia but the flames of these sentiments were pour with cold water and this chapter was closed once for all.

Hence presence of power broker in Middle East is for stability of oil flow to their countries. These resources could be used in different ways which is naturally a threat for those benefiting nations or states.

Former Saudi Intelligence chief and Ambassador to Washington said in an interview “Prince Turki, who was a consultant at the imperial court in 1973 when king Fysal took the oil stoppage verdict, the king was not traumatized by US pressure and stand firm. The ban was used as tool to motivate American government to find a rapid and just key to the Arab Israel clash. King Fysal and other Arab leaders were enforced to take this step as result of America’s unparalleled support for Israel during (1973 Arab-Israel) war. The prohibition resulted in almost quadrupling the world oil price in what is termed the “First oil Shock”. Prince Turki exposed that American officials talked about the possibility of attacking Saudi Oil Field and this was leaked in US newspaper. Reportedly the then secretary of the state Henry Kissinger warned Shah Fysal that if the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia did not lift the Embargo the US will take every measure to protect its interest at any cost”. (“Prince recalls US threats against Saudi Arabia 1973 oil Embargo by Arab Muslim countries”. Daily Dawn. May, 05th 2008)

King Fysal was allegedly punished with murder by these power brokers for violating the lines of action prescribed by them.

In the same perspective the presence of American Army in Afghanistan is described. The so called Terrorists assisting Taliban Government has been forcefully stepped down but even then American Army is present for the security of the possible route of the Gas Pipe line from Central Asia to rest of the world. Reportedly by the end of 2050 the land locked central Asian

countries will supply more than eighty percent of the oil circulated in America. Therefore security of pipelines passing through Afghanistan to distributing countries will be of increasing importance for America.

Strategic Importance of Middle East:

Middle East is strategically occupying the most important location it is cross road between the continents of the world. It is center point among Africa, Europe and Asia. International politics depends upon the politics in Middle East. The economy of whole world is always dependent upon export of black gold from Middle East. Oil trade route is going through Middle East. The oil fields of Middle East are stretching from Iran, Iraq around the Persian Gulf. These are the largest discovered oil field of the world yet.

Suez Canal the main route for supply can ever be closed during any war in future. It is as clear as crystal that western country cannot survive any such blockage of oil transport. Whatever the reasons might be it is just a political blackmailing that during any future war or any emergency the western world can survive without the supply of oil from Middle East. Factually Oil of Middle East is the major economic factor in the developed economy of Western Europe. The need for the oil in Western Europe has increased steeply from the last twenty years and will further increase with more speed in the next coming years. There is no such alternate of oil as source of power, research and studies shows that nuclear energy can be a supplement with fuel energy but never replace oil.

Other than oil Middle East has another importance; Middle East is the highly important communication Hub. It plays the center role in the three continents of the world. The global air routes from Europe to the Far East crosses through Middle East. Radio communication lines are passing through Middle East which is the back bone of communication system. As the fourth generation war is name given to the propaganda. Thus it is the key to communication, trade and transport of the world.

Conclusion:

Political as well as religious violence has severely affected Middle East in all aspects of life.

For obvious reasons, the terrible (Socio-economic) impacts can be felt as well as perceived in the region.

After 9/11 the terrible wave of violence moved from west to Middle East bringing heavy supply of weapons and that paved the way actually disturbing the whole region.

Also, the term “Do more” consistently inflicted upon Pakistan by America, brings in the “Paradigm shift” in the region as Pakistan too actually has suffered deeply in all aspects of life.

Presence of United States as well as India in Afghanistan actually compels Pakistan to go all the way achieving the task of economic mega project (CPEC) along with China as quickly as possible. Russia, Iran and Syria too, seem to be playing major role in coming days for sure.

Monarchy, in the region, as what the common people already feel, is really not going to benefit them anything “good” at all.

Arab-Israel dispute too still exists and in fact bringing more chaos in Middle East due to Donald Trump factor as he shows his clear intentions.

Lastly, the major factor that makes the Middle East really “vulnerable” is its location as well as possessing the “Black Gold” (Oil), as Western countries cannot survive with blockage of oil transport in future having their economy completely dependent upon Middle East oil.

References:

Hassan Afif El.Hasan .The Weekly Al Ahram dated 29.04.2015. “Legacy of colonialism

Nusrath Mirza. The Daily Jung, 15 January, 2018 “Trump: Threat for the future of the World”

Pilisuk Marc& Jennifer. 2016. The Hidden Structure of Violence: Who Benefits from Global Violence and War

Smith J.S “Economic Democracy, The political struggle of Twenty First Century “World Wasted 4th Edition

Turky Al Fysal Prince recalls US threats against Saudi Arabia 1973 oil Embargo by Arab Muslim countries”. Daily Dawn. May, 05th 2008

Conflict in Fata and Reforms by Mr. Asif Ali Zardari:

By

¹Arifa Zain, ²Dr. Hussan Ara Magsi

Abstract:

This paper contains an investigation of lawful and political changes of Federally Administered Tribal Areas amid by the Asif Ali Zardari's government from September 2008 to September 2013 which are comprised on political, managerial and legal changes. This step was taken to enhance the poor level of political changes, low level of training, political shakiness, decrease of neediness, advancement of monetary and social division, activities to enhance the human rights and future of FATA.

The FATA which consists of the larger part of Pakhtun population, constitutes 27,220 sq. km along the Pak-Afghan border with having the population of 3.5 million. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is in the North and East of the province of Balochistan, in the South East of Punjab. After the British control the government established the North West Frontier Province (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), and promulgated the Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR- 1901) in FATA, which was also called the dark law. However, after the inception of Pakistan, the Administration of Pakistan adopted the same law without presenting significant alterations in FCR after the segment. Just few changes have been consolidated in the content of the control, yet its substance on a very basic level remained the same. The disaster is that this authoritative peculiarity is ensured under Article 246-247 of the Constitution, 1973. This was called black law due to inexistence of Human Rights and the personal rights. For the reasons given, one can infer that stakeholders in this regard are liable to remain a precarious state with a frail organization and disempowered individuals who are continuously at war with themselves, unless we perceive the issues and right size them. It was required to go through the FCR act according to the needs and requirements of the area and also these

¹MPhil Scholar, Department of Political Science, University of Balochistan, Quetta
Pakistan

²Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Balochistan, Quetta
Pakistan

changes would be the most essential measures that can convey peace to the area and fortify Pakistan.

Keywords: FATA, Terrorism, implementation, FCR Reforms Committee

Introduction:

After the independence of Pakistan the inhabitants of FATA raised their demand for reforms in FCR laws. It was now becoming hard to live with these brutal laws. The inhabitants of FATA also wanted to enjoy the freedom of rights like other Pakistani nationals.

The former President Pervaiz Musharraf started work on FCR during his reign and tried to bring change in it. In April, 2005 a committee for reforms in FCR was formed to run the process in proper way, under the chairmanship of Justice (Retd) Mian Muhammad Ajmal by the Governor of KPK. The Committee members were the general population from different fields of life including the senior citizens of tribal areas. After taking the responsibilities as governor of KPK on January 7, 2008, Mr. Owais Ahmad Ghani welcomed Justice (Retd) Mian Muhammad Ajmal for the step taken in the amendment of FCR and took practical steps to proceed the work after taking the briefing on the proposals drawn by the "FCR Reforms Committee", thus PPP government succeeded to bring the everlasting change in FCR. After taking the general decision the Pakistan Peoples' Party (PPP) government established a "Cabinet Reforms Committee" which set up changes in FCR. It proposed that the label of the Frontier Crimes Regulation should be replaced by the title of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Regulation, 2008. when the central government reported changes in FCR through "FATA Regulation 2009", akin actions were made in 2009. These changes in legal executive structure of FATA gave some necessary civil rights to the inhabitants of FATA made by the government of PPP, when the President Asif Ali Zardari marked Frontier Crimes (Amendment) Regulation 2011. It was a remarkable success because changes in FCR were occurred by the administration after one hundred and ten years in the history of FCR. This Presidential Order has obtained important modification in the old version of ibid law including adjustments, replacement, insertions and segregations.

In the year 2009 when the PPP government took oath the law and order condition of Pakistan was worse. Pakistan's security position was grave

and economy position was deteriorating. Though countering the effects of a decade of dictatorship required bold actions. The main goal of this democratic government was to implement the democratic policies which can bring improvement in the lives of Pakistani nation. To achieve this goal FATA reforms was a great step taken by Mr. Asif Ali Zardari Government.

Before the year 2011 reform package by the PPP government, the political parties were not allowed any kind of political activities in FATA and independent candidates were directly elected to the National Assembly. This situation helped the Maliks to exploit the rights and gain their chief interest, so for their best interest they deprived FATA people from political mainstream. Moreover, the independent parliamentarians from FATA in the National Assembly could not influence any legislation regarding FATA as legislative authorities rests with the president of Pakistan according to the Article 247 of constitution of Pakistan, 1973. However, in 2011, during the PPP government the Political Party Order was introduced in FATA allowing the political parties to pursue their political activities in the area.

Objectives of Study:

The objective of the research was to understand the amendments and their impact on peace and development in FATA. The author reflected on their merits, demerits and way forward.

- a) To examine the inter and intra-generation impacts of the recent conflict,
- b) To propose policy measures for peace in the area and to reduce negative impacts of conflict.

Justification of Study:

The main purpose of this research is to evaluate the disruption and disruption in FATA. The estimated result of this research will make significant participation by improving education, motivation and moral of FATA people. It will also provide guidance or guide line to absorb information which is related to FATA reforms.

Significance of the Study:

This report will undoubtedly enhance importance to the prevailing knowledge base and instantaneously provide aptitude and inspiration to coddle in supplementary advance explores in the arena of political sciences.

Scope of the Study:

This research was limited to FATA people.

Total population of FATA is 3.5 million out of which

Point of views of 30 people was taken.

Limitations:

One may not cover all population of FATA due to lack of time and resources.

Many respondent feel vacillate or hesitant to fill the questionnaires because they thought it as a waste of time as they have hectic routine.

Time Horizon:

This study took about duration of six months from June 2016 to Nov 2016

Assumptions of the Study:

The research assumed that all the respondents of this study were cooperative or supportive. The research also assumed that sufficient resources were accessible to carry out study and access respondents in time.

Theoretical Frame Work and Methodology:

The information was composed via regression, my sample size was 30. The mainstream of respondents were masculine (95%) plus female (5%). The standard respondent was 22 years of age, have graduate credentials.

Research Questions:

Did People of FATA negatively affected by disruption?

Will disruption be overcome by improving the level of Education?

Agenda of Fata Reforms:

The FATA which consists of the larger part of Pakhtun population, constitutes 27,220 sq. km along the Pak-Afghan border with the population of 3.5 million. After the British control, the government set up the North West Frontier Province (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), and promulgated the Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR- 1901) in FATA, which was also called the dark law. However, after the inception of Pakistan, the administration of Pakistan adopted the same law without presenting significant amendments in FCR. Though few minor changes have been consolidated in the content of the control, yet its substance on a very basic level remained the same. The disaster is that this authoritative peculiarity is ensured under Article 246-247 of the Constitution of 1973. This was called black law due to inexistence of Human Rights and the personal rights. For the reasons given, one can infer that stakeholders in this regard are liable to remain a precarious state with a frail organization and a disempowered individual who are continuously at war with themselves, unless we perceive the issues and introduce reforms. It was required to go

through the FCR act according to the needs and requirement of the area and also these changes would be the most essential measures that can convey peace to the area and fortify Pakistan. During the Musharraf's regime the process of change in FCR initiated. To run the process smoothly, "FCR Reforms Committee" was constituted in April 2005, under the chairmanship of Justice (Retd) Mian Muhammad Ajmal by the Governor of KPK. The members of the Committee were comprised on the general population from different fields of life including the senior citizens of tribal areas. After taking the oath as governor of KPK on January 7, 2008, Owais Ahmad Ghani greeted Justice (Retd) Mian Muhammad Ajmal for the step taken and asked him to brief the proposals drawn by the "FCR Reforms Committee", thus the interest taken by the PPP Govt., the process of changes in FCR finally took place. The purpose of FATA reforms was to introduce accountability process in financial management' e-governance, grievances addressable system, one window facilitation center for various services with the help of NADRA border management system in consultation with the Prime Minister of Pakistan, review current legal and institutional system in FATA and to propose improvement in existing laws and develop legal reforms for implementation of approved initiatives, review the effectiveness of FCR in changing circumstances are also included in the mandate of the commission",

President Asif Ali Zardari has pronounced that FATA reforms process is aimed at empowering people of the region and it should continue for the sake of better future of tribal people. The President was in the view that a suggestion was made to launch the reform process after restoration of peace in FATA and to implement the reform package simultaneously. He further added that terrorism is the problem of the whole country and not just of FATA and various local and international elements was involved in FATA unrest.

The government of Pakistan was confronting the challenges of reform in FATA. In April 2006, the President's Task Force on Tribal Reform submitted its report which aimed to suggest measures for the renewal of the authority of the political agent for meeting the security challenges in tribal areas. The task Force submitted its report evolving on the following issues:

- FATA got disturbance after the war against the USSR from 1979-88.

- The establishment of training and refugee camps in FATA during this period disturbed the tribes.
- It was the requirement of the time to evaluate and amend the FCR.
- FATA should be given responsible local government.
- The government should reinstate the Commissioneriate system.
- The development budget of tribal areas needed to be increased many fold. A new development authority should be created.

Many of the recommendations of the Task Force have been implemented. The most important is the grant of a \$ 2.3 billion development plan, called the Sustainable Development Strategy. Only \$1 billion has been released, the remaining amount is yet to be released. A development authority has also been created. A partially empowered local government system is functional, which does not meet the aspirations of the people. There is no progress regarding political or empowerment reform, which is crucial for isolating the radicals.

However, as in the past this committee too could furnish concrete and viable proposal for early merger of FATA into NWFP. It failed because its analysis of the causes of the decline of the Administration of tribal areas is flawed.

Proposed Fata Reform Highlights:

Following are the highlights of FATA reforms:

- Strong advocacy program should be launched in FATA for the development of its inhabitants.
- Before any step taken Consultations with all factions of the tribes and within the Pakistan should begin prior to the introduction of the reforms along with the implementation of a Peace Plan.
- Steps should immediately be taken to merge FATA Secretariat into the provincial secretariat with a strengthened capacity.

- Simultaneously, the Political Parties Act should be extended to FATA.
- FCR should be replaced by a liberal FATA Regulation providing more fundamental rights along with rights of judicial appeal and review.
- Fully empowered Local government should be introduced and elections held under it.
- In 2010 election of FATA members to the Provincial Assembly should take place.
- The nomenclature of the political agent should be changed to Executive officer.
- While undertaking Fata reforms, simultaneously Fata should be merged into NWFP.
- Constitutional amendments are required to be inserted to replace Art 246-247 reflecting the changes that will be inevitable after following the process indicated below.

Risks and Challenges:

To bring reforms in the tribal areas is the biggest challenge faced by the Pakistan. Following are some points which will be faced by the government of Pakistan:

- The religious parties and the TTP (Tehriq e Taliban Pakistan) will insist that instead of mainstreaming it by amendment of FCR and other political reforms, Fata should remain under their control as in the past and Shariat should be introduced instead. The TTP which is fighting the state has made this demand already.
- Many parts like Waziristan will resist the ending of tribal isolation since it helps in the creation of resistance and in fighting the war in Afghanistan.
- The tribal vested interests within its patronage based small elite will also agitate the protection of status quo.

- The main supporters of the reforms will be the young generation and those who are educated.

Conclusion:

This paper contains an investigation of educational changes of Federally Administered Tribal Areas amid by the Asif Ali Zardari's government from September 2008 to September 2013 through bringing changes in FCR, which comprised on Educational, Political, Managerial and Legal changes. This stride was taken to enhance the poor level of education, low level of training, political shakiness, decrease of neediness, advancement of monetary and social division, endeavors to enhance the human rights and to enhance the future in FATA. The Education reforms will bring positive changes in the lives of the FATA people and will bring effective changes in the lives of the people.

For the motive given one can finish off that Pakistan is likely to remain an unstable state with a weak administration and a disempowered people who are constantly at war with themselves, unless we distinguish the problems and rectify them. Reforms in FATA will be the most important measure that can bring peace to the area and build up Pakistan.

Reforms will be defy and challenged but then no serious reform is ever downy. It may be argued that let reforms be discussed when there is peace. It is however felt that the reform process itself will be an efficient involvement which will accelerate peace building and will give a chance to the distressed to carry out their discussion within the boundaries of the Pakistani state institutions by getting elected and negotiating in the assemblies.

References:

- http://centralasiaonline.com/en_GB/articles/caii/features/pakistan/ma in/2013/11/22/feature-01 13. Chaudhry, G. M. (2011)
- FATAreforms.org.pk: <http://www.FATAreforms.org/summary-of-2011-amendments-to-the-frontier-crimes-regulation/> 14. Dawn.com. (2009, April 11)
- <http://archives.dawn.com/archives/131807> 15. Dawn.com. (2012, March 12)
- The Dawn News: <http://dawn.com/news/705279/panelists-see-elected-body-onlysolution-to-FATA-issues-2> 16. Dawn.com. (2011, Dec 09).
- <http://dawn.com/news/679359/phc-orders-early-formation-of-FATA-tribunal> 17. FATAReforms.org. (n.d.)
- <http://www.FATAreforms.org/FATA-lawyers-demand-supremecourt-reach-extended/> 18. FATAreforms.org. (2013)
- www.FATAreforms.org/FATAwomen-2013-general-elections/ 19. FATAreforms.org. (2013, Sep 10)
- [www.ivap.org.pk/ MultiClusterFindings.aspx](http://www.ivap.org.pk/MultiClusterFindings.aspx) 24. KPKBS. (2011). KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA IN FIGURES 2011

National Action Plan: A Critical Analysis

By

¹Asmat Ullah, ²Abdul Manan

Abstract:

Pakistan's new counter-fear based oppression strategy evaluate the National Action Plan (NAP) – has produced blended outcomes. The NAP is another planning tool used by Pakistani approach creators subsequent the fear based oppressor assault on a military-based school in Peshawar on December 16, 2014, that executed 132 young children. A basic investigation of NAP would enable strategy producers to check its victories and disappointments, and reconsider and re-dissect the counter-psychological warfare approach system that exists in Pakistan. Sadly nevertheless, no basic examination at an administration level has been led. Either the arrangement creators are excessively wary of their activities or they have not possessed the capacity to get a positive action from the army. In either case, the individuals of Pakistan stay under the danger of fear mongering.

Keywords: Pakistan, Action Plan, Military, Analysis etc.

Introduction:

Pakistan has been attempting to marshal the coarse stories, which it acquired because of changes both at national and worldwide level. These accounts brought forth a few sorts of radical philosophies that came about into fanaticism, sectarianism and fear based oppression. To dispense with them all, Pakistan propelled a progression of military operations, and restoration and de-radicalization program (Salahuddin, 2016). Regardless of these stern activities, perplexity about how to manage psychological oppressors won until the point that the heartless Army Public School

¹M.Phil. scholar, Department of Political Science, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

²Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

Attack joined the country. Thus, the legislature reported National Action Plan, NAP.

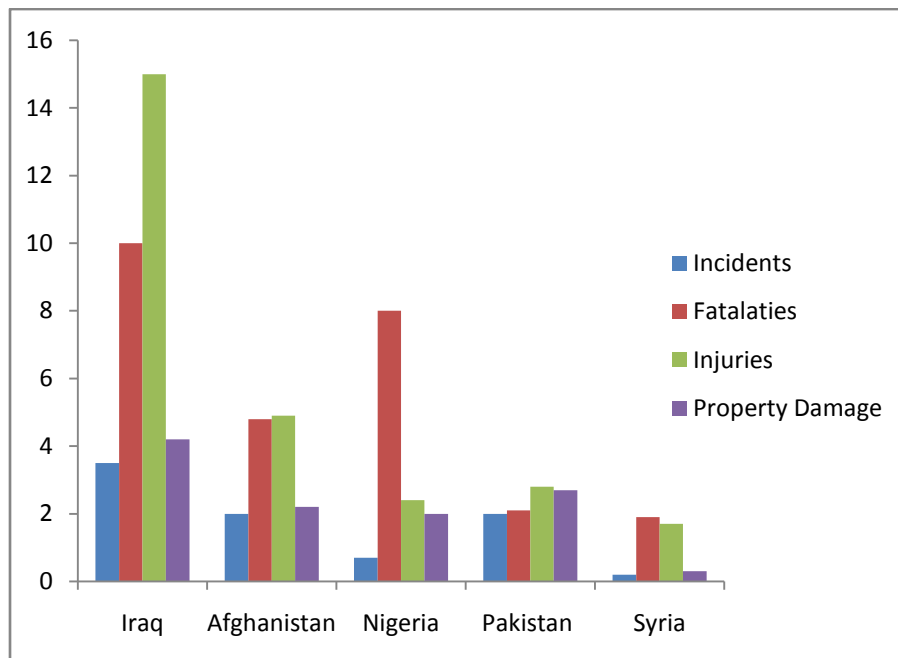
Any activity is a communicated need, so is NAP. It looks to lift ban on execution of fear-based oppressors, build up military courts, and wipe out furnished volunteer armies in the nation. It encapsulates the political will to stop re-development of restricted associations, religious mistreatment, partisan brutality and glorification of psychological oppression. It goes for countering abhors material and presenting madrassa changes. It additionally goes for acquiring changes FATA, actualizing compromise process in Baluchistan, formulating a strategy for Afghan Refugees and improving the criminal equity framework (Salahuddin, 2016). In a more extensive sense, the National Action Plan is an overwhelming endeavor which tries to address the issues in the national religio-ideological talk, settle vexing authoritative bottlenecks and take care of issues in the socio-politico milieu of Pakistan.

As a result, there is hidden fear that hostile to terror laws might be utilized against political laborers; regardless of whether they are not utilized, there are sufficient deception calls to depict such utilization. Henceforth, there is a suggestion inside mid-level political units over the political gap to go moderate on NAP. Another nearly related obstruction begins from the conduct of political representatives in law upholding agencies; they are more faithful to their naming identities and less to pay ace the state.

20-Points of NAP:

The principal of the 20 points in the NAP was the raising of the ban on capital punishment in Pakistan, which had been rising since 2009. As of June 23, an aggregate of 176 individuals including two persons who may have been proclaimed as juveniles have been hanged in Pakistan, putting Pakistan on course to organize the country with the most number of executions. On Jan. 5, 2015, the 21st Legitimate Amendment and the Military Act Amendment were reliably passed, giving the lawful and customary assurance for military courts to summon youngsters. The army courts have gone under huge feedback for setting up a parallel legal system, in this way signifying the justice system in Pakistan has failed. Several focuses in the NAP manage prohibited outfits (#3), their processes (#7), correspondence systems (#13, #14), and financing sources (#6). Advance on this front is negligible, as almost 60 restricted outfits still work straightforwardly, and have challenged district court decisions under various appellations. One solid advance the legislature has taken is to

attempt and enlist all cell phone SIM cards available for use and count them in contradiction of the client's NIC number, in this manner carefully following SIM use.



The data reveals the facts in thousands against the countries.

Source of Data:<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2016/03/29/mapped-which-countries-suffer-the-most-from-terrorism>

Since March 10, 2015, 57,335,550 (Saeed, 2017) SIM cards have been enlisted. Be that as it may, by one estimate, Pakistan has 132 million telephone clients, more than twofold the number enrolled so far (20 Points to Pakistan?, 2015). The NAP likewise contains other counter fear mongering steps including fortifying the (NACTA) (#4), setting up a dedicated antiterrorist squad (#8), and in addition broad-based objectives (#15) for taking out fear mongering like Operation Zarb-e-Azb in North Waziristan, however it was propelled on June 15, 2014. The NAP additionally endeavors to address neighborhood clashes in the (FATA) region (#12) and other parts of the country. The FATA struggle is being tended to incompletely by driving out the aggressors under Operation Zarb-e-Azb. In any case, to date there has been constrained discussion about FATA changes (20 Points to Pakistan?, 2015). Karachi, Pakistan's biggest, most complex city is likewise its generally fierce. Indeed, even with Operation Zarb-e-Azb, Karachi demonstrated the most number of

fatalities from savagery in all of Pakistan in 2014. Balochistan, which is largely ignored and disappointed area since Pakistan's beginning has seen various inborn uprisings against the legislature in the course of the most recent quite a few years.

Activity against despise writing particularly is an overwhelming undertaking, as there is no instrument to screen or control its scattering (20 Points to Pakistan?, 2015). For instance, the administration forced a boycott on 22 magazines after the 9/11 assaults. Nevertheless, a considerable lot of these distributions were back at magazine kiosks fourteen days after the fact; either under an alternate name, or now and again, evens a similar name. Another illustration is Masood, a pioneer from the activist gathering Jaish-e-Muhammad, needed by specialists and sequestered from everything since 2009, yet he some way or another figures out how to distribute with disturbing recurrence under the nom de plume "Saadi." Lacking a headquarters, control, following, and distinguishing proof instrument, this is one of the hardest indicates in the NAP actualize.

Media Role:

After assault on APS Peshawar media joined the entire country and give a stage to resident and civil society individuals to battle against fear mongering with Govt., and Armed powers of Pakistan. Media secured 20 purposes of the NAP in news areas and most extreme space on assessment pages and syndicated programs. Media persuade the country to help the NAP 20 Points. Some political gatherings and religious gatherings made protest on a portion of the focuses. JUI (F) and JI protested words "group and religion" utilized as a part of the Army Amendment. As indicated by Army Amendment "any individual who is known to have a place with any psychological militant association or gathering utilizing the name of faction or religion, submits an offense, say in National Action Plan Points (Counter Terrorism Policy Measures: A Critical Analysis of Pakistan's National Action Plan, 2016). On the off chance that these words were not removed, JUI (F) will not vote on the threatened modification.

Media denied their objection and give a message that now an opportunity to join against the terrorism. Media start battle for execution of national activity anticipate regular routine through news content greatest space, political syndicated programs and daily papers publications (Counter Terrorism Policy Measures: A Critical Analysis of Pakistan's National

Action Plan, 2016). Media persuaded the Government on these issues. Driving Urdu and English daily papers make crusade to help these 20 focuses. Media abolish the sectarianism, Religious hate substance, they did not distribute or communicate the announcement, and strings of fear

Year	No of Incidents	Killed	Injured
2013	1,717	2451	5438
2014	1,206	1,723	3,143
2015	625	1,069	1,443
2016	441	908	1,627

monger gatherings. Driving English daily paper Daily Dawn enormous battle his assessment and article pages .Urdu Newspaper Daily Jang likewise give space in their Front-page features.

NAP- Progress & Challenges:

The government keeps up a rundown of 63 restricted associations, however this rundown has been around since a long time before the NAP, and just the Islamic State (ISIS) has been added to it since the NAP became effective in the principal year. Two extra associations were included for the current year, Jamat Ul Ahrar (JuA) and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi Al Alim (LeJA). Be that as it may, being a banished association has small significance, as there are reliable reports of their individuals moving uninhibitedly, holding revives and open social affairs, transparently affecting disdain and fanaticism, and being given broadcast appointment(Counter Terrorism Policy Measures: A Critical Analysis of Pakistan's National Action Plan, 2016). The fourth schedule ought to become effective, confining their developments and interchanges, however it is seldom connected. As evidence, the nation was stunned by the triumph in a by-race of Masroor Nawaz Jhangvi, a veritable individual won the election and started playing a significant role in the political system of Pakistan. Though the executions declined the occurrence of terrorists attacks in the country but the highest number of executions i.e. 327 in the year 2015 also place Pakistan 3rd after china and Iran having the highest execution rate in the world in 2015(Cornell law university, death penalty database, the center for research and security studies, 2016).

Counterterrorism, justifiably, is a major part of the NAP, which subtle elements ventures to fortify the National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA), builds up a committed counterterrorism power, and sets bland objectives and particular objectives for development in the general security circumstance. NACTA remains a noteworthy test as the political will expected to reinforce the association is transient, best case scenario (Salahuddin, 2016). The administration keeps on asserting, without verification, that NACTA is operational and practical, bringing up issues about its dedication and seriousness. Since the establishment of the NAP, there has not been a solitary summit of the NACTA leading body of councils, and in spite of the late portion of assets, it has neglected to establish a Joint Intelligence Directorate.

Registration of Religious Seminaries:

There is no correct number accessible to check what number of religious theological colleges as of now exists in Pakistan, however the nearby gauge is 22,052. With a specific end goal to address the issue of illicit madaris, the government is as of now examining regardless of whether to make an Islamic Education Commission so as to direct the religious theological schools in the nation. Strangely, the Saudi Arabian government, the essential financier of religious theological colleges in Pakistan, has allegedly chosen to stop specifically subsidizing these religious theological colleges as it has done truly. Rather it intends to devise an instrument to specifically help the Pakistan government instead (Salahuddin, 2016). Despite this, profoundly planned and bald-faced assaults in 2016 demonstrate that while aggressors and radicals have been without a doubt debilitated, their ability has not been lessened regardless they have the two assets and access. In August, the legal advisor group in Quetta was focused on, slaughtering 72 of every a frightful suicide assault. The NAP likewise has stipulations for battling scorn, sectarianism, and bigotry (Saeed, 2017). A report from August uncovers critical development toward the achievement of these objectives (Salahuddin, 2016). Law authorization organizations captured 15,259 pastors, religious educators, and petition pioneers for conveying abhor discourse and prompting brutality, and enrolled 14,869 cases (Syed, 2017). A huge number of captures were additionally made in brushing operations the nation over, while near 6,000 bodies of evidence were enlisted against shop proprietors for offering despise materials. The number of individuals who died because of prejudiced clashes in the country lessened from 616 out of 2013, to 420 out of 2014 to 304 out of 2015. In the initial seventy five percent of 2016, up until now, this number stands at 147. This

demonstrates a stamped and verifiable decrease in prejudiced violence crosswise over Pakistan. While not totally disposed of, this level of moderation is a positive sign.

Conclusion:

The progress of the NAP has up to this point been halfway effective. As expressed before, this might be expected to some degree on the grounds that not the greater part of the significant partners (military and civil government) has achieved an accord with respect to methodology and strategies. Some arrangement creators might be excessively mindful, making it impossible to disturb existing conditions, or act in opposition to the military's advantages. In either case, it is the Pakistani regular people who keep on facing the dangers from fear mongering. With no appropriately outlined, encircled, and solid counter-fear based oppression strategy it creates the impression that Pakistan is a long way from accomplishing any significant triumphs(Counter Terrorism Policy Measures: A Critical Analysis of Pakistan's National Action Plan, 2016). The best counter-fear based oppression hones come from methodologies figured with agreement, and actualized with fervor. The present planning has put the huge dominance of the encumbrance of counter mental fighting on the military. From the usage of energy to instructing and legal commitments now, remain with the military power. The course of action needs clear benchmarks for achieving its objectives. It needs straightforwardness and duty. In addition, it should break into short-, medium-, and completely deal destinations. Propel sanctioning would be required to examine the issue in more detail. It is delighting that sheets of trustees are made to examine each one of these issues yet a segment of the concentrations would require long contemplations and accord: for instance, the enrollment and seeing of Madaris and its outside sponsoring, changes in FATA and political bargain with protesters in Baluchistan.

Recommendations:

Recommendations are as follows:

- a) Political leadership must play their effective role in implementation of NAP, only the armed forces should not be overburdened.
- b) To achieve more results from NISP and NAP to curb terrorism in the country, it is necessary to maintain full cooperation between centers and provinces.

- c) NACTA should be enhanced and strengthened to address trans-provincial issues like sharing of data, assess progress of de-radicalization process and gauge NAP performance in a better and systematic manner.
- d) Coordination among the stakeholders is needed regarding sharing information intelligence during the operations made (Military and civil administration).
- e) Police is the basic unit of gathering the intelligence information at gross route level (The police station). The present police has not the ability to fight against terrorism but they are confronting it, which needs proper training, modern equipment. Police should be completely depoliticized because impunity provides to criminals from punishment on political pressure destroys a criminal justice more than anything else. Many reforms in police were introduced during Musharraf regime in 2002 but reversed when elected government took over in 2008. The Baluchistan police situation is more complicated among other provinces of the country because the jurisdiction of police is limited to towns and cities; the remaining 90% of remaining provincial jurisdiction are policed by local levies in conjunction with local chiefs. Addressing the situation in Baluchistan, police requires serious attention efforts to reforms in Baluchistan police were underway under Musharraf rule but soon the Government took forsaken but no comprehensive steps.

References:

20 Points to Pakistan? (2015, June 30). Retrieved from pakistan Defence:

<https://defence.pk/pdf/threads/20-points-to-pakistan.383439/>

20 Points to Pakistan? (2015, June 29). Retrieved from Foreign Policy:

<http://foreignpolicy.com/2015/06/29/20-points-to-pakistan/>

Counter Terrorism Policy Measures: A Critical Analysis of Pakistan's

National Action Plan. (2016, July 19). Retrieved from The

mackenzie Institute: [http://mackenzieinstitute.com/counter-](http://mackenzieinstitute.com/counter-terrorism-policy-measures-a-critical-analysis-of-pakistans-national-action-plan/)

terrorism-policy-measures-a-critical-analysis-of-pakistans-

national-action-plan/

National action plan. (2016, June 29). Retrieved from The Nation:

<http://nation.com.pk/29-Jun-2016/national-action-plan>

National Action Plan. (2017). Retrieved from moib:

http://moib.gov.pk/InnerPage.aspx?Page_ID=46

Saeed, A. (2017, April 28). Pakistan records progress on National Action

Plan. Retrieved from pakistan.asia: [http://pakistan.asia-](http://pakistan.asia-news.com/en_GB/articles/cnmi_pf/features/2017/04/28/feature-01)

news.com/en_GB/articles/cnmi_pf/features/2017/04/28/feature-01

Salahuddin, Z. (2016, December 24). Is Pakistan's National Action Plan

Actually Working? Retrieved from The diplomat:

[https://thediplomat.com/2016/12/is-pakistans-national-action-plan-](https://thediplomat.com/2016/12/is-pakistans-national-action-plan-actually-working/)

actually-working/

Syed, B. S. (2017, March 14). Govt, army agree to expedite NAP

implementation. Retrieved from Dawn:

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1320364>

Tanoli, Q. (2017). National Action Plan News. Retrieved from Tribune:
<https://tribune.com.pk/national-action-plan/>

Sino-Pak Relations in the Region Influenced by Major Powers:

By

¹Jamil Ahmed, ²Dr. Hussan Ara Magsi

Abstract:

The Sino Pak relationship had always been predominated by great powers, USA, Soviet Union, United Kingdom and the growing regional economy India, which had always pressurized Pakistan to keep China beyond South Asia and Indian Ocean. The mutual understanding has always been above the change of Geo-Political Scenario Developed in the World that could not affect mutual geostrategic interests, since we share a common rival and threat. After the fragmentation of Soviet Union, the Chinese government took initiative for strengthening economic ties stabilize relations with New Delhi. Change in Afghanistan brought China closer to Pakistan as the Sinkiang Autonomous Region, a Muslim Majority Province flexing muscles for sovereign Muslim State, that seemingly will remain a gigantic potential challenge eventually take effect from Taliban uprising.

Chinese's noninterference policy is much-loved by Islamabad. In the wake of Indian belligerence persuaded Pakistan that China holds a polestar position in foreign policy contours and a trustworthy strategic partner. The American foreign policy to leave Afghan people at the mercy of none, after 1991, caused a big vacuum to fill up, which stemmed an unending lengthy civil war by the local warlords aiming at Kabul. There is an urgent need for American foreign policy makers, to reassess their South Asia policy. American romanticism with India led the NATO failure in the fight with Afghans another Blunder on the part of US. Chinese Development of the Gwadar Seaport a free economic zone, which has reached to the warm waters of Indian Ocean, as their potential competitor of the 21 Century USSR, the role of US is being performed by China.

Keywords:Regional-Issues;Major-Powers; C-PEC; Terrorism; Pakistan.

¹M.Phil. scholar in Department of Political Science, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

²Associate Professor in Department of Political Science, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

Introduction:

Sino-Pak relations take their roots ever since the inception of Pakistan in 1947 and after the Chinese Cultural Revolution in 1949 it has gained more impetus (LIM, 2015). The two countries have stayed as Iron Brother by the western analysts according to their mutual understanding and need in the time of test. China trusts us as equal ally friend on the other hand the America and West think another way, the change in international political situation our role and position is changed. The Chinese preference and huge investment also is good omen. The equilibrium is retained in the region by China not America, in providing Pak the Fighter Planes and other Military hardware. Pakistani provided diplomatic channels that Henry Kissinger did the secret visits to China and Ultimately China had succeeded in securing her Permanent membership in United Nation Security Council with flourishing relations with USA (Kissinger, 2011-2012). The neighboring Communist Super Power of Eurasia initially displayed great interest in Pakistan, but very soon, both the powers had differences developed after the Cultural Revolution (Malik, 1994). The Sino Soviet Split appeared in the 1953 Summit Conference in Beijing and the Chinese Leaders cold welcome ignited a cold war within the Communist bloc mainly because of deviation from Karl Marx Ideology (Li, 01-Mar-2013). The Western powers, including United States in particular, wanted Pakistan to be in its sphere of influence to keep distant from the Red Giant, having very little to do with Pakistan and China relations in that early era but after the demise of USSR and rise of Chinese economic power in current situation as the Sino Pak relations have been flourishing, the Western powers including USA and India having fears in this regard. "Pakistan is China's Israel" (General Xiong Guangkai). This statement obviously indicates the gravity and depth of the two nation's mutual understanding as the Israel is enjoying in the Middle East by the United States of America. The Communist party of China visions a pipeline of oil from Pakistani city Gwadar to China and to the Chinese coastal cities to further facilitate the East Asian nations and her interest to the Islamic World through Pakistani Good Offices and expanding her economy (Small, 2015).

Besides all the factors the key players in international affairs, that had been dependent on their defense industry always tried to create an atmosphere of bitterness between the neighboring countries to get an opportunity of their weaponries sale out, to the belligerent states as we see in the case of India and Pakistan where one bloc supported Pakistan while other strengthened India in the war in 1965 (Ray, 2011). Contrary to this

Indian Leader Jawahar Lal Nehru was against the India going militarizing as he said that if we have to fight Pakistan we fight them with our lathis (Sticks). There is no military solution to the core issues of Indo Pak but the political dialogues. The Arms race in the world could not at all lead to a peaceful earth rather an alarm for the poor nations who have been spending their taxes on the military equipment which expire after twenty or thirty years and again to spend money to overhaul them. By the year 1990 at the end of cold war the total cost of the defense budget of America was \$3.7 trillion that would be enough for re-buying everything in America except the Land, one of every sixteen person was engaged in defense industry, Pentagon cannot cut its spending on defense it because that would result in thousands of millions jobs losses. (Eugene R. Wittkopf, 2008)

To keep Pakistan away from the Chinese influence also marks that the main weapon exporting powers want to engage Pakistan in buying their costly military hardware instead of going to search in cheap Chinese weapons, Missiles Technology preserve stability in the South Asia, this change in policy of Pakistan is not liked by the United States of America as the Trump administration has been busy in making good relations with India, in the area where Pakistan has reservation as like in Afghanistan (Price, 2016). Countering the Indian foreign office statement over reservations on C-PEC route which goes through Azad Kashmir a disputed territory, Pakistan Foreign Office Spokesman very politely cleared that China Pakistan Economic Corridor is not only for Pakistan and China but the entire South Asia including India, West Asia can also benefit from this (P K Singh, 2017). China would not sit silently if India makes problems for Chinese firms and investors in Pakistan, Where China has planned to invest initially \$46 billion to make Gwadar Port functional and resolving our energy crisis and build a rail and road to Chinese autonomous region. In case of any misadventure in Sea of China as the American Naval presence there may stop or blockade the entire region which may cause an economic dilemma and this new way out for China energy route help her remain stable, as the annual business in the area is almost \$5trillion which might hit the financial markets hard(Chandran N. , 2017).

The US and India Military agreement may not make her feel endangered in the region where she is engulfed by three sides by China, Pakistan and Myanmar (China ally) all having a disinclination for India. This new episode in Indo US relations may not only harm China Pakistan but it also leaves Russia uncertain, her cold war friend above all her most

of the military equipment is imported from Russia (Praveen K. Chaudhry, 2011). These supplements need to be repaired and overhauled by the Russian technical experts and her air force totally dependent upon the Russia so is her artillery. New agreement would leave India a vessel state of US not an equal to China, which is a thriving economy, New Delhi need to live amicably among her own neighbors like China, Russia, Pakistan, and Central Asian States (Patranobis, 2016). Moreover, their good relations with Pakistan these two huge powers having shared an opponent America in the region making it further firm bond to their interactions. As China the biggest Arms importer from Russia and Chinese Air force to a great extent needs Russian arms to make its air force restructured, Russia edging over USA, after the Soviet Union exporting sophisticated arms to the buyers and at the same time using the same technology for its own military while US sales out dated and used weapons to the purchasers limiting current technology only for its own armed forces. In 1995 America warned Russia and Ukraine on the transfer of sophisticated Missile technology to Beijing. (Anderson, 1997).

The American most recent engagement and testing the new military equipment in Afghanistan raised eyebrows in the region and the simple reason USA and its allies not efficacious in the Afghanistan due to the Indian unnecessary appearance in the war on terror without the troops on the ground. India Pakistan in the region has their own vested interests and a history of wars. The American think tanks could not give well an insight to their leaders in this military interference and its aftermaths. The war on terror had been deviated by India to gain the maximum opportunity to destabilize her traditional rival by supporting the Taliban in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, (FATA) also dispatching trained miscreants in the front line state and a systematic propaganda to change Western opinion. Her desire to carry out surgical strikes in Pakistani Administered Kashmir, by replicating US drones, which has been resented by Pakistan, warned a full-scale war and she would be responsible for igniting a nuclear war in Subcontinent. The American allies under NATO not only fighting a single front in Afghanistan i.e. war on terror and Extremism but they at the same time launched a low level cold war with the Regional powers like Russia, China, Iran and Pakistan. To see this new India US amity China Pakistan got on same page and begin to minimize Indian influence in the area. China assisting the growing economy of Pakistan, the Gwadar Port and C-PEC initiated. Russian envoys also visited Islamabad as the USA started influencing the EX-Soviet Republics, which distract the US attention from the war on extremism (Tanha, 2015). The US withdrawal from Afghanistan is seemingly a unilateral ceasefire from

NATO and Western allies to avoid a long lasting war increasing casualties, and avoid the World calling them for not a finishing war and get justifications (Jetly, 2009).

Methodology:

This is a longitudinal research based on secondary data, which include reviewing of published Books Reports Magazines, Journals of International repute, Newspapers, Internet Websites and International leader's speeches and recorded Interviews of key Political personalities foreign analysts and diplomatic.

Literature Review:

Looking through the History, Pakistan had been in trouble by a hostile neighbor. The Indian National Congress Influenced British Masters, Muslim Populated areas had not been handed over to Pakistan, most obvious of that is Kashmir. Our entire foreign Policy is designed with special context of Kashmir. All the Major Powers have exerted their influence over the Issue of Kashmir. The situation had reached to a no return, after the war of 1971, which justifies, keeping a strong military to balance with India, spending more on her defense (Ashley J. Tellis, 2005-2006). As the only Nuclear Muslim Country Occupies a Geostrategic position, the ambition of China to become the World Naval power accessing the Mideast oil fields. In this regard, we get special attention in the future planning of China to reach out the energy giants of Middle East and targeting at the European markets, vast economic centers of East Asia (Small, The China-Pakistan Axis, Asia's new Geopolitics, 2005). After the withdrawal of Soviet troops, in a vacuum of power all the warlords of Afghanistan started fighting among themselves. Pakistan played her role in her limited resources. Pashtun having a majority in Afghanistan not accepted the government of Persian Speaking Northern Alliance. Religion was the only epicenter acceptable to all, all over the world the sympathizers of Muslim goodwill and Al-Qaida leaders also reached there. Sensing the extremism, the Chinese government communicated its displeasure over the activities nearby her western borders that might influence the Muslim population of the adjacent region. The US turned towards Iraq, left Afghanistan unattended in 2002 and the problems slowly got out of control. (Hammes, 2006). Now leaving Iraq war unfinished again entered Afghanistan, an ally against Soviets turned enemy.

After the Soviet Union Indian suffered, leadership had to search a new friendly Nation, in the unipolar world where Sino Pakistan united

against her. Pakistan and Soviet Union besides having a proxy war a battleground in Afghanistan, also engaged directly to destabilize each other by raising the weaker segments of each country. The enlightened approach of the new Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's disengagement policy in the South Asia resulted in withdrawal of Red Army from Afghanistan. Russia making understanding with USA frozen all the Military assistance to India the American pressure to India through Russia, not to test Nuclear weapons. The Russo-Pak joint Military exercise "Friendship 2016" further fragile the Indian dreams and she was alone in the International affairs (Nikolas K. Gvosdev, 2013). US Suspended military aid to Pakistan under Non Proliferation Policy and imposed military sanctions over her under the Pressler Amendment on 1 October 1990 (Foreign Assistance Act.).

The American victory birthed so many complications one of them that led a US U-turn shifting focus from Pakistan, linking military Assistance by the ratification of the American President each year (Akhtar, 2017). He had to submit a report in the Congress that Pakistan does not possess the Nuclear weapons. This unfriendly posture sowed the seeds of hatred in the mind of people, we struggled to resolve Afghan issue alone and America left South Asian platform unfinished and got engaged in the Middle East issues. Being the only super power America waged a ruthless war against the states that were confrontational to West and were in the Soviet bloc (Dimitrakis, 2013).

The Chinese assistance to Pakistan for its nuclear program is the result of Indian aggressive attitude and a desire for a regional power. After the Sino Indian border confrontation in 1960s China made a policy of soft balancing of the region by making India realize that Pakistan is also a power, although publically rejects all the claims that she is targeting India while equipping Pakistan with M-11 missile , that reacted USA provided Fighter Planes to Taiwan in (Schofield, 2014). Pakistan found a great friend to counter the Indian hegemonic intimidations in the region. (Shahid, 1987).The Central Asian States are making a choice between China and India in the region, having no geographical access to later.

The bitter experience of American seventh fleet not reached to East Pakistan (London, 1974). The Kargil conflict is the upshot of the Indian supremacy and hegemonic approaches and her occupation of Siachen, The Pakistan army had come up with a best strategy to bow India down and vacate the Siachen on Pakistani terms, and however, the civil government shattered the excellent opportunity of reclaiming the areas. Nawaz Sharif

Foreign Diplomacy failed to convince the world and could not dictate the terms to India (Dettman, 2001). The current policy of the Peoples Republic of China towards India is deterrence and low level engagement in shape of promoting Pakistan. The Chinese leadership having a vision of strong Pakistan which is not only necessary for huge Chinese investment but also keep the Islamic radical elements at a distance from the Chinese Muslim entity East Turkistan, she wants a strong and friendly India which must keep America away from their neighborhood and also interested in its interests secured in the region (Fravel, 2011).

The US hunt down of Al-Qaida head in Abbottabad, China was the only Major Power that openly supported the Pakistani establishment, that they had no information about the hideouts in Pakistan. The Chinese affirmation after the Pakistani Premiers visit to China that Pakistan had made massive fatalities in combating terrorism by selecting to stand with international confrontation against the terror therefore her sovereignty independence and national integrity must be respected. It is essential for International community to stand with the People of Pakistan in its efforts in combating the terrorism within the country, which eventually put the State stability at risk; in that case she requires economic assistance and military aid (Pant, 2012). PRC desires to make it sure that Chinese interests are safe in the region by constructing a railway line and a road leading to Gulf. The Chinese oil transportations at present take almost a month to reach the Persian Gulf (Harrison, 2010). When high-speed rail and road links through Gilgit and Baltistan are completed, China will be able to transport cargo from Eastern China to the new Chinese-built Pakistani seaport at Gwadar, Pasni and Ormara, just east of the Gulf, within 48 hours (Bhola, 1986).

Study Area:

The neighbors of Pakistan, South Asia, Muslim Republics of central Asia and the key players in the International Politics. The Soviet Russia, United States and their allies and, China Pakistan all weather friendship and the ongoing China Pakistan Economic Corridor.

Consequence and Discussion:

Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan, Vacating and Consequences:

After the Soviet troops entered in Afghanistan, the situation was normal but very soon the West succeeded in convincing the Muslims and China continued supporting Pakistan over Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

USSR had encircled China from Three Sides, From Kashmir to North Korea, having 4300 KM Border. The downfall of Soviet Russia had been a great blessing for China, providing an opening to the west and the landlocked Central Asian States. According to new plans the government Funneled \$25 billion development of human life and rail and roads in the Xinxiang. After almost a half-decade of no apparent government in Afghanistan, the Taliban came and reached to Kabul held 95% of the land. The 9/11 attacks by Al-Qaida nexus with Taliban, NATO found an excuse to intervene. The US premature Swing in Policy by wedding India against China and leaving Pakistan at that stage is a policy abrupt shift.

However, sharp and visionary the US Policy maker and Diplomats may be, but this is a policy catastrophe at the hands of US foreign policy-makers, they do not read books and analysis made by their own brethren and foreign scholars, political scientists, that they left Afghanistan after the Soviet Withdrawal the US foreign Policy Makers and Diplomats sat and enjoyed the ecstasy of the Soviet disintegration, they had no idea that the terror would be a bigger threat than the State of Soviet Union, totally controlled by the wise politicians as compared to the rogue elements.

The East Turkestan the biggest Chinese populated Muslim autonomous state, the region between the Caspian Sea and Great Wall of China, Siberia, Iran and bordering Afghanistan, Pakistan and Tibet, land of Turkic people, also called the cradle of Islamic Turkish civilization. In the era of Abdul Malik Marwan, the Turkish accepted Islam and after that where ever they went they took the banner of Islam in the world. The unrest in the Turkistan is another reason for Chinese to like Pakistan as we turn a blind eye towards the Chinese and the Uyghur People of Xinxiang for the last seven decades, the Human rights violations are the routine work and forcibly breaking the people fasts at noon by the PLA in the city square, since the formal Chinese Occupation in 1949 named it Xinjian means New Borders. The home of all the Turkish people who hailed their history from here and settled around the world after converting to Muhammadan Faith spread Islam as far they went. This Region is also known as the Kuwait of the central Asia and China its huge oil reserves minerals Above and beyond this the gateway of Central Asia Russia and road to Persian Gulf connecting by Karakorum Highway, China's Window to the West (Alikuzai, 2013).

The Chinese purposefully retain India balanced by Pakistan and focusses on its own growing economy, such as she kept North Korea a constant headache for the region particularly for US and Japan. In South

Asia she almost has encircled India from East West and North by Pakistan, Myanmar and its own border, the proposed Naval Base at Gwadar could help her to counter Indian Naval power, and India would not put her own security at danger in case of blockading Pakistani coastal area as she had done in 1971.

Pakistan's Nuclear Program, Test, Sanctions and the Support of China:

As currently India has positioned her half of military in occupied Kashmir alone, disputed Kashmir question, which resulted in war and hatred in the region, the freedom fighters for Kashmiri and terrorist for India. After withdrawal of British, India being the bigger and resourceful had always been busy in upsetting Pakistan. The creation of Bangladesh left an unrecovered scar in Pakistani peoples mind that India could never be their friend. These were the unbiased reasons forced Pakistan to initiate her Nuclear Program and the Indian atomic tests in 74 at Pokhran accelerated the program to achieve as soon as possible and at that time the West was against the Pakistani Nuclear program and forced France not to transfer the reactor to Pakistan and China helped Pakistan to achieve her objectives to balance the power in South Asia and realize India that Pakistan is not alone and weak. China wanted to contain Indian military expansion, by making Pakistan as equivalent to India for driving her under check for claiming of Tibet, border disputes at Sino-Indian and the 1962 border war. China is now improving her relations with India for economic development. America and West are giving India more preferences as compared to Pakistan and her role in Afghanistan in the war against terrorism.

Pakistan's growing population is worsening the energy crisis and China had a huge Investment in the energy sector, and ongoing projects on fighting Energy shortfall (Rong Wang, 2014). China under the C-PEC development aims at increasing the Pakistan Electric power generation from roughly 16,400 Megawatt to 33,000 Megawatts in 2018, from the 14 construction projects, produce electricity in the future, which is more than the shortfall of 4,500Mw. According to the studies that currently Pakistan has the potentials to produce 60,000 MW of electricity on hydroelectric power Generation bases, the Demands of Energy could be 39000 MW in 2025, report by International Energy Agency (Tiezzi, 2016).

The Pakistani Politicians exploited the energy sector to gain the sympathies of the electorates and blame each other for the crisis; some

went to the extent that in the coming one year they would generate enough energy to eradicate the Power shortage in Pakistan, where the severe climatic conditions can't be handled without producing electricity. Besides this the textiles factories shifting to the Bangladesh, as the government offered them cheap electricity and gas in addition to this 30 European states without taxes. Although Bangladesh has power shortage but they are managing it well and have planned to give better opportunity to investors in textile sector to come and install their plants. (Paul, 2011).

The China Pakistan Economic Corridor and Its Impact on Region:

The Global Politics always takes a new shape as the states and emerging powers of the region gain more strength and have a say in the World Affairs or having a larger influence on turning the International Policies more friendly towards their economic fields. This new economic breakthrough came before the limelight in the year 2015 when the Chinese President paid an official visit to Pakistan (Panda, 2015). Pakistan and China had agreed to continue this contract for a period of 40 years. "The Sino-Pakistan relationship has now moved beyond the 'higher than Himalayas and sweeter than honey' phase. Chinese strategists are openly taking of Pakistan as their nation's only real ally. (PANT, 2016)." Being a nuclear state, emerging as a new regional power at a strategic location necessarily proves a great trust for China. The Huge Investments of China in Pakistan and development of Gwadar Port by creating another energy root in case of any blockade in the China Sea and strait of Malacca, China could also develop the port of Chhabr in Iran but China opted for the Pakistan port for a reason as a strong friend and having no UN restrictions against Pakistan and the common foe at their borders. To counter the Chinese presence in Indian Ocean India also playing her Cards by developing Chhabr overtly seeking an access to Central Asian Markets through Afghanistan (Fazil, 2016). The de facto control of 40% of Afghanistan is in the Hands of Taliban, which pose threats to Indian investments as well as Indian presence; she is required to justify its presence in Afghanistan besides the interfering in the local issues of Pakistan. China and Pakistan had no competition in any ground but the Iran and Indian having mutual clashing interests, which the Persian authority never let, be by-passed as Iran also wants her goods to make their way to central Asian states and India. Pakistan handed over the control of the Gwadar port to Chinese authorities while Iran would never give the control to India, her investments under constant threats because America and Persia uneven relations, while Chinese investments benefit both the Nations and the region in a broad spectrum. The unrest and the

suicidal attacks in Afghanistan can limit the Indian economical brainchild and lead to failure to make herself equal to China. US again sending fresh troops in Afghanistan and training to the Afghan counterterrorism forces but it seem so difficult to achieve so soon. A state like Afghanistan having so many states involved cannot be peaceful and no stability no economic improvement (ALMUKHTAR, 2017) .

Conclusion and Recommendations:

Since 1990 a series of mega events in the region has happened the Soviet invasion and Withdrawal from Afghanistan (25 Dec 1979 – 15 Feb 1989). The nuclear tests by India and Pakistan, The Kargil clash and the US led war on terror after 9/11. We believe both the super powers were defeated by Pakistan and both the Super Powers lost their battle because of alliance and giving India an unjustified role in the war. It's a patent fact that the states maintain their relations through the help of their diplomats, leaders, the vision of the foreign analysts and political scientist's observations regarding the state interests. Since Pakistan and China had been facilitating to each other from the very beginning until now, being an Islamic Ideological State, had never objected the Secularistic and Communist government of China, unlike Soviet Union. Islamabad supported restores the Sino US relations. In the background, the expertise of Henry Kissinger had been in the struggle to reach out to a mutual understanding and contain Soviet Union by China. This was a great achievement, PRC successful in regaining her lost seat in UN Security Council falls under the Pakistani credit. The systematized propaganda against USSR that she had intentions to stretch over Pakistan to Indian Ocean, had not been an appealing rationale, for the Warm waters although she had Caspian Sea Black Sea, Mediterranean and Sea of Japan, all are not frozen. No people can be made fool but fooling a Nation raises questions. Fighting a proxy war for American against Soviet Union was a mistake, the first foreign Minister of Pakistan admitted after almost half century.

Pakistan is residing in an important Geostrategic position having a vast coastal area in the World energy neck, Persian Gulf. The article here under takes that the China Pakistan all time cordial relationships needs to be growing and no other Nation be given space in between, to disrupt the positive development in the region which is in the greater interest of both the Countries.

It is commendable that both countries are required to bring into focus, their regions that had been unnoticed. Politicians at home required being intelligent in tackling the International Affairs, show vigilance in dealing with the friends and foes (Haqqani., 2013). Human resource in the country need to be well managed by the vibrant educational policy, Pakistan foreign policy needs to be explicitly understood by the world, it is mandatory to politely reject the pressure of the powers to compromise its own greater interests. A prerequisite for Pakistani Politicians to revamp their Political Institutions, and the government necessarily take serious steps in formulating and understanding foreign policy, keeping in mind the greater National Interests. An effective mechanism needs to be redesigned in the arena of education, redefine the value of people polls, required to be deliberated at all stages, Madrsas, Schools', Colleges and Universities.

References:

- Ahmed, Z. S. (2016). *Regionalism and Regional Security in South Asia: The Role of SAARC*. New York USA: Routledge.
- AIZHAN KAZAK, R. (2017, April 05). *World*. Retrieved from Russia Beyond The Headlines:
https://www.rbth.com/international/2017/04/05/russias-ties-with-china-pakistan-disturb-india-experts_735271
- Akhtar, R. (2017, May 29). *The Correct Narrative on Pressler*. Retrieved from The Daily Dawn News Pakistan:
<https://www.dawn.com/news/1335979>
- Alikuzai, H. W. (2013). *A Concise History of Afghanistan in 25 Volumes, Volume 14*. Trafford USA: Trafford Publishing, 2013 .
- ALMUKHTAR, S. (2017, August 23). *How Much of Afghanistan Is Under Taliban*. Retrieved from The New York Times:
<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/08/23/world/asia/afghanistan-us-taliban-isis-control.html>
- Anderson, J. (1997). *The Limits of Sino-Russian Strategic Partnership*. New York London : Routledge/Oxford University Press.
- Ashley J. Tellis, M. W. (2005-2006). Pakistan. In M. W. Ashley J. Tellis, *Military Modernization in an Era of Uncertainty* (p. 461). Washington DC: The National Bureau of Asian Research, Seattle.
- Bhola, P. L. (1986). Pakistan-China relations : search for politico-strategic relationship. In P. L. Bhola, *Pakistan-China relations : search for politico-strategic relationship* (p. 304). Jaipur India: Jaipur : R.B.S.A. Publishers, 1986.
- BUREAU, T. C. (2017, AUGUST 30). *Politics*. Retrieved from The Citizen:
<http://www.thecitizen.in/index.php/NewsDetail/index/1/8585/China-Warns-India-Hands-Off-Balochistan>

- Chandran, N. (2017, August 23). *World Economy*. Retrieved from CNBC:
<https://www.cnn.com/2017/08/23/south-china-sea-the-companies-and-assets-hit-hardest-by-a-crisis.html>
- Dettman, P. R. (2001). *India Changes Course: Golden Jubilee to Millennium*. Westport, : Greenwood Publishing Group.
- Dimitrakis, P. (2013). *The Secret War in Afghanistan: The Soviet Union, China and Anglo-American Intelligence in the Afgan War*. Salem Road London: I.B.Tauris .
- Eugene R. Wittkopf, C. M. (2008). *American Foreign Policy: Pattern and Process*. USA UK Australia Brazil: Michael Rosenberg.
- Fazil, M. D. (2016, June 09). *5 Reasons Gwadar Port Trumps Chabahar*. Retrieved from The Diplomat: <https://thediplomat.com/2016/06/5-reasons-gwadar-port-trumps-chabahar/>
- Fravel, A. T.-T.-J.-M. (2011). *Asia responds to its rising powers: China and India*. Seattle Washington DC: National Bureau of Asian Research.
- Hammes, T. X. (2006). *The Sling and the Stone: On War in the 21st Century*. St. Paul USA: MBI Publishing Company.
- Haqqani., H. A. (2013). *Magnificent delusions: Pakistan, the United States, and an epic history of misunderstanding*. New York USA: Public Affairs.
- Harrison, S. S. (2010, August 26). *China's Discreet Hold on Pakistan's Northern Borderlands*. Retrieved from The New York Times:
<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/08/27/opinion/27iht-edharrison.html>
- Jetly, R. (2009). *Pakistan in Regional and Global Politics*. UK New Delhi: Routledge.
- Jmail, M. (2017). China Pakistan . *Wallstreet Journal*, 231.

- Kissenger, H. (2011-2012). *Henry Kissinger On China*. United States of America: Penguin Books.
- Li, M. (01-Mar-2013). *Mao's China and the Sino-Soviet Split: Ideological Dilemma*. New York: Routledge.
- LIM, A. C.-H. (2015, May 7). *Eurasia Review*. Retrieved from <http://www.eurasiareview.com/07052015-iron-brothers-sino-pakistani-relations-and-the-china-pakistan-economic-corridor-analysis/>
- London, K. (1974). *The Soviet Impact on World Politics*. New York: Hawthorn Books Inc. New York.
- Malik, H. (1994). *Soviet Pakistan Relations and Post Soviet Dynamics 1947-92*. Pennsylvania: Macmillan.
- McCormick, T. J. (1995). *America's Half-Century: United States Foreign Policy in the Cold War and After*. Baltimore Maryland: John Hopkin University Press.
- Nikolas K. Gvosdev, C. M. (2013). *Russian Foreign Policy: Interests, Vectors, and Sectors*. Washington: SAGE Publication California.
- P K Singh, B. K. (2017, Feb 23). *Strategic Yearbook 2017*. New Delhi India: Vij Books India Pvt Ltd. Retrieved from Aljazeera: <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2017/02/china-pakistan-economic-corridor-worry-india-170208063418124.html>
- Panda, A. (2015). *Chinese State Firm Takes Control of Strategically Vital Gwadar Port*. Tokyo 150-0013: The Diplomat.
- PANT, B. H. (2016, April 15). *The China-Pakistan axis gains momentum and could pull India into a war on two fronts*. Retrieved from Daily Mail , Online India : <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/indiahome/article-3542499/The-China-Pakistan-axis-gains-momentum-pull-India-war-two-fronts.html>

- Pant, H. V. (2012). The Thorn in China-India-US Relations. *The Washington Quarterly*, 83-95.
- Patranobis, S. (2016, AUG 30). *India*. Retrieved from Hindustan Times: <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/leap-in-us-ties-but-military-pact-may-not-make-india-feel-safer-chinese-media/story-sxZRyr8yzhZh3CtU1zeIIN.html>
- Paul, A. A. (2011, AUGUST 30). *REUTERS*. Retrieved from Textiles on the move: from Pakistan to Bangladesh: <http://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-pakistan-bangladesh-textiles-idUKTRE77T11020110830>
- Praveen K. Chaudhry, M. V.-S. (2011). *The United States and India: A History Through Archives: The Later ..., Volume I*. Thousands Oaks California: Sage Publications Inc India.
- Price, I. (2016, Sep 29). *Is the US Trying to Sabotage the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor?* Retrieved from The Diplomat: <http://thediplomat.com/2016/09/is-the-us-trying-to-sabotage-the-china-pakistan-economic-corridor/>
- R. Sidda Goud, M. M. (2013). *India-Sri Lanka Relations Strengthening SAARC*. Hyderabad India: Allied Publishers.
- Ray, J. K. (2011). *India's Foreign Relations, 1947–2007*. India New Delhi: Routledge.
- Robert H Donaldson, J. L. (2015). *The Foreign Policy of Russia: Changing Systems, Enduring Interests, 2014*. New York: Routledge.
- Rong Wang, C. Z. (2014). *Annual Report on the Development of International Relations in the Indian Ocean Region*. Yanning China: Springer.
- Schofield, J. (2014). *Strategic Nuclear Sharing*. Hampshire: Palgrave and Macmillan.

- Shahid, Z. (1987). *Pakistan-China Security Relations*. California , The University: Progressive Publishers.
- Small, A. (2005). *The China-Pakistan Axis, Asia's new Geopolitics*. Oxford: C Hurst & Co Publishers Ltd and Oxford University Press USA.
- Small, A. (2015). *The China Pakistan Axis Asia's New Geopolitics*. New Delhi: Random House India.
- Szczepanski, K. (2017, April 01). *The Sino-Soviet Split*. Retrieved from ThoughtCo: <https://www.thoughtco.com/the-sino-soviet-split-195455>
- Tanha, M. (2015, May 08). *The Diplomat*. Retrieved from The Debate: <http://thediplomat.com/2015/05/afghanistan-a-story-of-successful-us-failures/>
- Tiezzi, S. (2016, Jan 13). *China Powers up Pakistan: The Energy Component of the CPEC*. Retrieved from The Diplomat: <http://thediplomat.com/2016/01/china-powers-up-pakistan-the-energy-component-of-the-cpec/>
- Trevedi, R. (2008). *India's Relations with Her Neighbours*. New Delhi: Isha Books.
- Umbreen Javaid, A. J. (2005, 11 05). *Punjab University Education Department*. Retrieved from University Of Punjab political Science Department: http://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/history/PDF-FILES/9-%20PC%20Umbreen%20Javaid_52-1-15.pdf
- WITTMAYER, A. P. (2013, March 04). *Foreign Policy*. Retrieved from Foreign Policy Arguments: <http://foreignpolicy.com/2013/03/04/what-went-wrong-in-afghanistan/>

Habib Jalib, a Genuine Voice of Common Man and His Illuminating Thoughts on Peace:

By

¹Naseeb Ullah, ²Dr. Abdul Qadir

Abstract:

The main objective of this study is to elaborate Habib Jalib's struggle for masses' rights and his views about peace in the society. Habib Jalib used his poetry to sensitize people about their social and political rights. His kindling thoughts provided life blood to the poor condition of common man. Another quality of Habib Jalib was that he remains loyal to the people all his life which gained for him the title of "Poet of Masses" (shaair-e awaam). Unlike his contemporary politicians and poets, Jalib never compromised on the ideals of masses rights which he recommended for himself. Habib Jalib views about peace testify his genius and his cosmopolitan outlook. This study will highlight the role of Habib Jalib for masses rights and also point out his views about peace.

Keywords:Habib Jalib, Poet, Masses, Rights, Peace etc.

Introduction:

The history of Pakistan, especially for common man contains miseries and upheavals. In every field of life the deplorable condition of masses was not up to the mark and is still in the state of decay. Several reasons functioned for such usurpation of masses rights but the dreadful shackles of martial laws regimes and remaining years of so-called democratic governments jolted the whole social fabric. In such a sorry state of affairs, it was Habib Jalib who stood firm against all those encroachers who one way or the other exploited the sentiments of multitude. The name of Habib Jalib will always be at the apex of those supporters of masses rights who render their life and work to see the better life conditions for common

¹MPhil scholar, Department of Political Science, University of Balochistan, Quetta
Pakistan naseebjalib@gmail.com (03352633088)

²Professor, Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of Balochistan, Quetta
Pakistan Qadir.uob62@yahoo.com

man. In a same manner, among the messengers of peace the name of Habib Jalib will remain distinguish from his contemporaries by his missionary and effects oriented poems. Habib Jalib openly negated the forces of terror and denies their supremacy.

Habib Jalib was among those exceptions that became a beacon light of courage for the downtrodden have-nots class. Jalib raised voice against military cum civilian usurpers and struggled for more than three decades. His political affiliation was attached with National Awami Party (NAP) and became the only literary figure of Pakistan who was member of the central executive committee (CEC) of a political Party (Mujahid Bareilvi, 2011). He spent most of the time in Jails, where He continued his struggle without any obstacle.

Habib Jalib was not merely a spectator, but a vigorous and progressive individual of political struggle and his struggle was for dominated poor class which created a sense of political awareness among public. Jalib, as a political activist, used his poems as a mean to struggle against social and political ills. His poetic works when perceived collectively appears like a political history of Pakistan. His struggle for raising the capacity building of multitude was in his own distinct style, a style that was based on simple awareness and mobilization messages in the form of poetry.

Infect, he not only raised voice for masses rights but also in favour of peace and tranquillity in the society. Habib Jalib poems were not only a ray of hope in that era but a milestone in today's atmosphere of terror. As a matter of fact, Habib Jalib was among those few voices who spoke against the forces of terror whether in the shape of military rulers of Pakistan or the big bully America. Habib Jalib possessed true signs of a pacifist who believed in a terror free society.

To keep his righteousness with his cause and to avoid any clash of interest, he never got favor from any regime. He spent his life to spread awareness among common citizen of their political rights and had strong belief in the voice and empowerment of masses through continuous struggle, a struggle that was against the unjust system of tyranny as well as for the betterment and good of common citizen. This made Jalib a true political and human rights activist as well as a leader and a representative of the common people.

Taking all this into account, quality research is needed to further explore Jalib's dogma about the better life condition of public as well as

his charismatic contribution for peace in society. This paper will enable the student of political science about the salient features of Habib Jalib struggle for masses rights and his glowing thoughts about peace not only in Pakistan but in the whole world.

Habib Jalib's Struggle for Masses Rights in Politics:

Habib Jalib was a renowned Urdu poet of Pakistan who got the title of 'Poet of Masses' from all quarters of society. Further, there is no denying the fact that he was the perfect custodian of masses rights. Habib Jalib devoted his life for the political sensitization and awareness of common man. As a matter of fact, he possessed a sociable heart & soul for the oppressed class. He started his political career from the platform of peasant movement (Hari therik) under the leadership of Haidar Buxh Jatui in 1954 (Saeed Pervez, 1996) and till his death associated with those parties who were deeply connected with masses. If one ponder on the history of Pakistan one finds that Habib Jalib was so much caring about the interest of general public and played the role of Good Samaritan. Habib Jalib father Sufi Inayat Ullah once said in his book 'Gul hai Aqadat' that: "God Almighty has bestowed a sympathetic heart to my son, he is the friend of poor, labour and farmers; he is not purchasable at any cost" (Thair Asgar, 2009). In a same manner, Habib Jalib has specified in his book 'Harf e sar e dar' that: "I have heard from my elders since childhood that may God lay down us in the grave with belief, and now I got the meaning of this phrase that the one is called poet of masses who till death holds in the promise of commitment with masses" (1987).

Habib Jalib holds the devotion of loyalty with masses in such a manner of commitment, blunt rhetoric and memorable title of poet of masses that with these tributes he left this world. The training of Pakistani masses in Political spheres will always be indebted to the poetry of Habib Jalib, who's every poem educated the common man in countries political domains. In fact, from taxi driver to academic scholar and from politicians to lay man all sections of social fabric were his field of poetry, therefore, he sensitized them in the day to day political activities. For many decades, Jalib views were puzzling the might and majesty of military despots and so-called democrats who were encroaching masses rights and give the courage to say NO to these usurpers.

دبّ جس کا مَحَلّات ہی میں جلے
چند لوگوں کی خوشیوں کو لے کر چلے
وہ جو سائے میں ہر مصلحت کے پلے
ایسے دستور کو صبح بے نور کو
میں نہیں مانتا، میں نہیں مانتا

(Habib Jalib, 1993)

Jalib became the voice of masses sentiments and give them message how to free themselves from these military and civil autocrats.

Habib Jalib through his poetry achieve two fold goals, first impart a sense of political cognizance among multitude and second offered a real face and image of those tyrants to the public. In one of his poem Habib Jalib uncovered the bitter faces of our ministers who are slaves of their foreign masters and dollar. These ministers have no consideration towards the poor and troubled masses.

کوئی مہزون فرنگی کوئی ڈالر کا غلام
دھڑکنیں محکوم ان کی لب پہ آزادی کا نام
ان کو کیا معلوم کس عالم میں لپکتے ہیں عوام
یہ وزیران کرام

(Habib Jalib, 1957)

Similarly, in other poem Habib Jalib presented the real meaning of Pakistan. He declared that we all are Muslims and there is no need to explain us that we are Muslim, the foremost purpose of state is to offer the livelihood needs i.e., education, food, clothes and shelter to everyone.

روٹی، کپڑا اور دوا
گھر رہنے کو چھوٹا سا
مفت مجھے تعلیم دلا
میں بھی مسلم ہوں واللہ
پاکستان کا مطلب کیا

(Habib Jalib, 1993)

Jalib once rightly said that “there are always two institutions in the world, one is ruler’s court and the second one is of public court and it is my commendable luck that I always remain part of masses court” (Tahir Asgar, 2009). In this regard, Habib Jalib never got favor from the governing powers. Famous journalist and writer Mujahed Barelvi said about Habib Jalib that “he was a blank cheque who can cash himself any time from any party at any cost” (Mujahed Barelvi, 2011) but he never cheated the public and remain associated with them all his life.

Another distinctive quality of Habib Jalib was that he not only condemns dictatorship rules but also showed his hatred against so-called democratic governments, who in power always exploited the sentiments of masses. The despotic regimes of Gen. Ayub Khan and Yaya Khan that encroached people’s rights were severely targeted by Jalib (Ayesha Jalal, 2014). He also criticized Z. A. Bhutto democratic government because he felt that the rights of multitudes are not fulfilled and only false announcement are made with people. Bhutto also dethroned democratically elected government of NAP which was harshly criticized by Jalib. In a samemanner, Jalib harshly criticize Zia ul Haq martial law, which subjugated all the rights of masses, so Jalib was again blacklisted by government circles (Rosetta Sethna, 2015). Benazir Bhutto government and declared that only the conditions of ministers are changing day by day and life of poor common man is in the state of decay and aggravated every day. Jalib further said that every son of soil is like the son of ruler but he is under debt and every women of country is Queen but she is leaving acrimonious life.

وہی حالات ہیں فقیروں کے
دن پھریں ہیں فقط وزیروں کے
سازشیں ہیں وہی خلاف عوام
مشورے ہیں وہی مشیروں کے
ہر بلاول ہے دیس کا مقروض
ماور، نیچے ہیں بے نظیروں کے

(Mujahid Barelvi, 2011)

By the same token, Nawaz Sharif (JI) government also faces the same fate from Habib Jalib. In one of his poem Jalib said that Nawaz Sharif only makes deceitful declaration with public that he will give his life for masses, Jalib rejected Nawaz statement by saying that don’t give your life rather give one of his mill and the money of this country which he has misused.

نہ جاں دے دو نہ دل دے دو بس اپنی ایک بل دے دو
 زیاں جو کر چکے ہو قوم کا تم اس کا بل دے دو

(Habib Jalib, 1993)

Habib Jalib remain firm supporter of farmers, labors, woman, minorities and all others oppressed classes. Habib Jalib was always fought with those tyrants who subjugated the rights of public one way or the other. These political cum military orphans used the sentiments of people by using the name of 'religion' and sometime cheated them by using name of national interest and democracy.

The main subject matter in the poetry of Habib Jalib was Poor labor class. Jalib got the title 'Poet of masses' mainly he supported these oppressed classes which constitute bulk of society. In the writing of Jalib one finds poems which shows the deplorable labor condition and warn those subjugates of labor rights by their wrath. Jalib also wrote poems about women rights and desired that women must empower themselves in all sphere of social life and take part in the political activities. As a matter of fact, Habib Jalib showed the real face of these debased ruler's to the people. His poetry sensitize the masses of their rights, though it was in plain language thus became a missionary tool. Jalib poetry pointed out the black sheep's of Pakistan politics and improves the capacity building of multitude to elect the real represented of masses. Jalib wanted that everyone should become vigilant and choose that representative who believe in true democracy and are masses friendly.

Views of Habib Jalib about Peace in Society:

A peaceful society is the desire of every individual and poets like Habib Jalib are the real messengers of peace. Though many contemporaries of Habib Jalib were writing about peace and serenity in society but what made him different from them was that he had a sympathetic, friendly and lofty heart and soul for fellow beings irrespective of cast, creed and colour. Peace was another feature of Jalib's poetry. Jalib was of the view that it was impossible to remain peaceful in a society without the system of justice. He desired for peace and prosperity not only for his motherland but for the entire world.

In the first martial law of Gen. Ayub Khan, no one was speaking about the despotism and there was atmosphere of terror created by General and Nawab Kala Bagh (N.K.Vikram, 1994). There was only Habib Jalib who raised voice against dictator (Saadia Toor, 2011) and payed heavy price

for his book 'sar e maqatl' which was banned in 1968. After this act, Jalib negated the act of usurper in his poem. This poem identifies the greatness of Habib Jalib who appeared as a 'Good Samaritan' and a pacifist who is optimistic about better future. This poem elaborates Jalib as a scholar with a progressive mind-set and who is conscious of the authority of writing. He is not worried from autocrat and cruel rulers, because he is worried about peace in the world and these (rulers) are self-centric. In the final line of poem Jalib give a clear message that dawn is my destiny;

مرے ہاتھ میں قلم ہے مرے ذہن میں اُجالا
مجھے کیا دبا سکے گا کوئی ظلمتوں کا پالا
مجھے فکرِ امنِ عالم تجھے اپنی ذات کا غم
میں طلوع ہو رہا ہوں تو غروب ہونے والا

devastationyours.

(NasirJalib, 2013)

Habib Jalib poetry is basically focused on peace far and wide. According to Habib Jalib, it is the hegemony of few on the resources which has created the situation of destruction and havoc. Habib Jalib was surprised to see that how one is not familiar with love, despite he is the devotee of a kind-hearted Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH).

ساری زمیں کو گھیرے ہوئے ہیں آخر چند گھرانے کیوں
نام نبی کا لینے والے الفت سے بیگانے کیوں
(Habib Jalib, 1993)

Habib Jalib asked the masses to take the flag of peace and love every human being. Similarly, it was the manifesto of Habib Jalib to love every human being.

امن کا پرچم لے کر اٹھو ہر انسان سے پیار کرو
اپنا تو منشور ہے جالب سارے جہاں سے پیار کرو

(Habib Jalib, 1993)

Habib Jalib was of the belief that one is not human if he hates fellow beings thus, no discrimination between race and colour. Jalib challenged

all those wicked forces (especially America) who are enemies of peace and executioners of affection need to be wiped out from the map of the globe.

انسان سے جو نفرت کرے انسان نہیں ہے
ہر رنگ کا ہر نسل کا انسان ہے اپنا

تم امن کے دشمن ہو محبت کے ہو قاتل
دنیا سے ملنا تمہیں ارمان ہے اپنا

(Habib Jalib, 1993)

Habib Jalib dreamed a war free world where everlasting peace flourishes without any sight of lamentation. Jalib poems were for that peaceful society, where no one argument in favour of war. Habib Jalib believed it the only cause of disparity in the world that only few possessing the rights and the rest are oppressed.

زمین پہ آگ نہ برے فضا سدا سکے
بچا نہ ہو کہیں ماتم، یہ سوچتے ہیں ہم
کرے نہ کوئی زمانے میں جنگ کی باتیں
بھگے نہ امن کا پرچم، یہ سوچتے ہیں ہم
کسی کا حق ہے سمندر پہ اور کوئی پیاسا
یہ کیا ہے، کیوں ہے یہ عالم، یہ سوچتے ہیں ہم

(Habib Jalib, 1993)

Habib Jalib wrote many poems on peace which shows the stature of Habib Jalib illuminating thoughts. These poems will bring awareness in the students of political science about the contribution of Habib Jalib for peace.

Conclusion:

From this article one asserts that poet like Habib Jalib is the products of centuries because his contribution for masses rights and peace are sincere and apparent. As a matter of fact, this new approach to present Habib Jalib as the spokesman of masses rights and pacifist stalwart needs further study. Unfortunately, Habib Jalib was all the time considered as a poet and his thoughts about masses and peace were not given due consideration in government circles as well as on academic level. In fact, it is for the first time that Habib Jalib views about masses rights and peace came forth on academia level. Though it is first effort yet his struggle for

common man and his sparkling thoughts on peace deserve many researches which can bring awareness in the students of political science.

There is no denying the fact that Habib Jalib gives concrete commands of bravery to the general public about their basic rights. Jalib infused a sense of saying no to the ruling order which is the main worth if exist in the multitude and the atmosphere of peace which is the dire need of this terrorized society. Habib Jalib declares America as the only responsible for this terrorism. Though Jalib poems against America were written four decades ago but one finds them still relevant in the so-called war against terrorism.

If one ponders on the nature of human beings one finds that they have diverse approaches to understand the problem of masses but there are some icons who take pain for masses and society. Habib Jalib was altogether different from his contemporaries who always took pain for the matters of his fellow beings. Habib Jalib observed that in Pakistan all domains of body politics have been collapsed. There seems disorder in the politics and leader have become self-seeking and want to fill their pockets but Jalib's stood firm about people rights and became a ray of hope for the down trodden masses.

As a matter of fact, Habib Jalib views about masses rights and peace in society are genuine. But on the same time one finds that still there are notorious forces that are exploiting the rights of people and disturbing the peace of society. In such a sorry state of affairs, Habib Jalib sparking thoughts are sign of hope not only for people but also for bringing peace in the society. Jalib poetry has the power of sensitizing the public to say goodbye to these political orphans and demagogues.

References:

- Asgher.Tahir (1995) Jalib Beti (a biography of Habib Jalib) second time (2009) distributers Ahmad publication Lahore
- Barelvi. Mujahed (Nov, 2011) Jalib Jalib Jumhoori Publications Lahore
- Dr. Toor.Saadia (2011) The State of Islam: culture and cold war politics inPakistan, Pluto press London.
- Jalal .Ayesha (2014) the Struggle for Pakistan: A Muslim Homeland and Global Politics, Harvard University press.
- Jalib. Habib (1966) Sar-e Maqtal Maktab e karwan Lahore
- Jalib. Habib (1975) Ehad-e-Saza second edition (2001) Maktab e Daniyal, Karachi
- Jalib. Habib (1987) Harf-e Sar-e Daar third world orgnisation Hamayoun, Goher urdu markez London
- Jalib. Habib (1993) Kulyaat e Habib Jalib Publisher Khalid Sharif, Mawara publication Lahore
- Jalib. Nasir (Aug, 2013) Rodad e Wafa jamhori publication Lahore
- Panhwar.Hussain. Sani (1993) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto: Recollections and Remembrances, BhuttoMemorial Society, Musawaat publication, Karachi
- Pervez. Saeed (1994) Ghar ki gawahi, maktab e danial,Karachi
- Pervez. Saeed (1996) shair soula nawa, maktab e danial,Karachi
- Report International Amnesty (1981) Pakistan Human Rights Violation and deadline of the Rule of law.
- Sethna. Razeshta (2015) Caught between five extremes: Reporting Pakistan. Oxford
- Suhail.Adeem (2010) the Pakistan National Alliance of 1977, University of Texas at Austin.University.

Vikram.Kishor. Nand (1994- volume 9) Habib Jalib, shaksiyat aur shaiery
publisher Ji Krishan Nagar New Delhi

Cultural Impacts on Female Education: A Perception Study at School Level in District Ziarat

By

¹Masood Ahmed, ²Dr. Shahida Habib Alizai

Abstract:

Female education has extremely affected in rural areas of Balochistan due to several factors. For instance parents has less interest to send their daughters to far away educational institutions especially for coeducation system except a very few number of families. The prevailing culture is inflexible about purdah system (female going out freely) for girls/ women which has affected girls education. The female social life also bothered by patriarchal society. Lack of girl's schools and Gender gap is another factor in this regard. The objective of this study comprised on cultural impacts on female education in Ziarat is to find out hurdles in the way of girls education faced by strict culture and to suggest the ways for the improvement of girl's education.

Keywords: Female Education, Gender Gap, Rural Areas, Culture etc.

Introduction:

As society is made of two sexes male and female and both are having equal rights and position in social and religious set up. Both the sexes are having equal rights to education regardless of their cast, color, nationality, culture and religion. Basically there are two type of education formal and informal education. Formal education is supervised by state and government while informal education is supervised by culture. Education provides a right path to society and socializes the people. As culture has a strong hold on social set up that's why it control some ways of life or behavior of people. In conservative culture and rural population no one

¹MPhil Scholar of Gender Development Studies, University of Balochistan, Quetta, Pakistan

Email; masoodahmed709@gmail.com

²Assistant Professor and Supervisor, Department of Gender Studies, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

wants to violate the cultural values because the society punishes him on the violation of cultural valves. So that's why people are strongly following and connected to their culture. To live according to the culture is as necessary for a man as obeying the state law and constitution for a citizen. Like the constitution and law control the state rules and regulation same is the culture which is an important factor and having a strong hold on society discipline. Culture and education are both dependent on one another. In this regard every society gives freedom to their women according to their own culture because culture interfere the individual life of women and men. So due to inflexible culture it has strongly affected the female life. As a result women freedom of speech affected, women are prohibited from going out homes, purdah system for women remain strict, Economic, social and political life also distressed. Female going out from homes is considered an insult for their family members. That's why a huge number of girls remained limited to their homes. As a result women development in every field including education became a far cry.

The progress of whole the society depends on educated females. Without educated female no any society or nation develops. Women can develop the society socially, politically and financially. (Wolfensohn, 1995). Girls education and literacy rate is very low in our society. Obviously there are some reasons which has caused low female literacy rate. While state has not still forbade girls from getting education nor any religion. Every state gives first priority to education equally for both girls and boys. Islam insisted on getting education for both men and women equally but unfortunately in some cases some religious scholar have misinterpreted the religious education for their own benefits. Which has not only defamed religion but also created a doubt in people mind. In a society in which we live is the core of social valves.

Women folk had remained backward and has deprived of basic rights since history. Female position remained inferior to male. In history women are used as a child bearing machine and were only limited to perform the duty of serving their male member of family. Historically women are treated as a menial animal and were deprived from basic rights like food, health and education. Female infant had buried alive because it was consider an insult for father and family later on islamic teaching forbade people for burying their female infants. In some costumes females were burnt alive religiously on the occasion of her husband death. They for centuries have been excluded from position of power both of political and economic (Kerber, 1997). With the passage of time modern invention and life style affected all the sphere of human life as well as culture and

tradition. The necessities of time changed the life style of people. By the changing culture female education is supported because it was checked in past by conservative mind set of people and rigid culture.

Contribution of UN and NGOs:

The human rights commission of pakistan HRCP has kept a long time on the human rights violation a close eye on and on balochistan situation particularly on the violation by both the state and non state actors it claimed the rising insurgency has threatened female education in balochistan(Pakistan, 2013). Being the marginalized segment of society the states and world are taking measurement for the improvement of female position and education. Since several decades UN united nation, world organizations and NGOs are claiming a lot for the improving women position especially regarding education but women position and education is not as much improved as so it is needed. Despite education being the first priority there is a huge gap between male and female education (Oladoyin and Dauda 2004). In 2000 united nation set 8 goals MDGs including education, gender equality, women empowerment up to 2015 by global agreement. 191 countries signed the target including pakistan. But unfortunately targets were not fully achieved and targets again set to 2030 as SDGs. Same is NGOs claiming for working women rights to education but just limited to urban population (Notezai, 2013).

Culture is the way of life of special area/group in which included values, customs, ideas, beliefs, language, dress, art, institutions and festivals. Balochistan population consisted on multicultural system. There is a tribal system in Balochistan which has an effective role and power on social affairs. People do not have a facilitative life in tribal areas. Most of the families are connected to agricultural and livestock activities. The people of Ziarat are shifted in winter season to other areas. In the pashtoon culture of rural areas female are limited to their home and are inferior to male. The taking care of children is the responsibility of mother and sisters. The girls become merry in early age. In most of the rural areas women support their male members in agriculture.

Once a girl reaches adolescence they may be at risk for sexual harassment and strict purdah system, early marriage and child bearing stops female from education. On the other hand female are consider as the honor of male member of the family so male do not want to go out their female members of homes because on the violation of purdah system they are consider a dishonored family. Most families fears of sexual harassment

(Thompson, 2003). An abject condition of female education discourages the girls for further continuation of education which increases the dropout rate. The girls students fails in class several time by the poor condition of schools. The class repetition compel the girls student to quit education because she can not live any more in the same class (Nekatibeb, 2002). Balochistan faces an extreme poverty which has affected all the spheres of life including education. Almost families are unable to provide quality education to their children in such a miserable financial condition. The overall literacy rate among the poor is 28% while for non poorer 49%. The net enrollment rate is 37% for the poor as opposed to 59% for the non poorer (Bano, 2008). including education women health also affected by early marriage which becomes unable to carry on education. Almost such kind of trends prevails culturally in urban population of Balochistan. After marriage she forced to quit education. In such a condition she perform the duty of child bearing and household responsibility which also hamper her social life. A common perception is there that education leads women to autonomy as it will be a challenge for husband (Asya, Mustafa, and, 18 May 2004).

Culture and Female Education:

Culturally the responsibility of male and female are quite different from one another male are the bread winner of family. Including the responsibility of bread winning man performs his out of home duty like political, financial and contract with society. Being the male member and head of family train his boys well for the competition of others than girls. It is obvious that parents also having more interest in their son strong future rather than a daughter. The status of women in Pakistan is somehow different from that of western countries. Home is the legitimate ideological physical space where she performs her proactive role as a mother and wife while a man dominates the outside home activity. A female member imparted domestic skills to be good mother and wife (Imran, Saeed, 2009)

Girl's education after primary level becomes depress. School distance, coeducation, gender gap and lack of female teachers are the involving factors for low female literacy rate. Most families do not want to send their girls to coeducation after primary level (Dr. Faiz, Dr. Najam, November 5, 2004).

Research Questions:

What is condition of female education in district Ziarat?

What is the perception of the respondents regarding female education?

What are the impacts of culture on female education?

What can be strategies for the improvement of female education in district Ziarat?

Research Methodology:

The universe of the study is union council ziarat and ziarat town. Baba kharwari, koshki, malikat, sara khaizi, walair kani, murdar kach, cawatra, sakhobai and ziarat town is selected for the study. District zairat has the total population according to the 2017 census about 160422 in which male 82302 (51.30%) and female are 78017(48.69%) (Statistic, 2017)

the students girls and boys, teachers, and education related authorities were interviewed. Asimple random sampling technique was used for the data collecting

The total number of respondents are 120. From each village 15, 15 respondents selected randomly.

The instrument used for data collection is survey from students, teachers and education related authorities. The study conducted on cultural impacts on female education in district ziarat. The study based on quantitative method of research.

Literature Review:

By nature individual lives according to the prevailing culture and tradition culture has effects on the individual life both negative and positive. So in rural areas strict culture has checked the girls from education where strict culture jeopardized female education. The prevailing strict culture is responsible for jeopardizing female education. Every citizen has the rights and obligations on state while state is responsible to provide them free and compulsory education. Here in rural population of Balochistan the condition of female education is very disappointing. The literacy rate as a whole is 80%. The cooking food, domestic works and child bearing are responsible for low female literacy rate in rural areas of Balochistan (Naz, 2003).

In recent past there created hesitation for girls education. And also religious education has misused by some religious scholars. While the religious education in its true sense encourage female education equally to male. There is only a single university for girls in balochistan which is far from rural areas and difficult for girls to attend because culture hesitated people (Notezai, 2013). According to a report literacy rate is estimated 50.5% in which (male is 63% and female 38%) in Pakistan. Furthermore the literacy rate of urban and rural areas is 30% and 70% respectively (Economic, 2001-02).

Due to enormous illiteracy in rural areas the number of female teachers are very few. On the other hand the female teachers are not ready to go for rural areas nor their families allow them. As a result very few number of girls student attend schools. The study shows only 15% of female aged 10 and above in balochistan have ever attend school that's why female literacy rate in rural areas is 18% while in urban balochistan female literacy rate is 49% there prevails a huge gap in rural and urban literacy rate (Jooseop kim h. a., 1998)

Due to less allocated funds girls became most victimized segment of society and unaware of life necessities especially in rural balochistan. A study conducted in FATA shows that the factor which check the girls from education is the enrollment gap in rural and urban is very huge where 64% rural population are related to agricultural activities in which the students also involve due to an abject poverty. Second factor is less numbers of schools for girls as compared to urban population . third factor is inadequate facilities for girls schools. Forth factor culturally most families consider their girls education is wastage of household resources. A study conducted in KPK shows that physical infrastructure is a constraint in the way of female education (FWU, 2013).

Literacy rate is only 46 percent as compare to 59 percent of Punjab, 56 percent in Sindh, while 49 percent in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to the Gender Parity Index (GPI) scores for Balochistan is (0.35) which is very less than Punjab (0.69), Sindh is (0.61) while Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is (0.49) (Economic, 2009 2010).

Accordin to amnesty international the girls enrollment rate is very low only 28% girls go to primary school and only 11% of older girls go to high schools. The dropout rate is very high due to early merriage the household works are the main issue for girls to busy them (Udin & Khan, 2008).

Pakistan and its Neighbouring Countries Budget on Education:

Pakistan spends a smaller amount of its budget on education as compare to its neighbouring. Despite an increase in education budget in 2015-2016 pakistan current expenditure on education is the lowest in south asia. According to a report world data sheet GDP expendituer on education in other countries are as under Bangladesh 2% Afghanistan 4.6% Bhutan 6% India 3.8% Iran 3.1% and Maldives 5.2% while Pakistan spends 2.5% which is very less for fullfilment of basic necessities of education. The literacy rate of pakistani women is among the lowest in the world because education neglected by successive governments. girls are far more deprived in rural areas than boys (Sandhu, 2012).

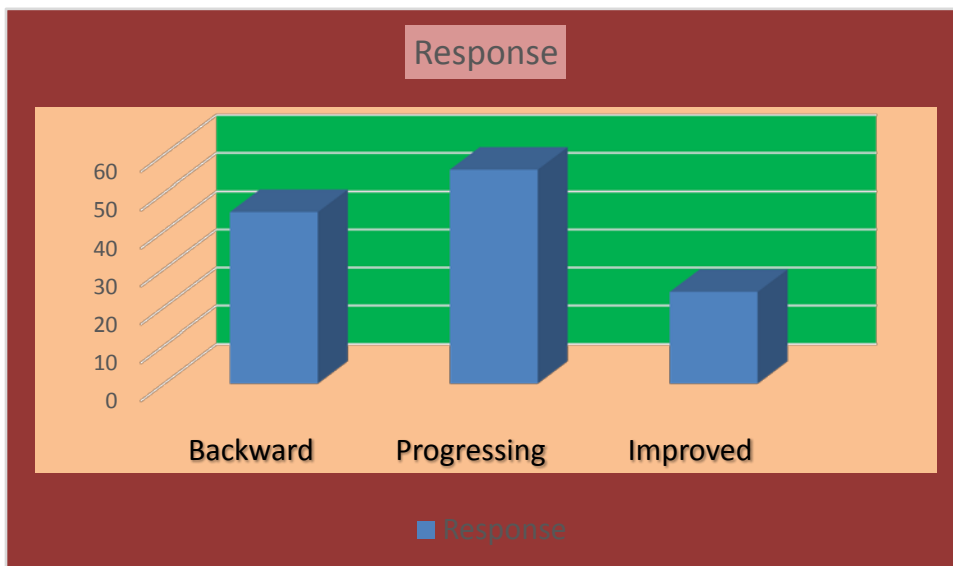
Data Analysis:

Condition of Female Education District Ziarat:

The condition of girls education is very backward than boys education in district ziarat. According to the study it is going on progressing. According to this research conducted in the ziarat more than 50% respondents replied that it is going on progressing while 40% of

respondents replied in backward girls education and up to 20% respondents replied that it is improved.

Figure.1 shows the condition of female education



The above bar shows the condition of female education in zirat which is backward but progressing. These lines shows that the female education is not improved.

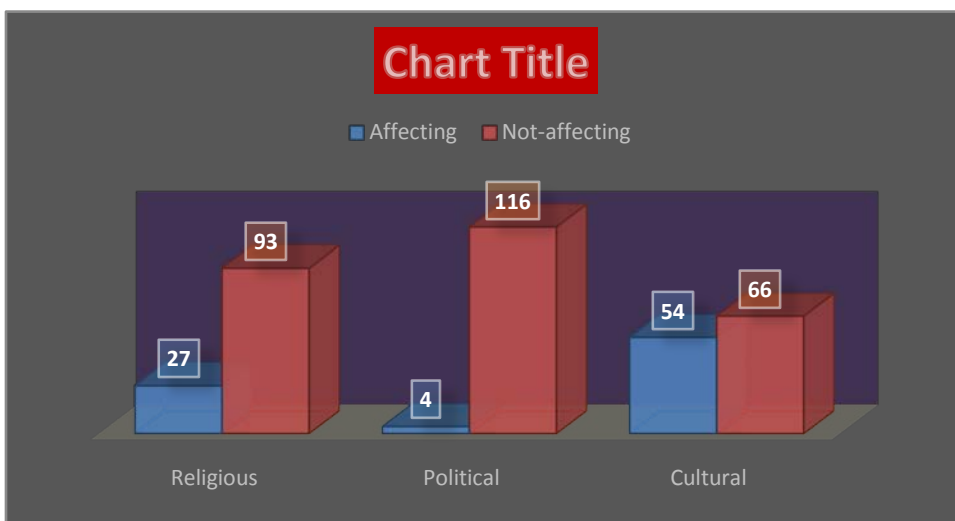
Perception of Respondents Regarding Female Education in Ziarat:

According to the research there almost the girls quit education due to lake of girls school because most of the girls do not want to attend coeducation schools. There is lack of fecilities for girls school. Most of the respondents show a positive response regarding girls education. In a question reply 75% respondents wants to educated their girls upto university level and only 3% wanted education to girls upto primary level.

Impacts of Culture on Female Education:

Culture has effect on female education when the equal enrollment of girls and boys is tested there became a gap in both in a samle size of 120 respodents 48 respondents replied that it is equal while 72 responden dnied of equal enrollment of girls and boys.

Graphical display of different factors that are disturbing the Female education in district Ziarat



In respondents reply on above three factos (religion, politcis and culture) shows that 27 respondents mentioned the religion as an affecting factor, 4

mentioned politics while 54 respondents have mentioned the culture as a main factor which has negative impacts on female education in Ziarat.

Strategies for the Improvement in Girls Education:

For the improvement of girls education most the respondents suggested that there is no girls school in rural population of Ziarat so there is the dire need of girls school. And if there are schools it is far away from population so the school for girls are not enough according to the population.

Discussion:

The present study aims to determine the cultural impacts on female education at school level in district Ziarat. The culture and education are having effects on one another. Culture has not only effects on the education but also on every field of life. The culture and costumes is strongly followed by people. Especially in backward areas the people are connected with the conservative thoughts. The backwardness is the sign of conservative minded society. So here prevails the patriarchal society. The patriarchal society has ruled since the centuries. The prevailing patriarchal system has widened the gap between male and female literacy rate. Still women are not fully authorized in her private life. Most of the parents are having no interest in their girl's education especially after primary education. In some villages of rural population there still not persist girl's schools. In those villages where there is no girl's school the girls are going to boy's school. This absence of schools caused very low girls literacy rate because after primary schools parents do not send their girls student to boys schools/ coeducation schools. Instead of lack of girl's school the remaining schools are not fully facilitated. Lack of laboratories, school poor condition, and lack of water and absence of female teachers are the leading issues.

Conclusion:

Overall female education in Balochistan is highly backward and affected while the condition of girls education in Ziarat is progressing. The prevailing culture is strict regarding the purdah system for girls and women going out of home freely. According to the research 27 respondents replied that religion is a factor in the way of girl's education, 4 respondents replied that politics is an affecting factor and 54 respondents mentioned the culture which has negative impacts on female education. In another question response 83% respondent replied that there is a

deficiency of girl's school and only 17% of respondents replied for girl's enough schools. Despite of promoting the educational budget girls education is still far more than the selected target. The strict culture is the main reason in this regard. The male dominated society and culture has an effective factor for deteriorating the female education. There is a less number of girls' schools where after primary education a very few numberless of parents allow girls for education. There is lack of awareness in people about girls' education. Still people feel hesitation about girls' education. The budget for education is very less by which education sector cannot progress well.

Recommendations and Suggestions:

As by the research it is cleared that the girls' schools are not enough in this regard government should build more schools for girls especially after primary education because most of the girls cannot attend the school which is far from their homes.

Facilities should be provided in girls' schools Ziarat weather which is extremely hot so schools should be facilitated according to the weather and other facilities such as laboratories and buildings. Female teacher should be provided to all the girls' schools and the teachers should be trained for teaching to remove girl's hesitation and promote girls education. The girls' teacher should be well educated and able to teach. There should be separate schools for girls because most of the parents do not send their girls students to coeducation system schools. Parents should give girls education equal preference to boys. Transport should be provided to students because the population is scattered in rural areas where there is a dire need of transport girls. Religious scholar's role is necessary for promotion of girl's education because in conservative mind set in backward areas misinterpretation of religion hesitate the people from girl's education.

References:

- Asya al riami,mustafa afifi, and ruth m mabri. (18 may 2004). womens autonomy,education and employment in oman and their influence on contraceptive use. *online published*.
- Bano, m. (2008). public private partnership as anchor of educational reforms ;lessons from pakistan. *education for all global monitoring report*.
- Dr. faiz bilquees, Dr. najam us saqib. (november 5, 2004). drop-out rate and inter-school movement evidence from panel data. *pakistan institute of development economics islamabad*.
- Economic survey of pakistan, (2001-02).
- Economic survey of pakistan, (2009 2010). Daily dawn newspaper, june 07, 2010 education in balochistan.
- FWU journal of social science , (2013).
- Imran sharif chaudhri, saeed ur rahman. (2009). the impact of gender inequality in education on rural poverty in pakistan. *european journal of economics, finance and administrative sciences*.
- Jooseop kim, herold , & peter orazm, (1998), can cultural barriers be overcome in girls schooling the community support prgramm in rural balochistan, world bank.
- Kerber, l. k. (1997). the majority finds its past placing women in history. north carolina: the university of north carolina press.
- Naz, (2003). The status of female education in rural balochistan..., conference paper, department of education, balochistan, pakistan.
- Notezai, (2013). women education in balochistan, publish in baloch hall, on june 21, 2013
- Nekatibeb, low participation of female students in primary education, (2002)
- Oladoyin, a. and s. dauda 2004. Female education and nigerias development strategies Indian journal of gender studies 2007; 14; 461.

Sandhu, a. m. (2012). politics of women's education in pakistan ; an analysis of government policies and their implementation. *pakistan journal of history and culture*, vol. xxxiii,no.1.

(Statistic bureau of pakistan, 2017)

The human rights commission of pakistan, balochistan giving the people a chance, (2013)

Thompson, a. (2003). *special series on girls and women in education*.ontario institute for studies in education/ university of Toronto.

Udin & khan, socio economic and cultural constraints with special reference to murdan district, NWFP province, (2008).

Wolfensohn, j. 1995. "Women and the transformation of the 21st century" adress to the forth UN conference on women, beijing.

Social Impact of Early Marriages on Society: A Study in District Kharan Union Council Sarwan & Joda- e-Kalat

By

¹Safiullah, ²Dr. Aurangzaib Alamgir

Abstract:

Marrying at the very early age is a serious violation of human rights accorded to women by CEDAW. Such initiative including other challenges posed by early marriage, it also contributes to mortality. Community and parents have direct involvement in early marriage which influences the education and economic status of girls and women. This study focuses on consequences of marriage at the very early age. The study used both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through survey and structured interviews while secondary data was collected from books research article, journal, policy documents and NGOs reports. Finding discovered that lack of education is the main cause of perception held by community and parents on practice of early marriage. Furthermore there is no legislation to prevent or discourage the repugnant traditional and cultural practice. As per findings, the study recommends legal policy framework through advocacy and registration of marriage with government institution in order to avoid the curse of early marriages.

Keywords: Early Marriage, human rights, Lack of Education, Economic and Education Status, Policy Documents, Research Articles, NGOs Reports, Cultural Practice, Policy Framework, Government institution,

¹M.Phil. Scholar of Gender Development Studies, University of Balochistan Quetta, Pakistan

Email.safi.shafi@hotmail.com

² Assistant Professor, Gender Development Studies, University of Balochistan Quetta, Pakistan

Introduction:

In Worldwide marriage is an approved tradition to adjust and normalize the life of human being. This pattern is approved socially that two or more than two people can start a family. Marriage as an institutional pattern is specialized for brining unanimity and interdependence for maintaining the familial affairs (Bankole et al, 2004).

Early marriage is a common phenomenon in South Asian countries. In Pakistan this practice is very mutual in rural and urban areas. Early marriage couples especially girl suffer underprivileged psychologically, educationally, physically and economically. They also suffer from whole their life. Here we defined early marriage where girl and boy get marriage before the age of 18.

In our societies parents feel worry about the marriage of their daughters, and the concept coerces them to get free of this responsibility as soon as possible. The following traditions *Sawara*, *Vatta Satta*, *Wanni*, *Wulvar*¹ in Pakistan playing very important to role to get this practice repeat in various societies. There are many stereotypes and mind-set that considers girls *Amanat*² this must be return.

This is also practicing in our societies, that grooms are paying hug amount to marry a girl. Mostly they give benefits back to the family of girls. Boy's families are also responsible to bear the entire expenditures essential from girl's family.

According to constitution of Pakistan (1973), "Primary Education is the basic right of every child living in Pakistani society", if we compare the literacy rate of Pakistan with the other South Asia countries, we see it's very low and Lack of education contributes negative impacts of early marriages. It is also very difficult for women to practice the responsibilities of mature relationship at early age.

Wani or Sawara is a cultural custom found in parts of Pakistan and Afghanistan whereby a young girl is forcibly married as part of punishment for a crime committed by her male relatives

Vatta Satta, is a custom found in Pakistani societies where families the families exchange off their girls to one another in marriage

²Amanat (urdu word) is a cultural stereotype the meaning of this stereotype is, all girl are property of other male and will be return one day

Child Marriages Restraint Act 1929¹ exists in Pakistan. At the other side marriage registration system in Pakistan is also dysfunctional. In our society we don't have knowledge about these two regulations, so that mostly peoples get marriage before the age of 18 years.

This is very hard for a girl to have responsibilities of baby in very early age of 17 & 18. According to "Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (2006-07)" This was also reported by many social organization and media interventions that 75 couples got married between the ages from 6 to 15-year-old

As per report of Institute for Social Justice (ISJ) Pakistan 2008-09, around 1054012 cases of early marriage reported between the ages from 6 to 17. This figure is more than as many of the cases in rural area are not reported due to lack of information and documentation the actual number of early marriage is not available.

In mostly development countries among the world the costumes of early marriage are very common. This took place because of many situation and community level. This situation directly affects girls and directly family. (Kabir, 2006). In Sahran Africa, South Asia, East Africa it is very mutual practice in forthcoming societies. (UNDESA, 2000).

Civil marriage registration is enactive globally in many countries. The purpose of this system is to show to actual age of the marriage couples. This is the main reason the influence for early marriage. According to UNICEF Worldwide Report 2016, around 15 million teenagers got married below the age of 18 and the ratio for early marriage is 28 cases per 60 seconds. There will not be any future for girls at all, if we not try to end early marriage which is totally again the violation of women rights. Young girls should be given right to choices" girlsnotbide.org-report if we take a view on "UNICEF Innocent Research 2012" will be able to see that the marriage in very age is very public Africa and South Asian areas. It is also expressed that this tradition is very common in North Africa and Middle East regions. In some case young girls are just inform once the decision became final by their parents or someone from family members. The teenagers do not have right to choose their partners.

¹ Child Marriage Restraint Act 1927 (Also known as the Sarda Act), passed on 28 September 1929 in the British India Legislature of India, fixed the age of marriage for girls at 14 years and boys at 18 years which was later amended to 18 for girls and 21 for boys. ... It was a result of social reform movement in India

At family level female are dominating to male. They don't have power to include their desires in decision making process. Our society is circled with unnecessary costumes like Watta Satta¹ or exchange marriages. In mostly cases we also use young girls to spread peace among to two families or to reconcile the disputes exist among two families. Male also marry a young girl just to keep gender based control on. It is well known that young girls easily can be control according to the desire of male.

Child marriage is one of the social issues which practiced in the rural areas of Balochistan. According to "UNICEF Innocent Research 2012" there is no updated data available regarding early marriage in context of Balochistan, but mostly cases reported on the social media belongs to rural areas of Balochistan.

End Childhood and Risk of Domestic Violence:

Early age marriages end the childhood of a girl, restrain her education and at the same time, limits her economic opportunities. We have a misconception to get marry their girls in early age, parents are protecting their daughters, which is off course, not correct. Under age brides don't have understanding of sexual practices and it leads them to domestic violence and most often to death. Most of the girls, got married in their early age (below 16 years) are died during their first childbirth. Government of Punjab has taken the initiative to discuss this in cabinet and increase the minimum age from 16 to 18 for marriages, constitutional changes in family laws etc. It is highly recommended to similar practices to be followed in other regions of the country and a proper legislation to be done against the under marriages.

Man has different phases of life. Childhood is one of them having its own glories and characteristics. If girls are got to be married in their early ages, it ends their childhood with its all self-deserved glorification. As it is very clear that age, from 10 to 16 years, is quite significant in human life in term of acquiring knowledge and education, hasty marriages also interrupts children's educational career especially of girls who are not mostly allowed to carry on their education after marriage. As a result they remain illiterate. Illiteracy increases the risk of their domestic violence which is not less than red card challenge for girls for life-long family relations.

¹Vatta Satta, is a custom found in Pakistani societies where families the families exchange off their girls to one another in marriage

As stated above, child marriages limits their skills, resources, freedom, mobility, education and other basic rights, young married girls have very little power in their relations with husbands and in-laws which lead them to domestic violence. They are, therefore, extremely vulnerable to domestic violence, abuse and exploitation. Violence may include the physical, mental, sexual and psychological abuse. Girls with low bargaining power in the household are more likely to experience violence by intimate partner women with low levels of education and youth ages are at high risk of violence than better educated or older women.

End to Leisure and Participate In Cultural Life:

Early age marriages end the childhood of children and take them to practical lives indeed. It also ends their participation in different cultural activities, rest and leisure activities too. Children enjoy their freedom more in their parent's houses instead of in-laws (especially girls). In context of Pakistan and especially Baluchistan, people are having very little opportunities of such events for many reasons i.e. poverty, social restrictions, security and far distances. Most of the population is living in small villages and deprived from their basic facilities like education, health and livelihood resources. Top of it, children are got married in their early ages which make them more practical and end their free lives.

Early age marriages of children is much challenging for both spouses since they are not quite experienced in contributing to the society with productive outcomes. The married life is itself a constant flow for them. There is not any productivity and contribution of the positive outcome to society, through their children is not possible. In experienced and young couples are totally occupied with their cultural and traditional rituals they have no potential remained for utilizing in the upbringing of their children. And the whole cycle continuous for future generations.

The defined gender roles of our society suddenly change the life of a girl when she became married. There are certain responsibilities which becomes her domain like overall domestic work. She doesn't have time to entertain herself through games or any other activity. Same is the case is with the boy who has been married in early ages but the suffering of girls is higher than the boys.

Increase the Risk of Early Divorce and Separation:

Children are inpatient, having less experience of practical life, having no vision, unable to foresee the consequences of their actions, no

or less educated, unable to see the Bigger Picture, unable to make any long term decision. These are the root causes of an unsuccessful life and when they got married in their early age, they face such issues which end their marriage life and leads to early divorce and separation.

In Balochistan perspective divorce and separation does not exist in case of forcible early age marriages of children in some tribes. The males have right to remarry on the basis of issues in present married life, while the female in this situation compromise with their husbands and in-laws since they have no one to support them in case they demand divorce or separation, if they do so they are blamed for violation of dignity of the family and even can become prey to their character assassination.

The above mentioned overall scenario creates different kinds of psycho social issues for the couple who is not able to deal with the routine life issues on such certain age. The situation leads to domestic violence, separations and even divorce. The families ruin the lives of their children in an early age which affects their whole life afterwards. The sad part of the story is that these practices are being practiced repeatedly from ages and still there are families who believe in these customs of early age marriages.

In the society and communities of Balochistan, divorce is not liked. It is disrespect for both the families. Early age marriages are not reason of divorces. Lack of understanding between the couple can be cause of divorce.

In Baluchistan perspective divorce and separation does not exist in case of forcible early age marriages of children in some tribes. The males have right to remarry on the basis of issues in present married life, while the female in this situation compromise with their husbands and in-laws since they have no one to support them in case they demand divorce or separation, if they do so they are blamed for violation of dignity of the family and even can become prey to their character assassination.

Negative Impacts on Mental and Emotional Development:

Child marriages are a serious violation of human rights, child rights and women's rights and having negative impacts on mental and emotional development of that child particularly. Child brides become pregnant in their early age and it leads to high risk of delivery complications and mortality of child. It further impacts of their domestic lives. Under the age of 13-18, child brides face the sexual violence from

their husbands which has serious impacts on their mental, emotional and psychological growth.

Being deprived of education bearing responsibility of households at young age while on the high risk of violence treated as a possession what else is expected? Off course this occupies child mind and will have negative impacts on it stopping mental development in every way.

Marriage is a part of life and our door to enter a new world, but when this entry has been forcefully made earlier than we expected, then that is the time of life when the difficulties and problems start arising. Rushing to get married is not at all appreciable from any point of view, so wait for the time when you reach a mature age to cope up with the challenges with your partner and enjoy a successful life ahead.

A child who is married in childhood has great deal of negative impacts on her mental and emotional development as she is faced with all kinds of harassment and then she gets into psychological problems and attains no medical treatment, which gets complicated with the passage of time and one day reaches to the position of complete mental disorder.

At an age where a child should be basking in innocent games and gaining education, young girls and boys are married off before they are mentally, physically and psychologically prepared for the responsibilities that a marriage brings. Child marriage perpetuates the cycles of poverty, poor health, illiteracy, and violence that have negative impacts on overall development, prosperity, and stability.

Obviously human mentality and emotions are based on gradual process to develop in term of age. On this connection external inference plays its vital role to interrupt the entire mechanism of feelings and emotions. Such as; early marriage is a social and long life burden for children especially for girls because in order to become a successful mother it needs to bear great responsibility with an exciting performance. But in immature age, it looks quite impossible to be implemented. So an early married girl loses soon her strong nerves while practicing such harsh conditions. In this way unbearable challenges gradually leave negative impacts on mental and emotional development which result serious physical and mental ups and downs.

Conclusion:

In rural area of District Kharan traditionally mostly marriages are arranged by the elder and head of the family. The concept of marriage in rural area of Kharan is just a social requirement which must to be concluded. There is big identified regarding the empowerment individual identity of girls and family and community level. Girls are just seems as a homemakers and rather than an individuals.

Suggestions and Recommendations:

- To implement the early marriage law, it is important to register all the birth and marriages on time.
- There is lack of awareness among community about the early marriage laws, there should be advocacy for mass awareness raising at community level.
- Punishment for the violation of early marriage should be hard so that no one try to violate the laws of early marriage.
- New legislation on early marriage and there is need to enforce the mechanism of early marriage to ensure the minimum age for marriage as per early marriage law.
- Community social organization can play vital role for mass awareness raising at community level, awareness should be raised through community social organization.

References:

- A Research Journal of South Asian Studies. Vol. 30, No.2, July – December 2015
- D, Umar, N.Arab, K, Waseem. Early marriage: A development challenge to women in pakhtune society; FWU Journal of Social Sciences, Vol.8, No.1, summer 2014, 91
- Economic Survey 2012-13. Published by, Economic Adviser's Wing, Finance Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad., Published in 2013
- G. Renata, Book Title: Looking for Love in the Legal Discourse of Marriage, Book Published by: ANU Press. (2014)
- K. Abdullah., Women Human Rights and Gender Section of OHCHR, Institute for Social Justice (ISJ) Pakistan. Published in 2001
- M. Jacqueline., Eliminating child marriage in India: A backdoor approach to alleviating human rights violations, Boston College hird World Law Journal, volume 26. Published: 4/1/2006
- MICS Balochistan 2010 Report, Planning and Development (P&D) Department Government of Balochistan in collaboration with UNICEF, (United Nations Children's Fund), November, 2011
- Mrs. F. A. Steel, East Indian Women: The North American Review, Vol. 169, No. 517, pp. 846-854, Published by: University of Northern Iowa Stable, December 1899
- N, Cong., w. Quentin. B, World: Impact of child marriage on literacy and education attainment on Africa; (Revised: September 2014) Constitution of Pakistan 1973
- P. Adamson. UNICEF Innocenti Research, Innocenti Report Card 10, Supported by; UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre Published: 2016
- Pakistan Demographic Survey 2006-7, National Institute of Population Studies, Islamabad, Pakistan, Macro International Inc. Calverton, Maryland USA, June 2008

Pakistan: Act No. XIX of 1929, Child Marriage Restraint Act, Published by: [National Legislative Bodies / National Authorities](#). Title: [Children-at-risk](#) | [Forced marriage](#) Published: in 1929

Sofia, N., & M, Khalid. A Journal Research. Cause and consequences of child marriages in South Asia: Pakistan's perspective. Vol. 30, No.2, July – December 2015, pp. 161 – 175

UNICEF's worldwide estimates 2015, Present in Government of DPRK since 1996, Published in; 2013

Role of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in Economic Development of Balochistan:

By

¹Rehana Barkat, ²Dr. Noor Ahmed

Abstract:

The CPEC is considered to be the most crucial project of the Asian countries including Pakistan and China. It not only enhanced the importance of the Gwadar region of Pakistan but also remove the problems of the people of Baluchistan. The present research has entailed the effect of CPEC on the local community of Baluchistan. The key findings were elaborated through the primary and secondary research data. The review of the literature suggested the non-availability of the actual facts and figures and till the completion of CPEC; it will be difficult to describe the accurate figures. Although the CPEC will profit Pakistan in enhancing the regional cooperation of Central Asia however, the primary data which was collected through the interviews of local people explained the importance of CPEC for the growth of Baluchistan and Pakistan as well. It was also described by some intellectuals that the Governmental policies must evaluate the CPEC paradigm and utilize it in the proper manner. The future options are recommended to design a mixed method approach along with a large number of conducted surveys. It will provide a larger picture in regard to CPEC and its impact.

Keywords:CPEC, Gwadar Port, Regional Cooperation, Economic Development

Introduction:

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a flagship project between China and Pakistan under the Chinese grand design of One Belt One Road (OBOR) with a vision to connect China through the entire region and

¹M.Phil. scholar, Department of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

²Associate Professor, Department of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

beyond with massive infrastructure development. China–Pakistan diplomatic relationship formalized in 1963 which has evolved over the decades into an all-weather friendship grounded on shared interests. Both China and Pakistan consider themselves to be a key ally of each other. On April 2015 this decade-old partnership has entered into a new phase of cooperation when China and Pakistan formalized CPEC, initially comprising of fifty-one agreements and memorandum of understanding having a total worth of \$46 billion, now valued at \$62 billion over the next 10 to 15 years (Sial, 2014). Through CPEC it is envisioned to enable and promote connectivity across Pakistan by raising up an entire system infrastructure of highways, railways, ports, fiber optic cables, oil and gas pipelines with energy, industrial and several other mega infrastructure developments projects and to resolve stern energy shortfall to enable a steady economic development and growth (Mirza, 2015).

As per funds allocated through CPEC, Baluchistan emerged as a second most attractive region with the primary allocation of \$7.1 billion out of initial \$46 Billion as per the statics of the Ministry of Planning, Development, and Reform (Long Term Plan by Ministry of Planning, Development, and Reform). Gwadar, due to its geostrategic location, is being developed into a fully functional deep-sea water port that will connect China and Pakistan to Asia, the Middle East, Europe, and Africa. Several industrial zones are proposed in Baluchistan under CPEC which comprises of major cities in the province including Gwadar, Quetta, Khuzdar, Hub, Dera Murad Jamali and Uthal.

The multidimensional component of The CPEC is a great design that not only fulfills the mode of connecting the region from Asia to the Middle East to Europe to Africa but also brings the stable financial fruits of the regional economics with greater cooperation and integration in the whole region that will produce immense opportunities for materializing peaceful economic revolution (Finance Division, Government of Pakistan, 2016).

Literature Review:

According to Ritzinger (2015) report, the Pakistan-China friendship is regarded as “All-Weather friendship”. In accord with the geopolitical ambitions of China, Pakistan has become a stronger base for producing dynamics in the regional alliance against US (Sial, 2014). However, China has also proved to be a reliable alternative for Pakistan to the United States. Furthermore, Ali (2015) enunciated that CPEC is a flagship initiative of China’s One Belt One Road vision for initiating the

link ups between various countries and enhance the trade opportunities. The China Pakistan Economic Corridor, in this regard, is regarded as the multi-billion-dollar infrastructure project which has heralded as a game changer for the economic situation of Pakistan and hence, enhances the regional cooperation (Wolf, 2016). However, in CPEC China is committed to investing \$46 billion to develop the local network of roads and energy projects for the development deals. China added more \$8 billion during the summit, which held at Beijing (May 2017) which was termed as the largest direct foreign investment in Pakistan.

Keeping in the view, the effects of the CPEC would impact every sector of the country. It can be conceptualized that the CPEC will have a side effect on generating awareness about education among the people of rural areas and can effectively attain the prospects of literary individuals. In this regard, both the countries have agreed to the terms of developing their poverty-ridden areas and improvised the livelihoods. The generation of job opportunities and hiring of most Pakistanis would ultimately lead to the decrease of a burden on the government and thus, the unemployment rate would also be reduced. It would have effect in significant control of the crime that is the outcome of the unemployment in the country.

The supposition is made on the income generation through CPEC will be thrice. As per the report, the toll income of China Pakistan Economic Corridor only will be equivalent to the three folds of US 50-billion-dollar national budget of Pakistan by 2030. In regard of Zulfiqar Ali, the director of Board of Investment (BoI), during a press brief has enunciated that the national investment agency has strived for enhancing the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on the mark of 250 billion-dollar for development of infrastructure along with different industrial activities by 2025 with joint venture between China and Pakistan. Further, it was added by the director that nine more SEZs have approved on a priority basis for boosting up the economy and generation of income (Salim, 2017, Report). Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is a location specially designated in a territory to enhance and boost industrial growth with more relaxed regulations with respect to economics and tax in comparison to general economic policies in the country (Markey & West, 2016).

Pakistan formalized SEZ laws in 2012 (Jain, & Bimal, 2014). SEZ Act facilitates setting up SEZs either by Central or the Provincial Governments or with private sector partnership or exclusively by the private sector. Several Industrial states have already been promoted to SEZ by the Government of Pakistan. Planning Commission of Pakistan

has revealed plans of setting up 27 SEZ across the country under CPEC by making Gwadar SEZ as a model spread over an area of 3000 acres on the special discretion of China. The number of SEZs is Eight SEZs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Seven in Baluchistan, Seven in Punjab and Three in Sindh. In this regard, the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI) is indulged in an agreement with The Belt & Road Service Connection (BNRSC) for the promotion of mutual understandings on the enhancement of successful businesses.

In the business process, as explained by a report (DAWN), the 34 countries and international organizations have signed the inter-governmental cooperative agreements in the “Belt and Road” initiative (Report, The News, 2016). The China Pakistan Economic Corridor is building a new chapter in the history of business development by providing the cooperation, assistance, and mutual bindings in terms of outsourcing of material across the globe.

Pakistan and China had recently inked more than three-dozen trade agreements for exporting goods to Beijing, valued at \$325 Million to overcome the apprehensions of the private sector for negative inferences of trade deals on a government-to-government level. The agreement between Pakistan-China Trade Cooperation Projects was signed at Islamabad, a total of 18 Chinese companies were present making the 38 trade deals official worth \$325 Million (Hussain & Hussain, 2017).

Enhancing Pakistan’s exports are crucial to lessen the country’s debt issue and strengthening the economy (Rizvi, 2015). CPEC will facilitate the local businesses with a reduction in the cost of production and transportation due to the construction of new transporting facilities as well as continuous power supply. This will not only give attractive opportunities for new investments but also lead to job creation in the economy of Baluchistan as well as Pakistan.

Research Design and Methodology:

In consideration of the current study, the researcher has designed three objectives which are elaborated as under:

1. To analyze the Economy of Baluchistan from 1970-2014
2. Importance of CPEC in perspective of Baluchistan.
3. Impact of CPEC on the Economic development of Baluchistan

For fulfilling the objectives, the researcher has gathered the primary and secondary research data. The secondary data concerned with the

available literature and explained the gap in the findings which were analyzed and addressed. This research design is based on the qualitative research methodology. The questionnaire is in the form of semi-structured interviews which are elaborated and discussed. The researcher had itself carried out the interviews with various intellectuals, government personnel, and technical people. However, the study parameters were to analyze the responses of the answers which were enunciated by the intellectuals. The study had obtained its sample from non-probability sampling technique that is referral or recommendation technique had adopted. Further, the researcher had selected 14 individuals or personnel which included research scholars, professors, assistant professors and government functionaries. Furthermore, it contained 17 questions of which 13 were close-ended questions and rest were the open-ended questions. The semi-structured interview was done with the 15 participants whose opinions were collected after signing of the consent form. However, the interview had consumed an estimated 10-15 minutes which would be assessed and transliterated into various situations.

Table 1: Questions in the proposed study

Close-Ended questions		Scale of questions			
S.No.	Questions	Strongly Disagree=1	Disagree=2	Agree=3	Strongly Agree=4
1	CPEC is beneficial for Pakistan				
2	CPEC will Change the future of Pakistan				
3	CPEC has the potential to promote the economic development of Baluchistan				
4	CPEC will encourage investment in Baluchistan				
5	You are convinced about the Federal Government claim about the Western Route of CPEC				
6	CPEC will bring				

	Baluchistan into the mainstream after the implementation				
7	The business community will get benefit from the CPEC route.				
8	CPEC will reduce the issue of poverty in Baluchistan.				
9	CPEC will increase the per capita income of Baluchistan.				
10	CPEC will generate the job opportunities for Baluchistan's Youth.				
11	CPEC will encourage regional trade				
12	CPEC will result in a major transformation in the life of people in Baluchistan.				
13	People of Gwadar will be the main beneficiaries of CPEC.				
Open-Ended Questions		Comments			
14	Will CPEC reduce the provincial disparities?				
15	Some politicians and intellectuals believe that Gwadar port project and CPEC would bring unfavorable demographic changes in Baluchistan. Your Comment.				
16	What role can				

	local government play in economic development of Baluchistan?				
17	If you have any suggestion regarding this project then feel free to mention it here.				

Results and Conclusion:

The results of the present study have stated positively. Majority of the participants including a governmental functionary has supposed to describe the role of CPEC in the betterment and improvement of Baluchistan. It is critically evaluated in the research that the CPEC would cast a far-reaching effect on the people of Baluchistan. A concern of changing of societal norms and conditions was attributed to the CPEC affectivities. The participants explained that the Chinese infiltration in the region can induce the change in the societal structure. The participants endorsed that the initiative of the CPEC if the impact on the society positively then the change must be acquired and adopted.

It is concluded that the role of the CPEC will put a positive impact on the growth and development of Baluchistan. According to the literature review, it is explained and reiterated that the CPEC would be a 'Game changer' if the Governmental policies drive the outcomes of CPEC in the right direction. The future options of the current research are to enlarge the sample population and the survey can be conducted online to gather the opinion from a variety of resources.

References:

- Ali, A. (2015). China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC): Prospects and challenges for regional integration. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanity Studies*, 7(1).
- Hussain, F., & Hussain, M. (2017). China-Pak Economic Corridor (CPEC) and Its Geopolitical Paradigms. *International Journal of Social Sciences, Humanities and Education*, 1(2), 79-95.
- Markey, D. S., & West, J. (2016). Behind China's gambit in Pakistan. *Council on Foreign Relations*, 5(1).
- Mirza, J. (2015). *Why is CPEC important for Pakistan*. Retrieved February 9, 2017, from Samaa Web Desk: <http://www.samaatv.com.pk>
- Press Report, (2016). *FPCCI, BNRSC to promote mutual business development*. The News International. www.cpecinfo.com. [online] Available at: <http://www.cpecinfo.com/news/fpcci-bnrsc-to-promote-mutual-business-development/NTM5>
- Ritzinger, L. (2015). The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. *Regional Dynamics and China's Geopolitical Ambitions*. The National Bureau of Asian Research.
- Rizvi, H. A. (2015). The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor: Regional Cooperation and Socio-Economic Development. *Strategic Studies*, 34(4), 1-17.
- Salim, A., (2017). Pakistan to export \$325 million worth of goods to China. News Desk. The Express Tribune. <http://www.cpecinfo.com/cpec-news-detail?id=MzgZOA==>
- Sial, S. (2014). The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor: an assessment of potential threats and constraints. *Conflict and Peace Studies*, 6(2), 24.
- Wolf, S. O. (2016). China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and Its Impact on Gilgit-Baltistan. *SADF Focus*, 25.

ششماہی انگلش / اُردو تحقیقی اور تجزیاتی مقالات کا مجلہ

سلسلہ نمبر- ۷ جلد نمبر- ۱ جنوری-جون 2018

ISSN: 2311-6803

مطالعہ پاکستان



مدیر۔ ڈاکٹر محمد عثمان توبہ وال

جنوری - جون 2018

مرکز مطالعہ پاکستان، جامعہ بلوچستان کوئٹہ

جملہ حقوق بحق مرکز مطالعہ پاکستان، جامعہ بلوچستان، کوئٹہ محفوظ ہیں
اس شمارے میں شامل تمام نگارشات ماہرین سے منظور شدہ ہیں۔ ادارے کا کسی بھی
مقالے کے نفس مضمون اور درجات سے متفق ہونا ضروری نہیں ہے

نظر ثانی: پرویز احمد، منظور احمد، بجا خان

مجلہ: ششماہی تحقیقی مجلہ

جلد: شمارہ - ۷ جلد - ۱

سال: 2018 دورانیہ : جنوری تا جون

زر سالانہ: 2000 روپے فی شمارہ 350 روپے

رابطہ جات

پتہ: مرکز مطالعہ پاکستان، جامعہ بلوچستان، کوئٹہ

فون: ۰۸۱-۹۲۱۱۲۹۱

فیکس: ۰۸۱-۹۲۱۱۲۹۱

ای میل: tobawal_2008@yahoo.com

ناشر: ڈاکٹر محمد عثمان، ڈائریکٹر

پرنٹر: ایم-ایم ٹریڈرز جناب روڈ کوئٹہ - 081-2820375

مجلس انتظامی

سرپرست اعلیٰ

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر جاوید اقبال

مدیر اعلیٰ

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر ناہید انجم چشتی

مدیر

ڈاکٹر محمد عثمان توبہ وال

معاونین مدیر

ڈاکٹر نور احمد

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر کلیم اللہ بڑیچ

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر سید عین الدین

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر غلام فاروق بلوچ

پروفیسر یوسف علی رودینی

پروفیسر ثریا بانو

شریک کار مدیر

پروفیسر تعلیم بادشاہ

قاری عبدالرحمن

شازیہ جعفر

نذیر احمد کاسی

شرف بی بی

کمپوزنگ سیکشن

منظور احمد

بجار خان

پرویز احمد

مجلس ادارت بین الاقوامی

پروفیسریانی سرمانی (تھائی لینڈ)

پروفیسر محمد اسلم سید (امریکہ)

ڈاکٹر جمیل فاروقی (کوالیمپور)

ڈاکٹر شہناز جندانی (امریکہ)

ڈاکٹر علینا بشیر (شیکاگو)

ڈاکٹر موریا ماکدوکی (جاپان)

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر فدا محمد (امریکہ)

ڈاکٹر نصیر دشتی (لندن)

ڈاکٹر نصیب اللہ (کینیڈا)

جون چنگ (فرانس)

مجلس ادارت قومی

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر عبدالرزاق صابر
وائس چانسلر تربت یونیورسٹی۔

ڈاکٹر فخر الاسلام

پشاور یونیورسٹی۔

ڈاکٹر عبدالصبور

تربت یونیورسٹی۔

سید منہاج الحسن

پشاور یونیورسٹی۔

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر جاوید حیدر سید

گجرات یونیورسٹی۔

ڈاکٹر سید وقار علی شاہ

قائد اعظم یونیورسٹی۔

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر مسرت عابد

پنجاب یونیورسٹی۔

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر خالیدہ جمالی

جامشورو سندھ یونیورسٹی۔

ڈاکٹر نصر اللہ وزیر

پشاور یونیورسٹی۔

ڈاکٹر محمد قاسم سومرو

جامشورو سندھ یونیورسٹی۔

پاکستانی عورت کے معاشی مسائل اور کردار

The Role of Pakistani Women and her economic Problems

* عروج فاطمہ

* ڈاکٹر صاحبزادہ باز محمد

Abstract

This research paper have been discussed numerous studies on Empowerment of Women in Pakistan covering variety of problems and issues, micro, macro and regional levels, and almost all general aspects of related to women empowerment have been studies by social, economical and political scholars.

As apparent from the preceding detailed discussion on the existing literature on the empowerment of women at different levels in Pakistan, attempts made so far suffer discerningly although with the following significant limitations: (i) All the studies reveals a predominant bias of being macro level studies. Such studies by their very nature do not touch the core of reality, since it is not possible to know from the inner base of the mountain, the problem. The correct approach necessary is to dissect the problem into small pieces and then make an intensive effort to assess the reality; (ii) In the present development context in Pakistan, rapid changes are taking place on the economic scene, which bring in their trail, far reaching changes in the social, cultural, and political aspects of life.

* ایم فل اسکالرشعبہ مطالعہ پاکستان جامعہ بلوچستان

* چیئر مین شعبہ علوم اسلامیہ جامعہ بلوچستان

Therefore, even though a number of micro-studies existing, initiating of a new study in this area would have undiluted importance as such an attempt is bound to throw up several new facts in any empirical exercise having a bearing on policy issues. Thus, on its own, the necessity of a new micro study remains evergreen.

Keywords: Economical Problems of Women; literature on the empowerment of women; social, economical, cultural, and political aspects of life.

انسان کی دونوں صنفوں کے جسمانی، نفسیاتی اور نامیاتی خصائص و افعال ہر مفصل بحث اور جامع ترین سائنسی معلومات کے نتیجے میں یہ عمومی فیصلہ اخذ کیا گیا ہے کہ عورت کا دائرہ کار گھر سے باہر ہے۔ عورت کا یہ اولین اور بنیادی فرض ہے کہ وہ گھر بار چلائے۔ عورت کو قدرت نے ایسی صلاحیتوں سے نوازا ہے جن کی بدولت وہ بچوں کی نگہداشت، نشو و نما اور تعلیم و تربیت کے لیے موزوں ترین ہے اس طرح نسل انسانی کا مستقبل عورتوں کے ہاتھ میں سوئپ دیا گیا ہے۔

عورت کی کامل توجہ کا ارتکاز گھر پر مرکوز رہنا بہت ضرورت ہے نیز کوئی بھی دوسرا کام اس کے فرائض کی ادائیگی میں مخل نہ ہونا چاہیے۔ تاہم وہ عورتیں جن کے بچے نہ ہوں وہ اپنے زائد وقت کو ایسی متفرق سرگرمیوں میں وقت کر سکتی ہیں جو معاشرے میں مفید اور سود مند ثابت ہوں۔ کسی بھی قسم کی معاشرتی ذمہ داریوں حتیٰ کہ اجتماعی عبادات میں بھی عورتوں کو کبھی شدت سے راغب نہیں کیا گیا کہ وہ اپنی گھریلو ذمہ داری کی ادائیگی سے فرار پر مجبور ہو جائیں۔

عورت کو رزق کمانے کی فکر سے آزاد کیا گیا ہے اسی طرح اس کا مقام و مرجہ بحال رکھا گیا ہے۔ اگر اس پر رزق کمانے کا بوجھ ڈال دیا گیا تو نہ تو وہ گھر چلا سکے گی نہ اپنے لیے رزق کمانے کے قابل ہو سکے گی۔ فکر معاش سے آزادی اس لیے دی گئی تاکہ وہ اپنی ذمہ داریوں میں کامل منہمک ہو سکے تاہم وہ اپنے مرکزی دائرہ عمل (گھر) کو کسی بھی اہم کام اور ذمہ داری کے لیے بوقت ضرورت

چھوڑ سکتی ہے۔ الغرض عورت پر بلا ضرورت وحکمت گھر سے باہر نکلنے پر پابندی اس لیے لگائی گئی ہے کہ عورت وہ کام سنبھالے جس کے لیے اسے پیدا کیا گیا ہے جس کی اس میں صلاحیتیں ہیں اور جس کا کوئی نعم البدل موجود نہیں ہے دوسری طرف قیادت کے لیے جن اوصاف کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے وہ اس میں نہیں ہیں۔

مسائل کی اس تقسیم کے پیش نظر اس کو گھر میں ٹکے رہنے کا حکم دیا گیا ہے۔ ارشادِ باری تعالیٰ ہے:

﴿وَقَرْنَ فِي بُيُوتِكُنَّ﴾ (۱)

”اور اپنے گھروں میں ٹک کر رہو۔“

اصل میں لفظ ’قرن‘ استعمال ہوا ہے بعض اہل لغت نے اس کو قرار سے ماخوذ قرار دیا ہے اور بعض نے ”وقار“ سے اور اگر اس کو قرار سے لیا جائے تو معنی ہوں گے ”ٹک کر رہو“ اور اگر ”وقار“ لیا جائے تو مطلب ہوگا ”سکون سے رہو“۔ دونوں صورتوں میں آیت کا منشا یہ ہے کہ عورت کا اصل دائرہ عمل اس کا گھر ہے، اس کو اس کے دائرے میں ہی رہ کر اطمینان کے ساتھ اپنے فرائض سرانجام دینے چاہئیں۔ (۲)

﴿وَقَرْنَ فِي بُيُوتِكُنَّ﴾ سے ابو بکر الجصاص نے یوں تشریح کی ہے:

((وفيه الدلالة على ان النساء مأمورات بلزوم

البيوت منهيات عن الخروج)) (۳)

اس میں دلیل ہے اس بات کی کہ عورتیں اپنے گھروں سے چمٹی رہنے پر مامور ہیں اور ان کو باہر نکلنے سے روک دیا گیا ہے۔

عبد اللہ جمال الدین آفندیٰ فرماتے ہیں:

((المرأة عورة)) (۴)

عورت نام ہے پردہ کا۔

((النساء عورة فاستروها بالبيوت)) (۵)

عورتیں پردہ ہیں ان کو گھر کے اندر رکھو۔

حضور اقدس ﷺ کا ارشاد گرامی ہے:

((والمراة راعية على بيت زوجها وولدوہی

مسئولة)) (۶)

عورت اپنے شوہر کے گھر والوں اور اس کی اولاد کی نگران

ہے اور اس سے متعلق ان سے باز پرس ہوگی۔

ارشاد نبوی ﷺ ہے:

((کلکم راع وکلکم مسئول عن رعیتہ)) (۷)

تم میں سے ہر شخص ذمہ دار ہے اور جواب دہ ہے۔

فرید وجدیؒ فرماتے ہیں:

”فطرت نے عورت کو خانہ داری کے کاموں اور اپنی اولاد کی

پرورش کے لیے پیدا کیا ہے۔ اور وہ عمل ولادت اور رضاعت

کے ایسے سخت طبعی عارضوں میں مبتلا ہوتے رہنے کی وجہ سے

ان کاموں کو نہیں کر سکتی، جو مرد کر سکتے ہیں۔ سوسائٹی کی جو

بہترین خدمت عورت ادا کرتی ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ عورت بیابانی

جائے، بچے جنے اور اپنی اولاد کی تربیت کرے، یہ ایک ایسا

بدیہی قضیہ ہے کہ جس کے ثابت کرنے کے واسطے کسی طویل

بحث کی حاجت نہیں ہے۔“ (۸)

مولانا امین احسن اصلاحیؒ فرماتے ہیں:

”عورت کا اصلی میدان عمل اس کا گھر ہے نہ کہ باہر، اس

لیے بغیر کسی حقیقی ضرورت کے اس کا غیر متعلق کاموں میں

شرکت کے لیے نکلنا یا سیر سپاٹے، تفریح، تماشہ بینی اور

پکنک کے لیے جانا اپنے حسن و جمال اور بناؤ سگوار کی نمائش

کرتے پھرنا ناجائز ہے۔“ (۹)

شاہ ولی اللہ رحمہ اللہ

”اولاً: عورت کے اعضاء و اعصاب اور رگو ریشہ پر نسوانیت کے اور مرد کے اعضاء و اعصاب پر مردانگی کے نقوش مرتسم کر دیئے گئے ہیں۔ ثانیاً: ان کے اعضاء و اعصاب کی تربیت اس انداز سے کی گئی ہے، ایک ہی نوع کی چیزیں مختلف مقامات پر رکھ دینے سے مختلف فرائض سرانجام دے سکیں۔“ (10)

اسلام کا اعجاز و کمال یہی ہے کہ وہ عورت کو عورت کے مقام پر رکھ کر اور اس سے اس کی فطری صلاحیتوں کے مطابق کام لے کر اسے عزت و توقیر اور احترام و تکریم کا حق دار بناتا ہے بخلاف اس کے کہ تہذیب مغرب عورت کو اس کے فطری دائرہ کار سے اکھاڑ کر اسے مردوں کے دائرہ عمل میں لاتی ہے اور پھر اسے مصنوعی مرد بنا کر اس سے کام لیتی ہے۔ جو مردوں کی فطرت سے تو میل کھاتا ہے مگر خواتین کی فطرت سے نامانوس ہوتا ہے۔

اللہ تعالیٰ نے عورت کو ایسی منفرد خصوصیات اور مخصوص صلاحیتوں سے نوازا ہے جنہیں اگر اس کے وظیفہ حیات کی مناسبت سے اور اس کے مقصد زندگی کی روشنی میں دیکھا جائے تو عقل یہ باور کرنے پر مجبور ہوتی ہے کہ مرد کے میدان عمل سے عورت کا دائرہ الگ اور متغائر ہی ہونا چاہیے۔

اسلامی تاریخ میں عورت کا معاشی کردار

اسلام نے عورت کا دائرہ کار صرف گھر تک نہیں رکھا بلکہ اس کی پرواز عمل کے لیے وسیع فضا مہیا کی ہے۔ وہ جس طرح علم و ادب کی راہ میں پیش قدمی کر سکتی ہے اسی طرح عورت کو مختلف پیشوں کو اپنانے اور بہت سی ملی و اجتماعی خدمات کے انجام دینے کی بھی اجازت ہے۔

اسلام ایک فطری دین ہے اس نے عورت کو اس کے فطری دائرہ کار میں رکھتے ہوئے اسے عزت و عظمت کا بہترین مقام عطا کیا ہے۔ اور اسے تعلیم و تربیت کے مواقع فراہم کیے ہیں کہ جن کی بنا پر وہ اپنی مخفی صلاحیتوں کو اجاگر کرتے ہوئے معاشرہ میں اپنا بھرپور کردار ادا کر سکتی ہے۔

اسلامی تاریخ گواہ ہے صحابیات اور قرونِ اولیٰ کی مسلمان عورتیں امورِ خانہ داری کے علاوہ دیگر معاملات مثلاً معیشت، تبلیغ و جہاد میں پیش پیش تھیں اور اسلامی معاشرہ ان کی راہ میں حائل نہیں ہوا۔ خواہ عرب کا علاقہ ہو یا اندلس کا، ترکی کا ہو یا ایران کا، برصغیر کا ہو یا افریقہ کا، غرضیکہ ہر جگہ اور ہر دور میں کبھی بھی مسلمان عورت کو غیر ضروری قید و بند میں نہیں رکھا گیا بلکہ اس نے حتیٰ المقدور ہر شعبہ زندگی میں اپنی حدود میں رہتے ہوئے نمایاں خدمات سرانجام دیں۔

بنیادی طور پر کسبِ معاش کی ذمہ داری مرد پر ہے لیکن حالات و واقعات کی مناسبت سے اگر یہ ذمہ داری عورت پر بھی آجاتی ہے تو اسلام اس کو ممنوع قرار نہیں دیتا۔

ارشادِ خداوندی ہے:

﴿لِّلرِّجَالِ نَصِيبٌ مِّمَّا اكْتَسَبُوا ط وَلِلنِّسَاءِ

نَصِيبٌ مِّمَّا اكْتَسَبْنَ﴾ (11)

”مردوں کے لیے ان کی کمائی کے مطابق حصہ اور عورتوں کے لیے ان کی کمائی کے مطابق حصہ ہے ہاں اللہ سے اس کے فضل کی دعا مانگتے رہا کرو۔“

کسی حد تک تو عورت کا معیشت، معاشرت، زراعت اور تجارت کے امور میں شوکت کرنا مستحسن بھی سمجھا گیا ہے کیونکہ انسان کو خوراک، لباس، مکان، علم، ترقی اور خوشحالی کی ضرورت ہے۔ تہذیب و تمدن جس قدر ترقی پائیگا انسان کی احتیاجات میں اسی قدر اضافہ ہوتا چلا جائیگا صرف شرط یہ ہے کہ یہ وسعت شریعت کے احکامات کی حدود کو پامال نہ کرے۔

روایات کے مطابق عرب کے جاہلی معاشرے میں کسبِ معاش کے چاروں ذرائع تجارت، زراعت، دستکاری، حرفت اور مزدوری و اجرت اختیار کرنے کی آزادی حاصل تھی اور وہ حقیقت میں ان کے ذریعہ مال و دولت کماتی تھیں۔ صرف پیٹ بھرنے کی حد تک نہیں اور نہ صرف تن ڈھانکنے اور سر چھپانے کی حد تک بلکہ باقاعدہ دولتمندی کے حصول کے لیے بھی۔ یہ حق و آزادی اور واقعہ تاریخی عہد

نبوی کے مکی اور مدنی دور میں بھی استوار رہا اور خواتین ان چاروں ذرائع سے آمدنی حاصل کرتیں اور دولت جمع کرتی رہیں ان میں حضرت خدیجہؓ کی تجارت کا واقعہ مشہور و معروف ہے۔

اس سے اسلام کا مزاج اور رجحان کا پتہ چلتا ہے وہ یہ نہیں چاہتا کہ عورت اجتماعی سرگرمیوں سے بالکل کنارہ کش ہو کر رہے اور اپنے دائرہ سے باہر کبھی کوئی کام انجام ہی نہ دے کیونکہ صرف گھر میں رہنا اور اس کی پرسکون زندگی کا عادی بننے سے عورت میں بڑی آسانی سے تکلف و تصنع، عیش و راحت، نازک طبعی اور غیر مستقل مزاجی جیسی خصوصیات پیدا ہو جاتی ہیں۔ جبکہ کامیاب سماجی جدوجہد میں شامل ہونے والی عورت جفاکشی، سادگی اور استقلال جیسی صفات کی حامل بن جاتی ہے اس کا اندازہ اس واقعہ سے کیا جاسکتا ہے کہ:

”ایک مرتبہ نبی کریم ﷺ نے سمندری سفر کر کے جہاد کرنے والوں کے لیے بڑا اجر اور ان کے فضائل ذکر کیے تو ام حرامؓ نے آپ ﷺ سے درخواست کی کہ دعا کیجئے اللہ تعالیٰ مجھے بھی ان لوگوں میں داخل کر دے۔ آپ ﷺ نے اس سعادت مند گروہ میں ان کی شمولیت کی دعا کی۔ پھر آپ ﷺ نے فرمایا (پریشان نہ ہو) مہارا شمار سابقین میں ہے۔“ (12)

نور کیجئے! جہاد اور وہ بھی سمندر پار کر کے، زندگی کا سب سے زیادہ صبر آزما اور ایثار و قربانی کا طالب عمل، اس میں عورت کی شرکت کی حضور ﷺ دعا فرما رہے ہیں۔ حالانکہ جہاد اس پر فرض نہیں ہے۔ اس سے واضح ہوتا ہے کہ اسلام عورت کو اس قابل بنانا اہتا ہے کہ وہ زندگی کے شہامت کا استقلال کے ساتھ مقابلہ کر سکے چنانچہ اسی غرض سے شریعت نے عورت کو سادہ اور پر مشقت زندگی کی تعلیم دی ہے۔

عہد نبوی میں خواتین کی کاروباری دنیا

۱۔ تجارت

عہد نبوی میں بہت سی عورتیں تجارت کیا کرتی تھیں۔ حضرت خدیجہؓ کی تجارت شام سے وسیع پیمانے پر تھی۔ حضرت خدیجہؓ کی ایک بہن حضرت ہالہؓ مکی عہد میں چڑے کی کھال کی تجارت کرتی تھیں۔ رسول اللہ ﷺ نے حضرت خدیجہؓ سے شادی کے سلسلہ میں ان سے اپنے ایک ساتھی اور ہم عمر حضرت عبد اللہ بن حارث ہاشمی کے ساتھ بازار یا ان کے مقام تجارت پر ملاقات کی تھی۔ (13)

حضرت قیلہؓ نے حضور ﷺ سے عرض کی:

((انی افرأۃ ابیع وأشتری)) (14)

”میں ایک ایسی عورت ہوں جو مختلف چیزوں کو بیچتی اور خریدتی بھی ہوں۔“

اسی طرح حولہ، ملیکہ، ثقیفہ اور ام ورقہ وغیرہ عطریات کی تجارت کرتی تھیں۔ اسماء بنت مخرمہؓ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے دور میں عطر کا کاروبار کرتی تھیں۔

۲۔ فلاح و کاشتکاری

تہذیب کی ابتداء ہی سے عورتیں مردوں کے شانہ بنشانہ کام کرتی رہیں ہیں خصوصاً جس وقت مردوں کی تعداد کم ہوتی تھی عورتیں اپنے شوہر اور والد کے ساتھ چارہ خشک کرنے وار جانوروں کو کھیتوں میں چرانے کے کاموں میں مشغول رہتی تھیں، وہ صبح اور دوپہر کے وقت کھیتوں میں کھانا لاتی تھیں اور دوسرے کام کرتی تھیں اس کی وضاحت حضرت موسیٰؑ کے قصے سے ہوتی ہے جب وہ مصر چھوڑ کر مدین روانہ ہوئے تو انھیں دو لڑکیاں ملیں جو اپنی بھیڑوں کی نگرانی کر رہی تھیں اور چرواہوں کے آنے سے پہلے اپنے جانوروں کے لیے کنویں سے پانی نکالتی تھیں۔ (15)

حضرت جابرؓ کی خالہ کا قصہ بیان کیا جا چکا ہے کہ انھیں نبی ﷺ نے عدت کے دوران بھی اس بات کی اجازت دے دی کہ جاؤ کھجور کے درختوں سے پھل اتارو ہو سکتا ہے تم صدقہ کر دو اور ثواب کی حقدار بنو۔ (16)

حضرت خولہ بنت ثعلبہؓ کا قصہ بھی مشہور و معروف ہے ان کے خاوند نے ان سے اظہار کیا اور وہ دونوں نبی ﷺ کے پاس مسئلے کو دریافت کرنے کے لیے آتے تو آپ ﷺ نے شوہر کو حکم دیا کہ جب تک اس مسئلے کے سلسلے میں کوئی حکم نازل نہیں ہو جاتا تم اپنی بیوی سے الگ رہو بیوی نے کہا :

((یا رسول اللہ مالہ من شیءو ما ینفق علیہ الا

وُن)) (17)

ان کے پاس تو کچھ بھی نہیں ہے میں ہی ان پر خرچ کرتی ہوں (پھر وہ مجھ سے الگ رہ کر کس طرح زندگی گزار سکتے

ہیں؟)

عہد نبوی ﷺ میں کئی خواتین اپنے مردوں کے ساتھ کھیتی باڑی میں اس لیے شامل ہوتیں کہ ان کے گلوں میں جانوروں کے ریوڑ میں اضافہ ہو۔ ان کے شوہروں کی زراعت ترقی کرے مگر یہ تمام صحابیات کا مشغلہ نہ تھا بلکہ سرسبز مقامات کے باشندوں کے ساتھ مخصوص تھا۔ مدینہ منورہ میں انصار کی تمام عورتیں کاشتکاری کرتیں اور خاص کر سبزیاں بوتی تھیں۔ حضرت اسماء بنت ابوبکرؓ گھر کا کام کاج بھی کرتی تھیں اور اپنے کھیتوں سے گھوڑے کا چارہ اور کھجور کی گٹھلیاں سر پر لایا کرتی تھیں۔

س۔ خیاطت اور کپڑا بننا

حضرت فاطمہ بنت ثبیہؓ وغیرہ کے تذکروں سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ انصار کی عام عورتیں سلائی کا کام کرتی تھیں۔ (18)

متعدد خواتین، جاہلی اور اسلامی دونوں ادوار میں کپڑا بننے کا کام کرتی تھیں اور بنے ہوئے کپڑوں کو بیچا کرتی تھیں۔ حضرت عائشہؓ نے ایک پردہ اور ایک قالین اسی طرح خریدی تھیں۔ ایک

خاتون نے ایک چادر بن کر خدمت نبوی میں ہدیہ کی تھی۔ قومی کاروان قریش میں مکہ کی خواتین نے سوت کات کات کر اور کپڑے بن کر بیچے تھے اور ان سے حاصل شدہ آمدنی قومی کارواں میں لگائی تھیں۔ یہ قومی کارواں قریش، غزوہ بدر ۲ میں مکہ سے شام بھیجا گیا تھا اور جس میں تمام باشندگان مکہ نے بہت زیادہ سرمایہ لگایا تھا۔

صحابہ کرامؓ کی بہت سی باندیاں خیاط تھیں یا کپڑا بننے والی تھیں خیاطی، بخاری، نسائی اور ایسے بہت سے کام عورتوں سے متعلق تھے۔ امام بخاریؒ کی کتاب اللباس کے باب لبس والقیسی کے ترجمہ الباب میں لکھا ہے کہ قسیہ قسی ریشمی کپڑا شام سے یا مصر سے آتا تھا۔ (19)

۴۔ صنعت و حرفت

عورتیں کارخانے بھی قائم کر سکتی ہیں اور دکان کھولنے کی بھی اجازت ہے ضرورت کے وقت عورت کو شریعت منع نہیں کرتی۔ اگر عورت بیوہ ہو، مطلقہ ہو، یا اس کا شوہر بیماری وغیرہ کی وجہ سے معقول رقم نہ کما سکتا ہو تو وہ معاشی ضروریات کے لیے کاروبار کا کوئی بھی سلسلہ اختیار کر سکتی ہے۔ کوئی بھی کاروبار جو فائدہ مند ہو۔ قانونی اور معقول ہو، اختیار کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ حضرت عائشہؓ سے روایت ہے کہ اللہ کے رسول ﷺ نے حکم دیا کہ طبعی موت مرنے والے جانوروں کی کھال کو دباغت کے بعد استعمال کر لیا جائے۔ (20)

میمونہؓ فرماتی ہیں کہ کچھ لوگ گدھے کے برابر بھیڑ کو لے کر آنحضرت ﷺ کے قریب سے گزرے آپ ﷺ نے ان سے پوچھا کہ تم اس کی کھال کو استعمال کیوں نہیں کرتے انھوں نے کہا کہ یہ طبعی موت مری ہے آپ ﷺ نے فرمایا:

”پانی اور فلاں درخت کے پتے اس کی جلد کو پاک کر دیتے

ہیں۔“ (21)

آنحضرت ﷺ کی زوجہ حضرت سودہؓ کو دباغت کا علم تھا اور جانوروں کی کھالوں کو دباغت دیا کرتی تھیں، فرماتی ہیں کہ ایک مرتبہ ہماری ایک بھیڑ مر گئی اور ہم نے تازہ اتری ہوئی کھال کو دباغت دیا پھر اس میں کھجوریں بھر دیں۔ (22)

حقیقت تو یہ ہے کہ اللہ کے رسول ﷺ نے کام کرنے والوں کی ہمیشہ حوصلہ افزائی فرمائی ہے چاہے مرد ہوں یا عورتیں ہوں۔

حضرت عبد اللہ بن مسعودؓ کی بیون صنعت و حرفت سے واقف تھیں اس کے ذریعے اپنے اور اپنے خاوند اور بچوں کے اخراجات پورے کرتی تھیں۔

۵۔ طبابت اور جراحت

طب اور جراحت میں رفیدہ، اسلمیہ، ام مطاع، ام کبشہ، حمہ بنت جحش، معاذہ لیلیٰ، امیہ، ربیع بنت معوذ، ام عطیہ، ام سلیم کو زیادہ مہارت حاصل ہے۔ یہ جنگ واصلن میں مریضوں کا علاج اور زخمیوں کی مرہم پتی کیا کرتی تھیں، روایات میں مذکور ہے کہ:

”رفیدہ انصاریہ یا اسلمیہ..... تو رسول اللہ ﷺ نے فرمایا

اسے رفیدہ کے خیمے میں لے جاؤ جو مسجد کے پاس ہے۔ تاکہ

قریب ہونے کی وجہ سے میں ان کی عیادت کیا کروں، اور وہ

مسلمان زخمیوں اور مریضوں کا علاج مفت کیا کرتی تھیں۔

“(23)

بعض خواتین پیشہ ور جراح اور طبیب کی حیثیت سے اپنے فن سے کماتی تھیں۔ فی سبیل اللہ علاج و معالجہ کی خدمات تو غزوات، مہمات تک ہی محدود ہو سکتی تھیں کیونکہ وہ طبی خدمات کے لیے تو جنگ میں شریک ہوتی تھیں لیکن زمانہ امن و امان اور عام حالات میں علاج معالجہ ایک پیشہ ورانہ ذریعہ آمدنی ہے روایات سیرت و تاریخ سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ جاہلی اور اسلامی دونوں ادوار میں خواتین طبابت سے آمدنی حاصل کرتی تھیں، گھریلو دوا دارو یا علاج معالجہ ایک عام فن بھی تھا اور بہت سی خواتین عصر اپنے مردوں کے مانند بسا اوقات فوری علاج کی خدمات انجام دے لیتی تھیں یہ ہر ایک گھر کی کہانی تھی۔

۶۔ رضاعت بطور پیشہ

ایک خاص نسوانی ذریعہ آمدنی اور پیشہ وکاروبار رضاعت کا تھا۔ زمانہ قدیم سے عرب سماج میں پیشہ در مرضعات (دودھ پلاتیوں) کا ایک طبقہ ہر ایک علاقے میں چلا آتا تھا۔ بعض جدید و قدیم سیرت نگاروں نے اسے نفرت انگیز یا ملازمت آگین پیشہ قرار دیا ہے، لیکن یہ صحیح نہیں ہے دودھ پلا کر اپنے رضاعی بچوں اور بچیوں کے سرپرستوں سے عطایا حاصل کرنا ایک معزز اور محبت بھر کام تھا جو متعدد اتحاد و تعاون کے رشتوں میں باندھ دیتا تھا۔ یہ قدیم پیشہ عہد اسلامی اور عہد نبوی میں بھی جاری رہا اور رضاعی ماؤں کا ایک طبقہ ان کے ذریعہ آمدنی پاتا رہا۔ اس طبقہ محبت الفت کی وسعت کا اندازہ اس حقیقت سے کیا جا سکتا ہے کہ تمام اشراف کے بچے اور بچیاں رضاعت کے لیے بادیہ (دیہات) میں ضرور بھیجے جاتے تھے اور اس بنا پر بدوی قبائل و بطون کا یہ خاص پیشہ تھا، شہری لوگوں میں اکا دکا۔

- مشہور ترین مرضعہ حضرت حلیمہ سعدیہؓ تھیں جو رسول اکرم ﷺ کی رضاعی ماں تھیں اور آپ ﷺ کے علاوہ متعدد دوسرے اکابر کو بھی رضاعت کے ذریعہ پالا تھا ان رضاعی بچوں کے سرپرستوں نے ان کو مناسب عطایے سے نوازا تھا۔ رسول اللہ ﷺ نے ہمیشہ ان کو اور ان کی اولاد کو اپنے ہدایا اور تحائف سے مالا مال کیا۔ یہی دوسروں کا بھی طریقہ تھا۔
- حضرت ثویبہؓ بھی باقاعدہ مرضعہ تھیں جو کہ مکہ مکرمہ میں یہ خدمت انجام دیتی تھیں۔ انھوں نے بھی رسول اکرم ﷺ اور بعض دوسرے اکابر قریش کی خدمت کی تھی اور ان کو سرپرست خاندان نے ہمیشہ عطایا سے سرفراز کیا تھا۔

- حضرت ام بردہؓ رسول اللہ ﷺ کے فرزند حضرت ابراہیمؓ کی رضاعی ماں تھیں ان کے شوہر کو رسول اللہ ﷺ نے خاصی قیمتی چیزیں ان کی خدمت کے عوض دی تھیں۔ (24)
- اسی طرح امہات المؤمنین میں حضرت عائشہ اور حضرت حفصہؓ کی مرضعات کا ذکر بھی ملتا

ہے۔

۷۔ مختلف دوسرے پیشے اور ان کی خواتین

عرب جاہلی اور مسلم سماجوں میں بعض دوسرے پیسے بھی تھے اور ان سے زیادہ تر عورتیں ہی وابستہ تھیں ان کا تعلق عورت کے مسائل و معاملات سے ہوتا تھا، ظاہر ہے کہ ان کے لیے عورتوں کو ہی ترجیح دی جاتی تھی اور یہ فطری بات بھی تھی۔

i- مشاطہ

دلہنوں کو بالخصوص اور دوسری خواتین کی زیب و زینت اور آرائش کے لیے ایک خاص طبقہ تھا جو عام و خاص مواقع پر مشاطگی کرتا تھا یہ اپنے فن کی ماہر عورتیں ہوتی تھیں۔ زیبائش میں وہ بالوں کو سنوارنے کا کام بھی کرتی تھیں۔ حضرت خدیجہؓ کی ایک مشاطہ کا ذکر خیر بھی ملتا ہے۔ حضرت عائشہؓ اور دوسری خواتین عصر کے بیاہ اور رخصتی کے مواقع پر مشاطہ کا ذکر ملتا ہے۔

ii- قابلہ

بچوں کی ولادت کے لیے دائیوں کا ایک طبقہ تھا۔ بعض اہل خاندان کی بری بوڑھیاں یہ کام ضرور انجام دے لیتی تھی مگر ان کے علاوہ خالص پیشہ ور قابلہ ”دائیاں“ ہوتی تھیں۔ حضرت سلمیٰؓ ان میں سے ایک تھیں جنہوں نے حضرت خدیجہؓ کے تمام بچوں، بچیوں کی ولادت کے علاوہ بناتِ طاہرات اور دوسری خواتین کے بچوں کی ولادت میں دائیہ کا کام کیا تھا۔ کئی دور میں ام افار بنت سباعؓ ایک دائیہ بھی تھیں۔ (25)

iii- حاضنہ

کمن بچوں اور بچیوں کی دیکھ بھال اور پرورش کے لیے عرب سماج میں عورتوں کا ایک خاص طبقہ حاضنہ (انا) کا بھی تھا۔ ان میں باندیوں کے علاوہ اجرت پر کام کرنے والی آزاد خواتین بھی تھیں۔ رسول اللہ ﷺ کی انا حضرت ام ایمنؓ اس بات میں شہرت و عظمت رکھتی ہیں۔ ان کے علاوہ رسول اللہ ﷺ کے فرزند گرامی حضرت ابراہیمؓ کی بھی ایک دائی، انا اور کھلاتی تھیں جن کا ذکر حدیث کی کتابوں میں آتا ہے۔ حالانکہ ان کے شوہر لوہاری کا کام کرتے تھے مگر وہ خود انا کا کام کرتی تھیں۔ ان کی اہمیت کا اندازہ اس سے کیا جا سکتا ہے کہ رسول اللہ ﷺ نے اپنے فرزند دلبند کے لیے ان کا انتخاب کیا تھا۔

۸۔ سرکاری نوکری

نظام حکومت یا انتظامیہ میں عورت کی شمولیت کا مسئلہ خاصانازک ہے اور اپنی جہات کے لحاظ سے بہت اہم بھی ہے لیکن خاتون جراحوں ، طبیبوں اور دوسری ماہرات فن سے کام لے کر رسول اللہ ﷺ نے ان کے لیے کسی حد تک گنجائش ضرور نکالی ہے۔

بازار کی افسر کی حیثیت سے رسول اللہ ﷺ نے ایک خاتون کا تقرر کر کے ایک بہت اہم اور دور رس نتائج کا حامل اقدام کی بنیاد رکھی تھی۔ یہ کافی حیرت انگیز بات ہے کہ بازار کے خالص مردانہ تجارتی کاروبار کی دیکھ بھال اور انتظام و انصرام کے لیے آپ ﷺ نے ایک خاتون کا تقرر کیا تھا وہ تھیں حضرت شفاءؓ جو مدینہ منورہ کے ایک بازار کی افسر تھیں۔

۹۔ فوجی خدمات

قرون وسطیٰ میں بہت سی خواتین فوجی خدمات سرانجام دیتی رہی ہیں منصور کے عہد میں علی بن عبد اللہ کی صاحبزادیاں ام ایمن اور لبابہ لباس حرب میں ملبوس اسلامی افواج کے ساتھ بار نظیں علاقے کی طرف مارچ کر رہی تھیں۔

یار حسن کے دور میں بھی یہ شہزادیاں گھوڑوں کی رکھوالی کرتیں اور فوجیوں کو میدان جنگ میں بھیجتی تھیں۔ عہد نبوی میں بھی جہاد میں شرکت اور مجاہدین کی خدمت کے لیے بہت سی صحابیات مصروف عمل نظر آتی ہیں۔ ام عمارہؓ نے جنگ احد میں حضور ﷺ کے دفاع کے لیے مردوں کی سی ثابت قدمی اور بے باکی و شجاعت کا مظاہرہ کیا کہ انتہائی افراتفری اور انتشار کے عالم میں بھی نبی ﷺ نے ان الفاظ میں ام عمارہؓ کی تعریف فرمائی:

((وما ولتقت یمیناً ولا شمالاً الا وانا اراھا تقا تل

دونی)) (26)

ربیع بنت معوذہؓ کا بیان ہے کہ:

((کنا نغزوامع رسول اللہ نستقی القوم ونغدمهم

ونود اتعنلی والجراھی الی المدینہ۔)) (27)

”ہم نبی ﷺ کے ساتھ جہاد پر جاتی تھیں اور ہماری خدمات یہ ہوتی تھیں کہ مجاہدین کو پانی پلاتیں ان کی خدمت کرتیں۔ جنگ میں کام آنے والوں اور زخمی ہونے والوں کو مدینہ لوٹائیں۔“

10- عدالت کی سربراہ

خلیفہ مقدر عباس کی ماں سب سے بڑی عدالت ”ولایت المظالم“ کی سربراہ تھی۔ حسن بن ابراہیم حسنؒ فرماتے ہیں:

”خلیفہ مقدر عباس کی والدہ لوگوں کی Appeals سننیں اور ان کی شکایات کا ازالہ کرتی تھی۔“ (28)

تاریخ اسلامی میں خواتین بہت سے شعبوں میں کام کر رہی تھیں یہاں ان سب کا احاطہ کرنا مقصود نہیں ہے بلکہ یہ حقیقت ثابت ہوتی ہے کہ عہد نبوی ﷺ اور اسلامی ادوار میں خواتین کو کاروبار کرنے اور کسب اختیار کرنے کا حق حاصل تھا اور اس حق کو خواتین عصر نے خوب استعمال کیا تھا۔

آنحضرت ﷺ اپنی زندگی میں بہت سی ایسی عورتوں سے ملے جو مختلف ہنروں کی ماہر تھیں یا مختلف کاروبار کرتی تھیں۔ لیکن آپ ﷺ نے کبھی انھیں منع نہیں فرمایا۔ اس سے یہ بھی ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ گھریلو حالات اور معاشی دباؤ کے تحت اگر عورتوں کو کارزار زندگی میں قدم رکھنا پڑے تو انھیں مختلف ہنر سیکھنے چاہیے اور ان میں حصہ بھی لینا چاہیے تاکہ روزگار کا سلسلہ بن سکے۔

عورت کی فکر معاش کے اسباب

آج کی دنیا میں عورتیں مردوں کے شانہ بشانہ ہر میدان میں کام کر رہی ہیں یا کرنا چاہتیں ہیں۔ یہ تبدیلی اچانک نہیں آتی بلکہ اس کے پیچھے پہلی اور خاص طور پر دوسری جنگ عظیم کی بے پناہ تباہ کاریاں ہیں جن کے باعث مغربی معاشروں میں افرادی قوت کا بحران پیدا ہو گیا تھا۔ ان کے ماہرین کے

نزدیک اس کے علاوہ کوئی چارہ نہیں تھا کہ وہ خواتین کو معاشی اور اقتصادی سرگرمیوں میں زیادہ سے زیادہ شریک کر لیں۔ خواتین کو معاشی جدوجہد پر بات کرتے ہوئے پہلا سوال یہی پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ اسلامی معاشرے میں عورت ملازمت کیوں کرے جبکہ اس کی اور خاندان کی کفالت مرد کے ذمے ہے؟

اس میں شک نہیں کہ عورت کو معاشی مصروفیت سے آزاد رکھا گیا ہے تاکہ وہ خاندان کی بقا اور ترقی پر اپنا وقت صرف کر سکے لیکن بعض اوقات اسے اس طرح بیان کیا جاتا ہے کہ وہ دوسرا کوئی کام کرنے کا حق نہیں رکھتی یا اس کے لیے معاشی جدوجہد کے تمام راستے بند کر دیئے گئے ہیں یہ ایک غلط خیال ہے اسلامی تاریخ ہمیں بتاتی ہے کہ عورتوں نے اپنے گھروں کے علاوہ معاشری جدوجہد میں ہمیشہ حصہ ڈالا ہے آج کی عورت بھی اپنے مرد کے ساتھ تعاون کرتے ہوئے معاشرے میں مصروف عمل ہے اس کے باہر نکلنے کے بہت سے اسباب ہیں جن میں چند نمایاں اور اہم اسباب کا تذکرہ اس فصل میں کرنا چاہتی ہوں۔

۱۔ بیوگی، بے سہارگی اور شوہر سے مالی تعاون

عورت کا ملازمت کرنا اسلام کے عائلی نظام کی روح سے متضاد ضرور ہے تاہم اسے حرام قرار نہیں دیا جاتا خاص طور پر جب یہ ملازمت ذاتی مجبوری اور حالات و حوادث کے دباؤ کے تحت کی جارہی ہو تو یہ فعل اسلام کی نظر میں قابل تحسین بن جاتا ہے جب شوہر کی معذوری یا موت یا شوہر کی مالی حالت کے اچانک کسی بحران کا شکار ہو جانے پر عورت کا جذبہ رفاقت اسے مجبور کرتا ہے کہ آگے بڑھ کر محنت اور ملزمت کر کے شوہر کے لیے سہارا ثابت ہو یا اس کی موت کی صورت میں معصوم بچوں کی کفالت کا فریضہ سرانجام دے۔

ایسے وقت میں ضرورت ہے کہ معاشرہ اعلیٰ اقدار کا حامل ہو اور کسی مرد کو معصیت کا شکار ہو جانے سے نکل آئے۔ ایسے حالت میں بھی پیش آتے ہیں کہ باپ بوڑھا ہے اور اس کی صرف بیٹیاں ہیں یا بیٹے سب سے چھوٹے ہیں اور کنبے کی معاشی حالت دگرگوں ہے تو چھوڑے بہن بھائی اور بوڑھوں کی کفالت اور گھر کی دال روٹی چالنے کے لیے اس کے سوا کوئی چارہ نہیں رہتا کہ گھر کی

باصلاحیت، احساس ذمہ داری رکھنے والی اور کسی مناسب ملازمت کے لیے اہل خاتون ملازمت اختیار کرے تو ایسا کرنے میں کوئی شرعی اور اخلاقی قباحت نہیں ہے۔ جس ملازمت کرنے والی خاتون کے دل میں یہ احساس رہنا چاہیے کہ گھر کے ماحول سے نکل کر باہر کی دنیا میں نوکری خاص حالات ہی میں اس کے لیے روا ہے۔ اس کی مثال حضرت شعیبؑ کی زندگی سے لی جاسکتی ہے وہ خود بوڑھے ہیں اور گھر میں کوئی بیٹا نہیں ہے تو ان کی دو بیٹیاں روزانہ کنویں پر پانی بھرنے کے لیے جاتی ہیں جس میں ایک دن ان کی ملاقات حضرت موسیٰؑ سے ہو جاتی ہے حضرت موسیٰؑ نے ان سے اس حال میں کھرے ہونے کی وجہ پوچھی تو انھوں نے جواب دیا کہ ہم اس انتظار میں ہیں کہ لوگ اپنے جانوروں کو پانی پلا کر چلے جائیں تو بعد میں ہم پلائیں گے کیونکہ ہمارا باپ بوڑھا اور کمزور ہے وہ یہاں آنے کے قابل نہیں نہ وہ پانی نکال سکتا ہے نہ ہم اتنا بھاری ڈول نکال سکتی ہیں چرواہے چلے جائیں گے تو ان کا بچا کچا پانی ہم پلائیں گے یا بعد میں تھوڑا تھوڑا نکال کر انھیں پلائیں گی اس پر حضرت موسیٰؑ نے اکی مدد کی۔ (29)

۲۔ متعین معاشی حقوق سے محرومی

پاکستانی معاشرہ میں عورتوں کو حق وراثت اور حق مہر حاصل کرنے میں بہت سے مسائل کا سامنا ہے اکثر باپ تو اپنی زنگویں میں ہی جائیداد بیٹوں کے نام کر جاتے ہیں لڑکیوں کی شادیاں اس وجہ سے نہیں کی جاتیں کہ جائیداد دوسرے گھروں میں داماد کے ہاتھ چلی جائے گی۔ چند دن پہلے ایک خاتون نے بتایا کہ ان کے امیر کبیر باپ نے اپنی آٹھ کروڑ کی پراپرٹی بیچی اپنی تین بیٹیوں کو آٹھ لاکھ روپے دیے اور بغیر پراپرٹی میں سے باقی تمام رقم تین بیٹیوں کے نام کر دیے۔ اپنی وفات کے قریب وہ جس بیٹے کے پاس رہتا تھا باقی رہ جانے والی جائیداد خود بخود اس کو مل گئی اس طرح تینوں بیٹیوں کو آٹھ کروڑ کی جائیداد میں صرف آٹھ لاکھ روپے ملے۔

ایسے بہت سے قصے ہمارے معاشرے میں عام ہیں پھر شوہر سے نان و نفقہ کے حصول میں بیوی کو بہت سی پیچیدگیوں اور دسواہیوں کا سامنا ہے اور جب عورتوں کے معاشی حقوق یونی ملکیت جائیداد، حق مہر اور وراثت وغیرہ عملاً روبہ عمل نہیں ہوتے تو ان میں غربت، بے بسی اور کمزوری کا

احساس نشوونما پاتا ہے اپنی اسی بے بسی اور کمزور حیثیت کو بدلنے کے لیے عورتیں خود ملازمت کے لیے گھروں سے باہر نکل آتی ہیں۔

معاشرے کی فلاح و بہبود کے لیے یہ انتہائی ناگزیر ہے کہ عورت کو اس کے حقوق دیئے جائیں کیونکہ عورت نصف انسانیت ہے ثابت شدہ بات ہے کہ اگر اس کے حقوق کی نفی کی جائے گی تو اس کے بھیانک نتائج رونما ہوں گے اور مجموعی طور پر معاشرہ بگاڑ اور انتشار کا شکار ہو جائے گا۔

اس سوال کے جواب میں کہ: کیا وجہ ہے کہ آپ ملازمت کرتی ہیں؟ 18 فیصد کا جواب تھا کہ سرپرست موجود نہیں ہے جبکہ 6% کا کہنا تھا کہ سرپرست ہیں مگر معذور ہیں 65% کا کہنا تھا کہ ان کے شوہروں یا سرپرستوں کی آمدنی بہت کم ہے جس میں گزارہ مشکل ہے جبکہ شوقیہ ملازمت کرنے والیوں کی تعداد 4% ہے۔ 5% اپنی صلاحیت کو استعمال کرنا چاہتی ہیں یعنی 18% عورتیں اپنے ذوق کی بنا پر ملازمت کر رہی ہیں باقی خواتین کے ساتھ مختلف مجبوریاں ہیں۔ (30)

۳۔ معاشرتی رسم و رواج

ہمارے مروجہ خاندانی نظام کی بنیاد دو نکات یعنی جائیداد اور دیگر ملکیتی مفادات کا تحفظ نیز جسمانی تقاضوں کو جھٹلانے، دبانے اور چھپانے پر ہے مروجہ نظام میں پائی جانے والی بیشتر خرابیوں کی تہہ میں مالی مفادات کا فرما نظر آتے ہیں ہمارے رسم و رواج مثلاً وٹہ سٹہ، بے جوڑ شادیاں، خاندان سے باہر شادی سے گریز، جہیز، ولور، سوارہ، لب وغیرہ کا بنیادی مقصد جائیداد اور دیگر ملکیتی مفادات کا تحفظ ہے نچلے اوت متوسط طبقے پر اقتصادی دباؤ بڑھنے کے ساتھ ساتھ ان خرابیوں میں مزید اضافہ ہوگا۔ (31)

عورتوں کے ساتھ ناانصافی پر بات کرتے ہوئے ایک خاتون لکھتی ہے:

”بیٹی جب تک اپنے باپ کے گھر میں ہوتی ہے گھر کے تمام کام کاج کرتی ہے بڑوں سے لے کر چھوٹوں تک سب کی تابعدار ہوتی ہے اس کے باوجود اسے روٹی سب سے آخر میں ملتی ہے جب بیاہ دی جاتی ہے تو دوسرے گھر کی جاگیر ہوتی

ہے یہاں بھی اسے سکھ کا سانس نہیں ملتا کبھی جہیز نہ لانے پر طے سنتی ہے کبھی اپنے حقوق کی بات کرنے پر جلا دی جاتی ہے، چولھے ایسے ہی گھروں میں پھٹتے ہیں جہاں عورت اپنے حقوق کے لیے آواز بلند کرتی ہے۔ غریب خاندانوں میں عورتوں اور کم عمر بچوں کی حیثیت پیداواری یونٹ کی ہوتی ہے جو کام کاج اور محنت مزدوری کر کے پیسے نہ لائیں تو فاقہ کشی کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔“ (32)

جہیز کی ذمہ داریوں کے علاوہ شادی کے موقع پر لڑکے کے لیے سلامی میں گاڑی لڑکی کے نام پر پلاٹ اور بقیہ سسرالی رشتہ داروں کے لیے قیمتی تحائف مثلاً لباس کے لیے سونے کے کنگن، نندوں کے لیے جھمکیاں، دیور کے لیے موٹر سائیکل اور بقیہ بڑی تعداد میں سسرالی رشتہ داروں کے لیے قیمتی جوڑوں کا ہونا پاکستانی شادی کا لازمہ ہے جس کی ساری ذمہ داری لڑکی کے گھر والوں پر ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ اکیلے برات کا کھانا ہی چار پانچ لاکھ تک پہنچ جاتا ہے۔

۴۔ معاشرتی تقاضے اور ضروریات

اہل مغرب کے پیش نظر چونکہ ہر کام کا مقصد و منشاء مادی اغراض ہوتی ہیں لہذا مغرب میں تعلیم دینے کا مقصد محض اور محض مادی ہوتا ہے وہ انسان کو صرف معاش کمانے اور خواہشات کی تسکین کا مقصد دیتا ہے لہذا وہ معاوضے کو بھی تنخواہ (یعنی جسم کی خواہش اور ضرورت) قرار دیتا ہے چنانچہ مسلمانوں میں بھی مغربی تعلیم بیش قیمت ملازمتوں کے حصول کے پردے میں دی گئی پہلے ان پر کاری وار کر کے ان کے معاش کے دروازے بند کر دیے گئے پھر اپنی تعلیم کے عوض ان کو ملازمتوں کا فریب دیا گیا۔

آج کل گلوبلائزیشن کا دور ہے امریکہ تمام دنیا سے اپنے معاشی فوائد سمیٹنا چاہتا ہے اس کا منشا ہے ورلڈ ٹریڈ آرگنائزیشن کے تحت جب وہ مسلم ممالک میں داخل ہو تو وہاں اسے اپنی مصنوعات

کی خاطر سستی لیبر مل سکے وہ اسی صورت میں ممکن ہے کہ جب خواتین گھروں سے باہر ملازمتوں کے حصول کے لیے موجود ہوں اگر عورتیں پردہ دار ہوں اور گھروں میں بیٹھنے والی ہوں تو ان کے مفادات پورے نہیں ہو سکتے چنانچہ وہ اپنے معاشی مفاد کی خاطر بھی عورتوں کو گھروں سے باہر نکالنا چاہتے ہیں۔
ابو الکلام آزاد لکھتے ہیں:

”یہاں نئی تعلیم نے ذریعہ ملازمت ہونے کے سوا کوئی اور

فائدہ قوم اور لڑکچہ کو نہیں پہنچایا۔“ (33)

۵۔ ملازمت سے متعلق ذمہ داریاں اور کردار

جہاں حکومت کی یہ ذمہ داری ہے کہ وہ ملازمت پیشہ خواتین کے کام کو بہتر اور آسان بنانے کے لیے ان کے ساتھ تعاون کریں وہاں ملازمت کرنے والی خواتین کے اوپر بھی کچھ انتہائی اہم اور ضروری ذمہ داریاں عائد ہوتی ہیں۔

سب سے پہلے تو یہ فیصلہ کرنا خاتون کا حق ہے کہ اس کو ملازمت کے لیے باہر نکلنا چاہیے یا نہیں۔ کیا اس کی ضرورت گھر میں زیادہ ہے؟ کیا بہر کا نقصان اور ملازمت کرنے کا فائدہ برابر ہے؟ دونوں کو ترازو میں رکھ کر تولیں اور پھر انصاف سے فیصلہ کریں۔ خواتین کو علم حاصل کرنا چاہیے کہ یہ فرض ہے لیکن اعلیٰ تعلیم کے حصول کے بعد ملازمت کی خواہش یا معیارِ زندگی کو بلند سے بلند تر کرنے کا شوق ایک وبا کی طرح مغرب سے ہمارے مسلم معاشرے میں در آیا ہے۔ ہماری مائیں، بہنیں، بیویاں، بیٹیاں سب اسی قافلے میں شامل ہونے کے لیے بے چین دکھائی دیتی ہیں۔ خاندان کی اکائی کو برقرار رکھنا اور نئی نسل کی تربیت کرنا سب سے ضروری کام ہے۔ لیکن یہ سوال اپنی اہمیت کھو دیتا ہے اس کا نقصان ہو رہا ہے، یہ ہمیں آج نہیں ۰۵ سال بعد پتہ چلے گا کہ ہم نے کیسی قوم تیار کی ہے خواتین میں خود یہ شعور اجاگر ہونا چاہیے کہ قومی سطح پر کون سی چیز ہمارے لیے بہتر ہے ہم سب انفرادی سوچ اور عمل کا شکار ہیں جب تک اجتماعی سوچ نہیں ہوگی ہم نہ ترقی کر سکتے ہیں اور نہ بگاڑ کو ختم کر سکتے ہیں۔

۶۔ مسلمانوں کے کسب معاش کے لیے شرعی اور اخلاقی حدود

ملازمت کرنے والی خاتون کے لیے لازمی ہے کہ وہ مندرجہ ذیل شرعی اور اخلاقی حدود کا خیال کرے۔

i- دین ایمان پر ثابت قدمی

دین و ایمان ہر مسلمان عورت کی سب سے قیمتی متاع ہے اس کی قدر کرنا دین کی تعلیمات پر خوشدلی کے ساتھ سعادت سمجھتے ہوئے عمل کرنا واجب، ایمان میں سے ہے ایسی فضائیں جہاں رہ کر دینی اقدار پر چلنا ممکن نہیں اسے چھوڑنا مومن عورت پر لازم ہے۔

ii- اخلاق کی پاسداری

عورت کی نسوانی قدر و قیمت کو اخلاق سے چمک نصیب ہوتی ہے اسے ملازمت اختیار کرنے سے قبل یہ ضمانت حاصل کر لینی چاہیے کہ جن مقام پر اسے کام کرنا ہے وہاں اخلاقی اقدار کی پاسداری آسان اور ممکن ہے۔ نبی کریم ﷺ نے فرمایا:

((اكمل المومنین ايماناً احسنهم خلقاً)) (34)

لہذا ملازمت ایسی ہونی چاہیے کہ معاشرے میں اخلاقی انحطاط کا باعث بنے اور نہ وہ کسی ممنوعہ تجارت یا سرگرمی میں حصہ لے جو کہ اس کے مذہب، اخلاقی برتری، اسکی عظمت اور اس کے اچھے کردار کو متاثر کرتی ہو۔

iii- پردہ حجاب کا استعمال

ارشادِ باری تعالیٰ ہے:

﴿يَذُنُّنَ عَلَيْهِنَ مِنْ جَلَّابِيهِنَّ﴾ (35)

”جب وہ کسی ضرورت سے باہر نکلیں تو سر کے اوپر سے چادر

لٹکا لیا کریں۔“

ارشادِ باری تعالیٰ ہے:

﴿وَقُلْ لِلْمُؤْمِنَاتِ يَغْضُضْنَ مِنْ أَبْصَارِهِنَّ﴾ (36)

مسلمان عورت کو چاہیے کہ وہ حتیٰ الامکان اپنی نگاہ کی حفاظت کرے اور آنکھوں کے ذریعے کسی ایسے فتنے میں نہ پرے جو بعد میں اس کے لیے مشکلات پیدا کر دے۔

iv- آزادانہ اختلاط سے اجتناب

اور یہ بھی کوشش کرنی چاہیے کہ کسی مرد سے تنہائی میں نہ ملے۔ حدیث میں آتا ہے:

”کوئی مرد کسی عورت کے ساتھ تنہائی اختیار نہ کرے، کیونکہ ان دونوں کے درمیان تیسرا شیطان ہوتا ہے۔“ (37)

v- اظہارِ زینت کی ممانعت

ارشادِ باری تعالیٰ ہے:

﴿وَلَا تَبْرُجْنَ تَبَرُّجَ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ الْأُولَى﴾ (38)

”اور قدیم جاہلیت کی طرح اپنے بناؤ کا اظہار نہ کرو۔“

اسلام نے عورت کو محرم رشتہ داروں تک محدود رکھا ہے جیسا کہ حضور ﷺ سفر سے واپسی پر گھر میں پیغام بھجوادیتے تاکہ بیویاں اپنے آپ کو سنوار لیں مگر غیر محرموں کے سامنے اصول ﴿لا یبدین زینتھن﴾ ہونا چاہیے۔

vi- شوہر کی اجازت

گھر سے باہر نکلنے کے لیے لازمی ہے کہ عورت کا شوہر اس بات پر راضی ہو کیونکہ شوہر کی اطاعت و خدمت ازدواجی زندگی کی ضمانت کے علاوہ آخرت کی عظیم سعادت بھی ہے عورت اس زعم میں ملازمت نہ کرے کہ وہ مرد کے برابر ٹھہرے بحیثیت انسان دونوں ہی اللہ کی نظر میں برابر ہیں۔ لہذا ملازمت مرد کی مجبوریوں میں تعاون کے جذبے کے ساتھ اختیار کی جائے نہ کہ مرد کو مجبور بنانے کے لیے ہو۔ بیوی ہے تو شوہر کی رضامندی شامل ہو اور اگر بیٹی ہے تو باپ کی رضامندی شامل ہو۔

vii- گھریلو ذمہ داریوں کا احساس

عورت کی اصل ذمہ داری گھر سنبھالنا اور بچوں کی پرورش و تربیت ہے اگر اس کی ملازمت کی وجہ سے اس کی اصل ذمہ داری پوری نہیں ہو پارہی اور گھر کا سکون و انتظام خطرہ میں پڑ گیا ہے تو

اس کی اصل توجہ کا مرکز گھر ہونا چاہیے ایسے میں ملازمت کرنا اگر اس کی معاشی ضرورت ہے تو وہ کوئی ایسا کام کرے جو وہ گھر بیٹھے ہوئے انجام دے سکے اور معاشی مسئلے میں صبر و تحمل سے کام لے کر گزارا کرے۔

المختصر اسلام نے عورت کو مکمل آزادی دی ہے کہ وہ معاشی میدان میں حصہ لے لیکن جہاں اس کو میدان عمل میں آنے کی اجازت دی وہاں اس پر چند پابندیاں بھی عائد کر دی ہیں۔ ان پابندیوں کا مطلب اس کی آزادی ختم کرنا نہیں بلکہ عورت کو مکمل تحفظ دینا ہے لہذا اس کو ایک ذمہ دار کی حیثیت سے اپنا معاشی کردار ادا کرنا چاہیے۔

حوالہ جات

- ۱۔ الاحزاب ۳۳:۳۳۔
- ۲۔ ابو الاعلیٰ مودودی، تفہیم القرآن، لاہور، ادارہ ترجمان القرآن، ۱۹۹۸ء، ج:۴، ص:۹۰۔
- ۳۔ ابو بکر جصاص، احکام القرآن، بیروت، دار احیاء التراث العربی، ۱۹۹۴ء، ج:۳، ص:۳۶۰۔
- ۴۔ عبد اللہ جمال الدین آفندی، حجاب المرأة، قاہرہ، مکتبۃ التراث الاسلامی، ۱۹۸۶ء، ص:۱۰۸۔
- ۵۔ ابن قتیبہ، عیون الاخبار، المجلد الرابع، الجزء العاشر، کتاب النساء، باب سیاست النساء و معاشرتهن، ص:۷۸۔
- ۶۔ بخاری، محمد بن اسماعیل، الجامع الصحیح، کتاب الاحکام، باب قو اللہ تعالیٰ اطیعو اللہ و اطیعو الرسول واولی الامر منکم، حدیث: ۷۱۳۸۔
- ۷۔ ایضاً، کتاب الجمعة، باب الجمعة فی القرى و المدن، حدیث: ۳۹۳۔
- ۸۔ فرید وجدی، المرأة المسلمة، مترجم: ابو الکلام آزاد، مسلمان عورت، بیروت، دارالفکر الاسلامی، س۔ ن ص: ۸۰۔

- ۹- مولانا امین احسن اصلاحی، پاکستانی عورت دوراہے پر، لاہور، مکتبہ جدید پریس، 1978ء، ص:86-
- 10- شاہ ولی اللہ، حجۃ اللہ البالغہ، لاہور، قدیمی کتب خانہ، 1983ء، ج:۱، ص:273-
- ۱۱- النساء 23:4-
- 12- بخاری، محمد بن اسماعیل، الجامع الصحیح، کتاب الجہاد والسير، باب غزو المرأة فی البحر، حدیث:2665-
- 13- ابن کثیر، عماد الدین ابو الفداء اسماعیل، تفسیر القرآن العظیم، لاہور، سہیل اکیڈمی، 1986ء، ج:۱، ص:266، 267-
- 14- ابن سعد، ابو عبد اللہ محمد، الطبقات الکبریٰ، بیروت، مکتبہ للطباعة والنشر، 1978ء، ج:۸، ص:311-
- 15- القصص 221:28-
- 16- سنن ابو داؤد، کتاب الطلاق، باب فی المبتوتہ تخرج بالنہار، حدیث:2297-
- 17- محمد ابن سعد، الطبقات الکبریٰ، ج:۸، ص:378-
- 18- ابن حجر عسقلانی، الاصابہ فی تمیز الصحابہ، بیروت، دارالحیاء التراث العربی، س-ن، ج:13، ص:81-
- 19- ابن حجر عسقلانی، فتح الباری شرح صحیح البخاری، بیروت، دارالفکر، س-ن، ج:10، ص:321-
- 20- مسلم بن الحجاج القشیری، الجامع الصحیح، کتاب الحيض، باب طهارة جلود الميمنة بالدباغ، حدیث:366-
- 21- بخاری، محمد بن اسماعیل، الجامع الصحیح، کتاب الزکاة، باب الصدقة علی موالی ازواج النبی، حدیث:1492-
- 22- ابن اثیر، عز الدین، اسد الغابۃ فی معرفۃ الصحابہ، ریاض، المکتبۃ الاسلامیہ، س-ن، ج:۵، ص:385-

- 23- بخاری، محمد بن اسماعیل، ادب المفرد، باب کیف اصبغت، حدیث: 1129-
 24- صدیقی، محمد یسین مظہر، ڈاکٹر، عہد نبوی میں رضاعت، اعظم گڑھ، معارف، جون 1996ء،
 ص: 150-
 25- ایضاً۔
 26- ابن اثیر، اسد الغابہ فی معرفۃ الصحابہ، ج: ۵، ص: 605-
 27- نیل الاوطار: باب استصحاب النساء المصلیۃ المرضی والجرحی والحذمتہ، ج: ۹، ص: ۱۴۱-
 28- ابن اثیر، اسد الغابہ فی معرفۃ الصحابہ، ج: ۵، ص: 509-
 29- القصاص 23:28-
 30- سلیم منصور خالد، خواتین: معاشی اختیار اور تعلیم، کراچی، دارالاشاعت، 2004ء، ص: 85-
 31- روزنامہ آج کل، ۱۱ اپریل 2009ء-
 32- روزنامہ جنگ، ۶ اگست 2009ء-
 33- فرید وحیدی، المرأة المسلمة، مترجم: ابو الکلام آزاد، مسلمان عورت، ص: ۱۱-
 34- سنن ابو داؤد، کتاب السنۃ، باب الدلیل علی زیادة الایمان وتفصائہ، حدیث: 4682-
 35- الاحزاب 59:33-
 36- النور 31:24-
 37- ترمذی، ابو عیسیٰ محمد بن عیسیٰ، السنن، کتاب الرضاع، باب ماجاء فی کراہیۃ الدخول علی
 المغیبات، حدیث: ۱۷۷۱-
 38- الاحزاب ۳۳:۳۳-

شمالی بلوچستان کے علماء کی تفاسیر کا علمی مقام

Literary Status of Interpretations regarding Ullemas of Northern Balochistan:

¹ محمد قسیم محمود

² پروفیسر ڈاکٹر عبدالعلی اچکزئی

Abstract

Allah has created this universe and for guidance of people and he has sent his different holy books and with those books he has sent different holy messengers. The messengers of Allah came to this world and preached the message was written in his books. There are four Holy books namely Tawrat, Injeel, Zaboor and Quran. Quran is the last holy book of Almighty Allah. The holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) gave the details of this book to his companions. After his demise this duty was given to his companions and after them it was given to the scholars. Scholars are very honest and efficient in their duty.

Among all these scholars some of them worked hard for writing and teaching the holy Quran to other people. Scholars of north Baluchistan also explained the holy Quran in different languages like Arabic, Pashto and Burahvi. They have written altoof information about Quran. There written books are available every where. Some of these Scholars are :

ایم فل ریسرچ سکالر علوم اسلامیہ، یونیورسٹی آف بلوچستان کوئٹہ¹

نگران شعبہ علوم اسلامیہ بلوچستان کوئٹہ²

Moulana Muhammad Yaqoob Sharodi, Moulana Sifwatullah Agha, Moulana Nakhbatullah Agha and Moulana Ubiadullah Qandhari. They have written explanatory books of holy Quran like. Kash-ful-Quran, Sifwat-ul-Bayan, Nakhbat-ul-Bayan and Tafseer-e-Ayobi.

I will deliver in my present article some information about all of their written books.

کشف القرآن کا علمی مقام کشف القرآن براہوی زبان میں آٹھ ضخیم جلدوں میں مولانا محمد یعقوب شروڈی

مرحوم (1930ء-2007ء) نے لکھی ہے۔ آپ کے صاحبزادے حافظ حسین احمد شروڈی (سابق وزیر بلدیات بلوچستان) نے اس کا اردو ترجمہ کیا ہے۔ تفسیر کا ناشر جامعہ رشیدیہ سرکی روڈ کوئٹہ ہے۔

صاحب کشف القرآن نہایت مختصر اور جامع انداز میں تعریفات لکھتے ہیں اور نہایت اہم نکات کی وضاحت کرتے ہیں جن میں سے ذیل میں کچھ نمونے پیش کیے جاتے ہیں۔

اموالِ فنی کا حکم اور اس کی تفصیل

مال فنی، وہ جو لڑے گئے بغیر مسلمانوں کو ہاتھ لگے ہو سارے کا سارا بیت المال میں جمع ہوتا ہے۔ مسلمانوں کے مصالح عامہ اور ضروری کاموں پر خرچ ہوتا ہے اس لئے کہ غانی ن تو ہیں جن کو دیا جائے۔ (1)

نومولود کی حیثیت سے بات کرنا حضرت عیسیٰؑ کی خصوصیت نہیں

ماں کی گود میں بات نہیں کی مگر تین بچوں نے، ایک اُن میں سے حضرت عیسیٰؑ ہیں دوسرا بچہ وہ تھا جس نے جرتج کے زمانے میں بات کی تیسرا ایک اور لڑکا ہے۔ (2)

ابولہب کا اصل نام؟ اور کنیت پڑنے کی وجہ؟

ابولہب کا اصلی نام عبدالعزیٰ تھا، چونکہ وہ چہرے کا دلکش سرخ اور سفید تھا اس لئے اس کی کنیت ابولہب پڑ گئی، قرآن کریم نے حضور ﷺ کی ملی زندگی میں ابولہب کے لئے تباہی کی پیش گوئی کی، چنانچہ ہجرت کے دوسرے برس ابولہب کی موت بڑی ذلت کے ساتھ ہوئی۔

ابولہب کی بیوی کی کنیت ام جمیل تھی، اس کے بارے میں جس وقت قرآن نے پیش گوئی کی، اس وقت ابو لہب اپنی نخروں میں تھا، اس کا کفر اور اس کی سرکشی اپنی عروج پر تھی، اور اس کی بیوی اپنے حسن و جمال اور ناز و نخروں کے نصف النہار کا منظر پیش کرتی تھی۔

لیکن خداوندی نے قہر و انتقام کا سلسلہ شروع کیا، وہی ام جمیل جو زیورات سے لدی پھندی رہتی تھی، اور وہ کہا کرتی تھی یہ سب محمد (ﷺ) کے خلاف خرچ کروں گی، جب ابولہب مر گیا تو اس کے غم اور پھر شدید غربت و افلاس کی وجہ سے کوڑی کوڑی کا محتاج ہو گئی، زیورات سب فروخت ہو گئے، پھر حالت یہ تھی کہ جنگل سے لکڑیاں چن کر سر پر اٹھا کر گھبراتی۔

ایک دفعہ ایسا ہوا کہ سر پر رکھی گٹھڑی اس سے گر گئی اور رسی گلے میں پھنس گئی اور ایڑیاں رگڑ رگڑ کر موت کا لقمہ بن گئی اور "فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّنْ مَّسَدٍ" جہنم میں پہنچنے سے قبل ہی موت کے وقت بھی اس پر صادق آگئی اَعَادَنَّا اللّٰهُ مِنْ غَضَبِهِ ۔

نکتہ ادبیہ چونکہ وہ عبدالعزیز کی بجائے ابولہب کے ساتھ زیادہ مشہور تھے اسی مناسبت سے "سَبَّحْنَاهُ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ" کی دھمکی اُس کو سنائی گئی کہ اس معنی کے لحاظ سے ابولہب کو کیا کرو گے، ہاں انجام اُس کا "نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ" ہو گا۔

بارش کا برسنہ

بارش آسمان سے برستی ہے یا سمندر کے بخارات بادل بن کر پانی برساتے ہیں۔

"وَأَنزَلْنَا مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً" کے ظاہری الفاظ سے یہ معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ بارش آسمان سے برستی ہے جبکہ سائنس دانوں کا کہنا ہے کہ زمین اور سمندر سے بخارات اُٹھ کر بادل کی شکل اختیار کرتے ہیں یہ دو نظر یے ہیں جن میں بظاہر تعارض نظر آتا ہے لیکن اس اشکال کا جواب یہ ہے:

کہ ایک مسبب کے بہت سارے اسباب ہو سکتے ہیں ایک سبب کی وجہ سے وہ مسبب پایا جاتا ہے کبھی دوسرے کی وجہ سے مثلاً بدن میں اس سے بھی حرارت پیدا ہو جاتی ہیں کہ گرم گرم اوئی کپڑے پہن لئے جاتے ہیں اس طرح بھی ہو سکتا ہے کہ کوئی صاحب آگ کے قریب بیٹھ جائے اور اس طرح بھی کہ گرم گرم غذائیں یا کشتہ جات کھالے۔

دوسرا جواب یہ بھی دیا جاسکتا ہے:

اور حضرت تھانویؒ نے یہ جواب دیا ہے (اور رَعْدٌ وَبَرْقٌ کے موقع پر بھی اُن کی یہی توجیہ ہے) کہ آسمان کی طرف سے مراد ہے "مِنَ السَّمَاءِ" سے خود آسمان مراد نہیں۔

تیسرا توجیہ

تیسری اور بر محل توجیہ یہ ہے کہ سماء کا لفظ عربی میں ہر اس چیز پر بولا جاتا ہے "كُلُّ مَا ظَلَمَكَ فَهُوَ سَمَاءٌ" تو یہاں مثالِ بادل سے بھی ہو سکتا ہے اور اُس سے بھی ہو سکتا ہے۔

ربط

دعویٰ توحید کو عقلی دلائل سے واضح کرنے کے بعد اب مشرّقین کے دو شبہات کا جواب آرہا ہے ایک شبہ یہ تھا کہ توحید کا یہ دعویٰ اللہ تعالیٰ کہ حکم سے نہیں بلکہ محمد ﷺ کا اپنا اختراع ہے اور اسے وہ اللہ تعالیٰ کی طرف منسوب کر رہا ہے اور کہتے تھے ہم نے اللہ کے نیک اور

مقبول بندوں کو دستگیر بنا رکھا ہے اُن کو پکارتے ہیں یا ان کے نام کا ندرو نیاز پیش کرتے ہیں۔ (3)

نکات و فوائد

صاحب کشف القرآن نکات و فوائد کے عنوان سے بہت سے اہم مسائل کی وضاحت یوں بیان فرماتے

ہیں:

مسئلہ

قتل عمد یعنی اپنے ارادے سے کسی کو اپنے ہتھیار یا کسی اور ایسی چیز سے جو گوشت اور پوست کو کاٹتا ہو۔ اور نکالتا ہو قتل کرنے کا کام ہے تو اس قسم کے قتل میں قصاص کا حکم یعنی قاتل کی جان کا لینا ہے اور یہ حکم اسی قسم کے قتل کے ساتھ خاص ہے۔ (4)

مسئلہ

اگر قاتل کو ورثاء نے پورا معاف کر دیا یعنی مقتول کے وارث اس کے دو بیٹے تھے صرف، اور ان دونوں نے اپنا حق معاف کر دیا، تو بس اب قاتل پر کچھ نہیں بچا۔ ہاں اگر پوری معافی نہ ملی اُسے مثلاً ان میں سے ایک نے معاف کر دیا دوسرے نے معاف نہیں کیا، تو اس صورت میں قاتل قصاص کی سزا سے توبری ہو گیا لیکن معاف نہ کرنے والے کو آدھا خون بہا لینے کا حق حاصل ہے۔ (5)

مسئلہ

(دیت خون بہا) شریعت میں سو اونٹ یا ہزار دینار یا دس ہزار درہم ہے۔ اور ہم آج کل کے مروجہ وزن کے لحاظ سے تقریباً چاندی کا ایک تولہ ساٹھے تین ماشہ ہوتا ہے تو پورا خون بہا دو ہزار نو سو سولہ تولے آٹھ ماشہ چاندی کا بنتا ہے یعنی کل چھتیس سیر چھتیس تولے آٹھ ماشہ۔ (6)

مسئلہ

جیسے کہ ناقص معافی کی صورت میں دیت اور خون بہا دیا جاتا تھا اس طرح اگر آپس میں صلح کر لی اور کچھ مالی معاوضہ متعین کر لیا تو بھی قصاص ساقط ہو جاتا ہے اور وہ مالی معاوضہ لازم آتا ہے۔ (7)

مسئلہ

مقتول کا خون بہا میراث کے حکم میں ہے دیت کے مالک مقتول کے شرعی وارث ہیں وہ اپنے حصوں کے مطابق حقدار ہے۔ (8)

مسئلہ

قصاص چونکہ ناقابل تقسیم ہے اسی لیے دنیا درجے کا شریک وارث بھی اگر اپنا حصہ معاف کر دے تو قصاص پورا ساقط ہو گا۔ (9)

مسئلہ

شریعت محمدیہ میں مسلک حنفی کے مطابق قرعہ اندازی کا حکم یہ ہے کہ جن حقوق کے اسباب شریعت میں معلوم و متعین ہیں اُن میں قرعہ اندازی ناجائز ہے اور شمار میں شمار ہوگی۔ مثلاً ایک مشترکہ چیز میں قرعہ اندازی کرتے ہیں شرکاء میں سے جن کا نام نکل آیا وہی اُسے لیجاتا ہے یا کسی بچے کے نسب میں جھگڑا ہے تو قرعہ اندازی میں جس کا نام نکل آیا وہی باپ ہے اُس بچے کا۔

اور جن حقوق کے اسباب اپنے اختیار میں ہوں اُن میں قرعہ اندازی جائز ہے مثلاً زمین یا مشترکہ جائیداد کا مسئلہ ہے زید قرعہ اندازی کے ذریعہ اُس کا مشرقی حصہ لیجاتا ہے اور عمرو مغربی حصہ اب یہ ایسی چیز ہے کہ قرعہ اندازی کے بغیر بھی آپس کے اتفاق سے اس طرح تقسیم کر سکتے ہیں، اس طرح قاضی کے حکم کے بھی ہو سکتا تھا یعنی باہمی رائے کے اتفاق سے ہو سکتے والی چیز تھی شریعت نے اس کی تعین نہیں کی تھی۔ (10)

صفوة البیان کا علمی مقام

صفوة البیان عربی زبان میں دو ضخیم جلدوں میں حضرت مولانا صفوة اللہ آغا صاحب (1365ھ تا حال) نے لکھا ہے۔ تفسیر کا ناشر دارالعلوم ہاشمیہ شائع آغا صاحب چمن بلوچستان ہے۔ صاحب صفوة البیان نہایت مختصر آسماء الانبیاء اور دیگر آسماء کے متعلق اہم معلومات بیان فرماتے ہیں نیز اکثر مقامات پر احادیث سے حوالہ دے کر تفسیر فرماتے ہیں جن میں سے ذیل میں کچھ نمونے پیش کیے جاتے ہیں۔

موسیٰ علیہ السلام کی معجزات

مولانا صاحب موسیٰ علیہ السلام کے معجزات کے متعلق فرماتے ہیں کہ:

التسعة ای العصاء والید البیضاء والسنون والقمل
والطوفان والجراد والضفادع والدم والطمس الاموال۔ (11)

ترجمہ: عصا، ید بیضا، زبان کی لکنت کا دور ہونا، جوئیں، طوفان، مڈیاں، مینڈک، خون اور قحط الاموال۔

موسیٰ علیہ السلام کی عمر

مولانا صاحب حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کی عمر کے متعلق یوں فرماتے ہیں کہ:

وعاش موسیٰ علیہ السلام مائة وعشرين سنة وبنیہ وبنی یوسف
اربعة مائة سنة وبنی موسیٰ وابراہیم سبع مائة سنة۔ (12)

ترجمہ: حضرت موسیٰ نے ایک سو بیس 120 سال زندگی گزاری، آپ اور یوسف کے درمیان چار سو 400 سال، موسیٰ اور ابراہیم کے درمیان سات سو 700 سال کا زمانہ ہے۔

فرعون کا اصل نام

مولانا صاحب فرعون کے اصل نام کے متعلق یوں فرماتے ہیں کہ:

الفرعون فی لغة متمردا وهذا لقبه واسمه الولید بن مصعب بن ریان

و فرعون فی الاصل علم شخصتم صار لقبا لكل من ملک مصر فی الجاهلیة وقیلو عاش فرعون ست مائة سنة ولم یری مکروها قط۔ (13)

ترجمہ: فرعون لغت میں باغی کو کہتے ہیں، اور یہ اس کا لقب ہے، اس کا نام ولید بن مصعب بن ریان ہے، فرعون دراصل ایک شخص کا نام ہے جو بعد میں جاہلیت کے زمانے کے ہر مصری بادشاہ کا لقب بن گیا، کہا گیا ہے کہ فرعون نے سات سو 700 سال زندگی گزاری ہے اور کبھی مکروہ نہیں دیکھا ہے۔

بدر کی وجہ تسمیہ

وَلَقَدْ نَصَرَكُمُ اللَّهُ بِبَدْرٍ وَأَنْتُمْ أَذِلَّةٌ
فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ۔ (14)

و هو اسم ماء بئر مكة والمدینة كان رجل یسمى
بدر ا فسمی به و كانت واقعة بدر ا فی رمضان۔ (15)

ترجمہ: وہ مکہ اور مدینہ کے درمیان پانی کے کنویں کا نام ہے ایک آدمی تھا جس کو بدر کہا جاتا تھا اسی کے نام سے موسوم ہوا، اور بدر کا واقعہ رمضان میں ہوا ہے۔

بدر میں فرشتوں کا نزول اور تعداد

حسب ذیل آیات مبارکہ کی تشریح میں مولانا صاحب لکھتے ہیں:

إِذْ تَقُولُ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَلَنْ يَكْفِيَكُمْ أَنْ يُمَدِّدَ بِكُمْ بِثَلَاثَةِ آلَافٍ مِنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ مُنْزَلِينَ۔ (16)

بَلَىٰ إِنْ تَصْبِرُوا وَتَتَّقُوا وَيَأْتُوكُمْ مِنْ فُورِهِمْ هَذَا يُمَدِّدْكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ بِخَمْسَةِ آلَافٍ مِنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ مُسَوِّمِينَ۔ (17)

مولانا صاحب فرماتے ہیں کہ:

امدالله تعالى في البدر اولا المؤمنين بالف كما في سورة الانفال ثم امدالله تعالى في
البدر

ثانيا المؤمنين بالفينصار ثلثة الاف كما قال الله تعالى ان يمددكم ربكم بثلثة الاف
من الملائكة منزلين ثم امدالله تعالى في البدر ثالثا المؤمنين بالفين صار خمسة الاف
كما قال الله تعالى من فورهم هذا يمددكم ربكم بخمسة الاف من الملائكة
مسومين۔ (18)

ترجمہ: بدر میں پہلی بار اللہ تعالیٰ نے مومنوں کی ایک ہزار (فرشتوں کے ذریعے) مدد فرمائی جیسا کہ سورۃ الانفال میں مذکور ہے، پھر بدر میں دوسری مرتبہ اللہ تعالیٰ نے مومنوں کی دو ہزار سے مدد فرمائی، اس طرح تین ہزار ہو گئے جیسا کہ اللہ تعالیٰ فرماتا ہے تمہارے رب نے تین ہزار اتارے گئے فرشتوں کے ذریعے تمہاری مدد فرمائی، پھر بدر میں تیسری مرتبہ اللہ تعالیٰ نے مومنوں کی دو ہزار سے مدد فرمائی، اس طرح پانچ ہزار ہو گئے، جیسا کہ اس کے فوراً بعد اللہ تعالیٰ فرماتا ہے تمہارے رب نے پانچ ہزار نشان زدہ فرشتوں کے ذریعے تمہاری مدد فرمائی۔

بدری فرشتوں کی نشانیاں

اسی آیت کی ضمن میں ایک اور نکتہ کی وضاحت مولانا صاحب یوں فرماتے ہیں کہ:

واختلف العلماء فى تلك العلامات فقال عروة بن الزبير كانت
الملائكة على خيل ابلق----- وقال ابن مردويه عمائمهم سود-(19)

ترجمہ: ان علامات کے متعلق علماء کا اختلاف ہے، عروہ بن زبیر فرماتے ہیں فرشتے پٹے دار گھوڑوں پر سوار تھے اور ان کے عمامے پیلے رنگ کے تھے۔ علی رضی اللہ عنہ اور ابن عباس رضی اللہ عنہما فرماتے ہیں کہ ان کے عمامے سفید تھے جو ان کے کمر پر لٹکے ہوئے تھے۔ ہشام بن عروہ اور کلبی فرماتے ہیں کہ ان کے عمامے پیلے رنگ کے تھے جو ان کے کمر پر لٹکے ہوئے تھے۔ قتادہ اور ضحاک فرماتے ہیں کہ ان کے گھوڑوں کے ماتھے اور ان کے دم رنگ شدہ روئی کے ذریعے نشان زدہ تھے۔ رسول اللہ سے روایت ہے کہ آپ ﷺ اپنے صحابہ سے بدر کے دن فرمایا نشان لگاؤ کیونکہ فرشتوں نے سفید روئی سے اپنی ٹوپیاں نشان زدہ کئے ہوئے ہیں۔ اور کہا جاتا ہے کہ زبیر رضی اللہ عنہ کا عمامہ بدر کے دن پیلے رنگ کا تھا، اسی نسبت سے فرشتے نازل ہوئے، اور کہا گیا ہے کہ فرشتوں نے جنگی نشانات سے اپنے آپ کو نشان زدہ کئے ہوئے تھے۔ اور ابن مردویہ فرماتے ہیں کہ ان کے عمامے کالے رنگ کے تھے۔

مختون انبیاء کرام

مولانا صاحب آیت کریمہ کی ضمن میں مختون انبیاء کرام کا ذکر فرماتے ہیں۔

حدثت عن كعب الاحبار قال خلق من الانبياء ثلاثة عشر
مختونين-----ومحمد رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم-(20)

ترجمہ: کعب احبار سے روایت ہے فرماتے ہیں کہ انبیاء کرام میں سے تیرہ مختون یعنی ختنہ شدہ پیدا ہوئے ہیں آدم، شیث، ادريس، نوح، سام، لوط، يوسف، موسى، شعيب، يحيى، سليمان، عيسى، اور رسول اللہ ﷺ، اور محمد بن حبيب ہاشمی فرماتے ہیں کہ ان کی تعداد چودہ ہے۔ آدم، شیث، نوح، ہود، صالح، لوط، شعيب، عيسى، حنظلة بن صفوان، اصحاب الراس کے نبی، اور محمد رسول اللہ علیہ وسلم۔

اقسام کفار

مولانا صاحب کفار کی اقسام یوں بیان فرماتے ہیں کہ:

بيان فى اقسام الكفار احدها يذكر بقوله تعالى فريق منهم
يسمعون الاية والثانى منها يذكر بقوله تعالى منهم اميون الاية-(21)
ترجمہ: یہ بیان کفار کی اقسام کے بارے میں ہے ان میں سے ایک اللہ تعالیٰ کے قول "مِنْهُمْ يَسْمَعُونَ" سے اور دوسری قسم اللہ کے قول "مِنْهُمْ أُمِّيُونَ" سے ذکر کی جاتی ہے۔

التحريف فى القرآن يكون على القسمين احدهما لفظى هو
تغير فى الفاظ القرآن والثانى معنوى هو تغير فى معنى القرآن-(22)

ترجمہ: قرآن پاک میں تحریف دو قسم کی ہے۔ ان میں سے ایک لفظی تحریف ہے یعنی ایسا تغیر جو قرآن کے الفاظ میں ہوتا ہے، اور دوسرا تحریف معنوی ہے یعنی ایسا تغیر جو قرآن کے معنی میں ہوتا ہے۔

سچی اور جھوٹی گواہی میں فرق

مولانا صاحب گواہی کے متعلق فرماتے ہیں کہ:

هَذَا مَرْبُوطٌ بِقَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى "إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ إِلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ
بِالْحَقِّ لِتَحْكُمَ" ----- وَالْخَطَابُ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ (23)

تعمیر خانہ کعبہ

حسب ذیل آیت کی تشریح میں خانہ کعبہ کی تعمیر کے متعلق مولانا صاحب حسب ذیل اقوال پیش کرتے

ہیں۔

إِنَّ أَوَّلَ بَيْتٍ وُضِعَ لِلنَّاسِ لَلَّذِي بِبَكَّةَ مُبَارَكًا وَهُدًى لِّلْعَالَمِينَ- (24)
وبناء الكعبة والبيت المقدس يكون ثلثة الاقوال
----- ثم بنى البيت المقدس سليمان (25)

ترجمہ:- کعبہ اور بیت المقدس کی تعمیر کے متعلق تین اقوال ہیں۔ ان میں سے ایک قول یہ ہے کہ سب سے پہلے فرشتوں نے کعبہ کی تعمیر کی اس کے چالیس سال بعد فرشتوں نے بیت المقدس کی تعمیر کی۔ ان میں سے دوسرا قول یہ ہے کہ سب سے پہلے آدمؑ نے کعبہ کی تعمیر کی اس کے چالیس سال بعد شیثؑ نے بیت المقدس کی تعمیر کی۔ ان میں سے تیسرا قول یہ ہے کہ سب سے پہلے کعبہ ابراہیمؑ نے تعمیر کی اس کے چالیس سال بعد بیت المقدس کی بنیاد رکھی گئی پھر سلیمانؑ نے بیت المقدس کی تعمیر کی۔

ابراہیمؑ کی اولاد

مولانا صاحب اولاد ابراہیمؑ کے متعلق لکھتے ہیں کہ:

الثمانية اسماعيل وَاُمُّ هَاجِرَةَ الْقُطَيْبَةُ ----- وَيُوسُفَ وَبَنِيَامِينَ- (26)

ترجمہ:- ابراہیمؑ کی اولاد آٹھ ہیں اسماعیلؑ اور اس کی والدہ حاجرہ قطیبہ، اسحاقؑ اور اس کی والدہ ساری، مدین، مدائن، یقنان، زمران، شمعون، سوخ اور ان کی والدہ قنطور بنت یقطین کنعانیہ، اور یعقوبؑ کی اولاد، کہا گیا ہے کہ یعقوبؑ زیادہ عقب (اولاد) کی وجہ سے موسوم کیا گیا ہے، آپ کے بارہ بیٹے تھے جو کہ روبیل، شمعون، لاوی، بھودا، ربالون، یسجر، دان، تفتالی، جاد، آشور، یوسفؑ اور بنیامین ہیں۔

انبیاء بنی اسرائیل

مولانا صاحب بنی اسرائیل کے انبیاء کے متعلق بیان فرماتے ہیں:

كل الانبياء من بنى اسرائيل الا عشرة ومحمد صلى الله عليه وسلم- (27)
ترجمہ:- سماک عکرمہ سے اور عکرمہ ابن عباس رضی اللہ عنہما سے روایت کرتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے فرمایا کہ تمام انبیاء بنی اسرائیل میں سے ہیں ماسوائے ان دس کے نوح، شعیب، ہود، صالح، لوط، ابراہیم، اسحاق، اسماعیل اور محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم۔
تفسیر قرطبی میں یوں مذکور ہے کہ:

عَنْ سِمَاكٍ عَنْ عَكْرَمَةَ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: كُلُّ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ مِنْ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ إِلَّا عَشْرَةً: نُوحًا وَشُعَيْبًا وَهُودًا وَصَالِحًا وَلُوطًا وَإِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِسْحَاقَ وَيَعْقُوبَ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ وَمُحَمَّدًا صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. (28)

نخبۃ البیان کا علمی مقام

نخبۃ البیان حضرت مولانا نخبۃ اللہ آغا (1946ء-2013ء) نے عربی زبان میں 2 ضخیم جلدوں میں تحریر کی ہے۔ تفسیر کا ناشر دارالاشاعت تصنیف و تالیف دارالعلوم ہاشمیہ (اختر محمد روڈ نزد سرکی روڈ) کوئٹہ ہے۔
مولانا صاحب نے اپنی تفسیر میں بہت سے مسائل پر خوب سیر حاصل بحث کی ہے جہاں پر آپ کسی فقہی نکتہ پر بحث کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو وہاں آپ اس کو مسئلہ کا عنوان دے کر بحث کرتے ہیں جن میں سے چند نمونے کے طور پر پیش کیے جاتے ہیں۔

مسئلۃ ختم القرآن

ففيه اختلاف قال الشامي وعيني وايضا بعض الفقهاء بان اخذاجرة الشئى على تلاوة القرآن اصالة الثواب حرام للاخذ والمعطى وكلاهما آثمان فتكون الاجرة جائزة لانه يكون باعتبار الاحتباس- (29)
ترجمہ: اس مسئلہ میں اختلاف ہے۔ علامہ شامی، عینی اور اسی طرح بعض دوسرے علماء فرماتے ہیں کہ قرآن پاک کی تلاوت پر کوئی چیز لینا ثواب کی نیت سے لینے اور دینے والے کے لئے حرام ہے، اور دونوں گناہگار ہیں۔ بعض علماء کے کلام سے اختلاف معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ قبر پر تلاوت کرنے کے متعلق کسی نے کہا ہے کہ صحیح قول کے مطابق جائز ہے، بحر الرائق فرماتے ہیں کہ مفتی بہ قول کے مطابق تلاوت قرآن پر اجرت لینا جائز ہے، انہوں نے اسے "کتاب الوقت دون الاجارة" میں ذکر کیا ہے۔ اس سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ اس بارے میں احناف کا اتفاق نہیں ہے، اور نہ عدم جواز پر اتفاق ہے۔ فوز الباری فرماتے ہیں کہ یہ مسئلہ زمانہ اور مکان سے مقید ہے اس وجہ سے اجرت جائز ہے۔

ختم القرآن کے متعلق صاحب رد المحتار فرماتے ہیں کہ:

وَمَا اسْتَدَلَّ بِهِ بَعْضُ الْمُحَسِّنِينَ عَلَى الْجَوَازِ بِحَدِيثِ الْبُخَارِيِّ اللَّذِي فِيهِ قَوْلُهُ خَطَا؛ لِأَنَّ الْمُتَقَدِّمِينَ الْمَانِعِينَ الْإِسْتِنْجَارَ مُطْلَقًا جَوَّزُوا الرُّقِيَّةَ بِالْأَجْرَةِ وَلَوْ بِالْقُرْآنِ كَمَا ذَكَرَ هَاطِحَاوِي؛ لِأَنَّهَا لَيْسَتْ عِبَادَةً مُحْضَةً بَلْ مِنَ التَّدَاوِي- (30)

امداد الاحکام میں ختم قرآن کے متعلق فرماتے ہیں کہ:

"جائز نہیں بلکہ اس سے بہتر یہ ہے کہ خود تین بار قل ھو اللہ پڑھ دے۔" (31)

فتاویٰ محمودیہ میں ختم قرآن کے متعلق یوں فرماتے ہیں کہ:

ایصال ثواب کے لئے قرآن پاک ختم کر کے بطور معاوضہ کھانا کھانا درست نہیں، اس سے ثواب نہیں ہوتا بلکہ گناہ ہوتا ہے، علامہ شامی نے اس کی تصریح کی ہے۔ اہل استطاعت اور فقراء کسی کو بھی ایسا کھانا کھانا اور پیسے لینا درست نہیں۔ مگر دیگر مقاصد مثلاً مقدمات کی کامیابی کے لئے اگر ختم کر لیا جائے اور کھانا کھلایا جائے یا پیسے دیئے جائیں تو یہ درست ہے، یہاں ختم سے مقصود تحصیل ثواب نہیں بلکہ دوسرا کام مقصود ہے۔ (32)

انجکشن سے روزہ نہ ٹوٹنے کا مسئلہ

سوال: ایفطر الصوم اذا تناولی بابر الدموی

او عرقی ام لا؟..... لایفطر ایضا۔ (33)

ترجمہ: سوال: کیا رگ یا گوشت کے انجکشن سے روزہ ٹوٹ جاتا ہے یا نہیں؟

جواب: نہیں، کیونکہ فقہاء کی تصریحات سے معلوم ہوتا ہے جیسا کہ وہ فرماتے ہیں کہ اگر کوئی شخص احلیلہ میں پانی یا تیل ڈال دے تو اس کا روزہ نہیں ٹوٹتا ہے (در مختار) کیونکہ جانین سے علت چیز کا جوف تک پہنچنا مقصود ہے، اور نہ پہنچنا منفذ کے ہونے اور نہ ہونے کی بنا پر ہے۔ (رد المحتار) باب مایفسد الصوم، ص 137، جلد ثانی) جو جوف یا دماغ تک پہنچے فطری سوراخوں سے جیسا کہ ناک، کان، دبر تو اس صورت میں جوف یا دماغ تک پہنچ گیا اس کا روزہ ٹوٹ گیا۔ اگر جوف یا دماغ تک پہنچ گیا فطری سوراخوں کے علاوہ دوسرے طریقے سے تو اس صورت میں اس کا روزہ فاسد نہیں ہو گا۔ (البدائع، ص 93، جلد ثانی، ظفیر) اور اسی طرح فقہاء نے فرمایا ہے کہ اگر کوئی شخص اپنی آنکھ میں کوئی دوائی ڈالے ہمارے مذہب کے مطابق اس کا روزہ نہیں ٹوٹے گا، کیونکہ آنکھ اور دماغ کے درمیان منفذ (سوراخ) نہیں ہے، اور آنسو پسینے کی طرح بہتا ہے۔ داخلی مسامات منافی نہیں ہیں، جیسا کہ کوئی شخص ٹھنڈے پانی سے غسل کرے (ہدایہ باب ما یوجب قضاء وکفارة) اگرچہ وہ اپنے حلق میں ذائقہ محسوس کریں، تب بھی روزہ فاسد نہیں ہو گا۔ جیسا کہ سراج میں مذکور ہے۔ النہر میں فرماتے ہیں کہ مسام سے اثر اس کے حلق میں داخل ہو کر موجود ہے، جو کہ جسم کی سوراخیں ہیں۔ مفطر وہ ہے جو منافذ سے داخل ہو بالاتفاق، جیسا کہ کوئی شخص پانی میں غسل کرے اپنے اندر اس کی ٹھنڈک محسوس کریں، اس صورت میں اس کا روزہ نہیں ٹوٹے گا۔ (34)

فتاویٰ رحیمیہ میں فرماتے ہیں کہ:

"دوا بذریعہ انجکشن رگوں میں پہنچنا مفسد صوم نہیں ہے فساد صوم کے لئے مفطر

کا جوف، دماغ یا معدہ میں پہنچنا ضروری ہے اور وہ یہاں پایا نہیں جاتا۔" (35)

"واضح رہے کہ انجیشن خواہ وریدی ہو یا لحمی اور جلدی مفسد صوم نہیں ہے، کیونکہ انجیشن سے دوا باطن کو بذریعہ مسامات کے پہنچتی ہے نہ بذریعہ منافذ۔۔۔۔۔ نیز واضح رہے کہ رگ پائپ جیسی نہیں ہوتی ہے بلکہ درخت کی جڑوں جیسی ہوتی ہے۔" (37)

انہ لوادخل حلقہ الدخان افطر-----ویلزم التکفیر لوطن نافعا کذا دفعا شہوات۔ (38)
ترجمہ: اگر اس کے حلق میں دھواں گیا تو روزہ فاسد ہو گیا (رد المحتار) سگریٹ فروخت کرنے اور اس کے پینے کی ممانعت ہے، روزہ کی حالت میں پینے والے کا روزہ ٹوٹ جاتا ہے، اسی طرح لذت حاصل کرنے اور نفع حاصل کرنے کے گمان سے کفارہ لازم آتا ہے۔

سگریٹ کے متعلق صاحب آپ کے مسائل اور ان کا حل لکھتے ہیں کہ:

"روزے کی حالت میں حقہ پینے یا سگریٹ پینے سے روزہ ٹوٹ جاتا ہے اور

اگر یہ عمل جان بوجھ کر کیا ہو تو قضا و کفارہ دونوں لازم ہوں گے۔" (39)

مسائل رفعت قاسمی میں فرماتے ہیں کہ:

"جو لوگ حقہ پینے کے عادی ہوں وہ روزے کی حالت میں عہدِ حقہ پیس تو ان پر قضاء اور کفارہ دونوں

واجب ہوں گے، اس طرح اگر کوئی ایسا شخص جو اگرچہ حقہ کا عادی نہیں ہے لیکن کسی فائدے

کے لئے روزے میں عداۃ حقہ ہے تو اس پر بھی قضاء اور کفارہ دونوں واجب ہوں گے۔" (40)

فتاویٰ فریدیہ میں فرماتے ہیں کہ:

"عادی آدمی پر روزہ میں سگریٹ اور چلم مینے سے قضا و کفارہ دونوں لازم ہیں۔" (41)

موسوعة الفقہیہ کویتیہ میں فرماتے ہیں کہ:

"اتَّفَقَ الْفُقَهَاءُ عَلَى أَنَّ شُرْبَ الدُّخَانِ الْمَعْرُوفِ أَثْنَاءَ الصَّوْمِ يُفْسِدُ الصِّيَامَ لِأَنَّهُ مِنَ الْمُفْطَرَاتِ، كَذَلِكَ يُفْسِدُ الصَّوْمَ لَوْ أَدْخَلَ الدُّخَانَ حَلَقَهُ مِنْ غَيْرِ شُرْبٍ، بَلْ بِاسْتِنْسَاقٍ لَهُ عَمْدًا، أَمَّا إِذَا وَصَلَ إِلَى حَلَقِهِ بِدُونِ قَصْدٍ، كَأَن كَانَ يُخَالِطُ مَنْ يَشْرِبُهُ فَدَخَلَ الدُّخَانُ حَلَقَهُ دُونَ قَصْدٍ، فَلَا يُفْسِدُ بِهِ الصَّوْمَ، إِذْ لَا يُمَكِّنُ الْإِحْتِزَارُ مِنْ ذَلِكَ. وَعِنْدَ الْحَنْفِيَّةِ وَالْمَالِكِيَّةِ: إِنْ تَعَمَّدَ ذَلِكَ فَعَلَيْهِ الْقَضَاءُ وَالْكَفَّارَةُ." (42)

صاحب رد المحتار فرماتے ہیں کہ:

"عُلِمَ حُكْمُ شُرْبِ الدُّخَانِ وَنَظْمُهُ الشَّرْطُ النَّبَلِيُّ فِي شَرْحِهِ عَلَى الْوَهْبَانِيَّةِ يَقُولُ: وَيُمْنَعُ مِنْ بَيْعِ الدُّخَانِ وَشُرْبِهِ ... وَشَارِبُهُ فِي الصَّوْمِ لَا شَكَّ يُفْطِرُ وَيَلْزَمُهُ التَّكْفِيرُ لَوْ ظَنَّ نَافِعًا ... كَذَا دَافِعًا شَهَوَاتِ بَطْنٍ فَقَرُّوا." (43)

دارالعلوم دیوبند کی ویب سائٹ پر سگریٹ کے متعلق یوں لکھا ہے کہ:

"روزہ ٹوٹ جاتا ہے اور روزہ یاد رہتے ہوئے قصد اپنی سے قضاء کفارہ لازم ہو جاتا ہے،

فتاویٰ صاحب رد المحتار وغیرہ میں شرب الدخان کی بحث سے اس طرح ثابت ہوتا ہے۔" (44)

تفسیر ایوب کا علمی مقام

تفسیر ایوبی حضرت مولانا عبید اللہ قدہاری (1334ھ-1437ھ) نے پشتو زبان میں 18 ضخیم جلدوں میں تحریر کی ہے۔ اس کا ناشر مکتبۃ القرائت والتجوید کاسی روڈ کوسٹہ ہے۔

تفسیر ایوبی کے مصنف دیگر مفسرین کی طرح قرآنی کلمات کی تحقیق پر زیادہ زور دیتے ہیں اور ساتھ ساتھ فقہی مسائل پر بھی سیر حاصل بحث کرتے ہیں جن میں سے ذیل میں کچھ نمونے پیش کیے جاتے ہیں۔

قرآن پاک کے متعلق معلومات

چی سلیمان " امام نسفی " خخہ نقل کری چی پہ
قرآن
مبارک کی حروف دالف با آہ ہریو خو وارہ راغلی
دی۔ (45)

ترجمہ: سلیمان امام نسفی سے روایت کرتے ہیں کہ قرآن پاک میں حروف الفب وغیرہ کتنی بار آئے ہیں۔

الالف: 48740 مرتبہ الباء: 21420 مرتبہ

التاء: 1404 مرتبہ الثاء: 10480 مرتبہ

الجیم: 3322 مرتبہ الحاء: 4138 مرتبہ

الحاء: 2503 مرتبہ الدال: 5998 مرتبہ

الذال: 4934 مرتبہ الراء: 2204 مرتبہ

الزای: 1480 مرتبہ السین:	5799 مرتبہ
الشین: 2115 مرتبہ الصاد:	2780 مرتبہ
الطاء: 1204 مرتبہ الطاء:	842 مرتبہ
العين: 8470 مرتبہ الغین:	1229 مرتبہ
الفاء: 9813 مرتبہ القاف:	8099 مرتبہ
الكاف: 8022 مرتبہ اللام:	33922 مرتبہ
المیم: 28922 مرتبہ النون:	17000 مرتبہ
الهاء: 20925 مرتبہ الواو:	25504 مرتبہ
لام الف: 14707 مرتبہ الباء:	25717 مرتبہ

فائدہ کے عنوان سے یوں لکھتے ہیں کہ:

عدد درجات الجنة بعدد حروف القرآن وبين كل درجتين
 قدر مابين السماء والارض وجملۃ آيات القرآن 6500 انتھی۔ (46)
 ترجمہ: جنت کے منزلوں کی تعداد قرآن پاک کے حروف کے برابر ہیں، اور ہر دو منزلوں کے درمیان آسمان زمین کے
 فاصلہ کا فرق ہے، اور قرآن کی تمام آیات 6500 ہیں۔

اسی طرح مقدمہ میں آپ نے مفسر کے لئے شرائط بیان کیے ہیں اور نسخ و منسوخ کو چار اقسام میں تقسیم
 کر کے ہر ایک پر خوب جامع بحث کی ہے۔

مذبح شدہ جانور کی مکروہ چیزیں

مذبح شدہ جانور کی مکروہ چیزوں کے متعلق مولانا صاحب لکھتے ہیں کہ:

فائدہ: پہ حیوان کی چمی پہ ذبح شرعی حلال سوی وی

دنہو (9) شیانوں خورک یی مکروہ دی۔ (47)

ترجمہ: فائدہ: شرعی ضابطہ کے مطابق ذبح شدہ حیوان کے نو (9) چیزوں کا کھانا مکروہ ہیں۔ (1) خون (2) حیوان کا پاخانہ

اور بیگنی (3) گائے، بھیڑ اور بکری کی پیشاپ گاہ (4) حیوان کی مقعد (5) حیوان کا ذکر (6) حیوان کی

خصنتین (7) حیوان کے کپورے (8) حیوان کا حرام مغز (9) حیوان کا پتہ۔

مولانا محمد یوسف لدھیانویؒ نے حلال جانور کی سات چیزیں مکروہ تحریمی لکھی ہیں:

1:- بہتہا خون - 2:- غدود - 3:- مثانہ - 4:- پتہ - 5:- نر کی پیشاپ گاہ - 6:- مادہ کی پیشاپ گاہ - 7:- کپورے۔

(48)

حدیث مبارکہ میں بھی ان ساتھی چیزوں کا ذکر موجود ہے:

عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " يَكْرَهُ مِنَ الشَّاةِ سَبْعًا: الدَّمَ،
وَالْحَيَا، وَالْأَنْثَيْنِ، وَالْعُدَّةَ، وَالذَّكَرَ، وَالْمُثَانَةَ، وَالْمَرَارَةَ، وَكَانَ يَسْتَحِبُّ مِنَ الشَّاةِ مُقَدَّمَهَا
(49)"

حواله جات

- (1) شرودى، محمد يعقوب، تفسير كشف القرآن، كونه، جامعه رشيديه، ج1، ص9
- (2) ايضا، ج1، ص72
- (3) ايضا، ج1، ص114 تا 115
- (4) ايضا، ج1، ص440
- (5) ايضا، ج1، ص442
- (6) ايضا، ج1، ص442
- (7) ايضا، ج1، ص442
- (8) ايضا، ج1، ص442
- (9) ايضا، ج1، ص442
- (10) ايضا، ج2، ص22
- (11) آغا صاحب، صفوة الله، تفسير صفوة البيان، جمن، دار العلوم باشميه، 1432 هـ، جلد1، ص229
- (12) ايضا، ج1، ص229
- (13) ايضا، ج1، ص229
- (14) آل عمران (123:3)
- (15) تفسير صفوة البيان، ج1، ص91
- (16) آل عمران (124:3)
- (17) آل عمران (125:3)
- (18) تفسير صفوة البيان، ج1، ص91
- (19) ايضا، ج1، ص91
- (20) ايضا، ج1، ص25
- (21) ايضا، ج1، ص15
- (22) ايضا، ج1، ص15
- (23) ايضا، ج1، ص137
- (24) آل عمران (96:3)
- (25) تفسير صفوة البيان، ج1، ص85
- (26) ايضا، ج1، ص27
- (27) ايضا، ج1، ص27
- (28) القرطبي، محمد بن أحمد، الجامع لأحكام القرآن = تفسير القرطبي، القاهرة، دار الكتب المصرية، الطبعة: الثانية 1384 هـ، سورة بقره، آيت
- 136، ج2، ص141

- (29) کھڈی آغا، نخبۃ اللہ، تفسیر نخبۃ البیان، کونئہ، دارالاشاعت تصنیف و تالیف دارالعلوم ہاشمیہ، اشاعت نمبر، 2011 م، ج 1، ص 37
- (30) شامی، محمد امین بن عمر، رد المحتار علی الدر المختار، بیروت، دارالفکر، الطبعة الثانیة، 1992ء، ج 6، ص 57
- (31) عثمانی، ظفر احمد، امداد الاحکام، کراچی، مکتبہ دارالعلوم، 1430 ہجری، ج 3، ص 619
- (32) گنگوہی، محمود الحسن، فتاویٰ محمودیہ، کراچی، دارالافتاء جامعہ فاروقیہ، ج 3، ص 85
- (33) تفسیر نخبۃ البیان، ج 1، ص 81
- (34) ایضاً، ج 2، ص 133
- (35) لاچپوری، سید عبد الرحیم، فتاویٰ رحیمیہ، کراچی، دارالاشاعت، 2003ء، ج 7، ص 263
- (36) حقانی، عبدالحق، فتاویٰ حقانیہ، اکوڑہ ٹنک، جامعہ دارالعلوم حقانیہ، 2010ء، ج 4، ص 163، 162
- (37) زروبوئی، محمد فرید، فتاویٰ دیوبند پاکستان المعروف بفتاویٰ فریدیہ، جامعہ دارالعلوم حقانیہ، 2009ء، ج 4، ص 129
- (38) تفسیر نخبۃ البیان، ج 1، ص 81
- (39) لدھیانوی، محمد یوسف، آپ کے مسائل اور ان کا حل، کراچی، مکتبہ لدھیانوی، 2011 م، ج 4، ص 576
- (40) قاسمی، محمد رفعت، مسائل رفعت قاسمی جدید، کراچی، حامد کتب خانہ، 1429ھ، ج 4، ص 91
- (41) محمد فرید، مفتی، فتاویٰ دیوبند پاکستان المعروف بہ فتاویٰ فریدیہ، صوابی، دارالعلوم صدیقیہ زروبی، 2009 م، ج 4، ص 156
- (42) الموسوعة الفقهية الكويتية، الكويت، وزارة الأوقاف والشئون الإسلامية، الطبعة: 1427 هـ، ج 10، ص 111
- (43) رد المحتار، ج 2، ص 395
- (44) (www.darulifta-deoband.com) Fatwa ID:1005-984/H=10/1437
- (45) ایوبی قندھاری، عبید اللہ دیوبندی، تفسیر ایوبی حنفی، کونئہ، مکتبۃ القرانت والتجوید، 2004 م، ج 1، ص 17
- (46) ایضاً، ج 1، ص 17
- (47) ایضاً، ج 3، ص 14
- (48) آپ کے مسائل اور ان کا حل، ج 5، ص 510
- (49) ابن ہمام، عبد الرزاق بن ہمام، المصنف، بیروت، المکتب الاسلامی، الطبعة الثانیة، 1403ھ، حدیث نمبر 8771، ج 4، ص 535

بلوچی زبان میں سیرت نگاری کی روایت

ڈاکٹر رحمٰن بخش مہر^۱

ثریا بانو^۲

نسreen گل^۳

Abstract

We never ignore the significance of Seerat (سیرت) in Balochi culture and tradition. The religious ethos of Baloch is based on Islam, and it has been entertained by Balochi culture. Because we find Baloch cultural sources are as closed with Islam.

In this paper I will focus on the significance of Seerat in Balochi literature. I found the actual demand of Seerat in a certain historical epoch when it not only fulfilled a historical demand but also it had sustained religious ethos against a

1. اسٹنٹ پروفیسر، شعبہ بلوچی، جامعہ بلوچستان

2. اسٹنٹ پروفیسر، مطالعہ پاکستان، جامعہ بلوچستان

3. اسٹنٹ پروفیسر، شعبہ بلوچی، جامعہ بلوچستان

reaction opposite religious preaching which tried to established machinery school of thought in Balochistan.

I will discuss the essential role Makhtaba-i-Durkhani that played a vital role to react against the opponents and it found Seerat Negari a basic source to eliminate alienated preaching.

I will also discuss the role of Balochi literature that makes religious ethossustained through the Seerat Negari.

بلوچی ہزاروں سالوں پر محیط وہ زبان ہے جسے تحریری صورت انیسویں صدی کی نصف دہائی میں اس وقت ملی جب عسائی مشنری کی عساجت کی تبلیغ کے رد عمل میں ڈھاڈر کے مقام پر مکتبہ درخانی کی بنیاد 1883ء میں رکھی گئی۔ اس مدرسے کے منتظم اعلیٰ جناب مولانا محمد فاضل درخانی تھے۔ جن کا بنیادی مقصد بلوچستان میں شرک و بدعت اور عسائی مشنری کی تبلیغی عساجت کے خلاف دیوبند تھا۔ مکتبہ درخانی کے بانی حضرت مولانا محمد فاضل درخانی نے نہ صرف بلوچستان میں رہنے والے براہوئی اور بلوچوں کی دینی ضروریات کی تکمیل کئے مدرسہ کی بنیاد رکھی بلکہ ان پڑھ، قلم اور کتاب سے نا آشنا عوام الناس کی دیر اور اخلاقی رہنمائی کی غرض سے مدرسہ درخانی کے ساتھ ساتھ مکتبہ

درخانی کا قارم عمل لایا۔ جس میں موجود اساتذہ کرام اور طلباء نے مولانا مولانا محمد فاضل کی انتھک جدوجہد کی بدولت بے شمار تصانیف نظم و نشر کی صورت میں لا کر بلوچستان کے کونے کونے تک پہنچانے کا فریضہ ادا کر کے بے نظر اکر دار ادا کئے۔ (1)

بلوچستان میں عسائے کی تبلیغ اور انجیل مقدس کے تراجم کے حوالے سے ڈاکٹر عبدالرحمن براہوئی لکھتے ہیں:

”انگریزوں نے ریاست قلات قبضہ کے بعد براہوئی لوگوں کے دل دماغ پر بھی قبضہ جمایا۔ عام لوگوں کو عسائی بنانے کے لئے حلہ و سلہ کا آغاز کر دیا۔ حتیٰ کہ انجیل کا براہوئی ترجمہ ہوا تو مکتبہ درخانی نے اپنی ایمانی قوت کے مطابق عسائے کا راستہ روکا۔ مکتبہ درخانی سے وابستہ علماء حق نے ہر طرح سے ان کا مقابلہ کیا۔“ (2)

مکتبہ درخانی کی طرف سے جہاں دیگر مذہبی موضوعات پر سنکڑوں کتابیں اشاعت ہوئی وہی اس ادارے کو یہ اعزاز بھی حاصل ہے کہ قرآن مجید کے بلوچی اور براہوئی زبان کے پہلے تراجم اسی مکتبہ سے تعلق رکھنے والے علماء نے کئے ہیں۔ قرآن مجید کا بلوچی ترجمہ مولانا حضور بخش جتوئی نے اور براہوئی ترجمہ مولانا محمد عمر دینپوری نے کیا۔ قرآن مجید کے بلوچی اور براہوئی زبان کے پہلے تراجم کے حوالے سے ڈاکٹر انعام الحق کوثر لکھتے ہیں:

”آپ (مولانا محمد عمر دینپوری) کا سب سے بڑا کارنامہ قرآن مجید کا براہوئی زبان میں ترجمہ ہے۔ اس وقت یورپی مشنری بلوچستان میں اپوری جانفشانی سے

تبلیغ بل لگی ہوئی تھی۔ انہوں نے 1907ء میں راجپوتانہ کا براہوئی ترجمہ شائع کر دیا تھا۔ مولانا محمد عمر دینپوری کا قرآن مجید کا ترجمہ 1914ء بمطابق ۱۳۳۲ھ میں چھپ کر برائوں کے لئے ڈھال کی حتمی اختیار کر گاج۔ مولانا حضور بخش جتوئی نے قرآن مجید کا صاف و شستہ ترجمہ بلوچی زبان میں کاس۔ (3)

اس مدرسے کے قائم سے لکر 1948ء تک قریباً ایک سو سب طلباء فارغ ہوئے جو بلوچستان کے کھونے کھونے تک دین اسلام کی تبلیغ اور مہذب سے بھٹکے ہوئے بگاؤ نہ لوگوں کی اصلاح اور اخلاقی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لئے نکل پڑے۔ ان علماء کرام نے جہاں ایک طرف درس و تدریس و تبلیغ کے ذریعے دین اسلام کو پھلایا وہی دوسری طرف مذہبی موضوعات پر مشتمل دینی کتب کی بلوچی اور براہوئی زبان میں تراجم بھی کرتے رہے، ساتھ ہی مختلف موضوعات پر طبع و ادب کی تدوین و تحریر کا کام بھی سرانجام دیا۔

مکتبہ درخانی کے شائع شدہ کتب کی تعداد کے حوالے سے مختلف آراء پائے جاتے ہیں۔ بلوچی اور براہوئی زبان کے نامور مورخ ڈاکٹر عبدالرحمان براہوئی ان کی تعداد ہزار کے قریب بتاتے ہیں۔ جبکہ کامل القادری کی تحقیق کے مطابق اس ادارے نے براہوئی میں ۳۱۳، بلوچی میں ۲۱۵ کتابیں چھاپی ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر عبدالرزاق صابر ان سے جداگانہ رائے کا اظہار کرتے ہیں، ان کے مطابق مکتبہ درخانی کی تصانیف کی تعداد ۲۸۰ ہیں۔ جن میں ایک براہوئی کتب ۱۲، بلوچی کی ۹۱، اردو کی پانچ، فارسی کی بھی پانچ، عربی کی دس اور سندھی کی دو کتب شامل ہیں (4)

بلوچی کی بیشتر تصانیف مولوی حضور بخش جتوئی کی کاوشوں کا نتیجہ ہیں۔ قرآن مجید کو بلوچی زبان میں پہلی بار منتقل کرنے کا سہرا بھی انہی کے سر جاتا ہے۔ مولوی موصوف نے مشہور درسی

کتاب قدوری کا عربی سے بلوچی مس ترجمہ کا۔ شامل شریف جو عربی میں ہے اس کا بلوچی مہل منظم ترجمہ کار۔ اسی طرح خاصہ کدی، منیہ المعلیٰ، روضۃ الاحباب اور حکایت الصادق جو عربی زبان کی مستند درسی کتب ہیں، مولانا موصوف نے انہیں بلوچی میں ترجمہ کا، حکایت عجیبا، خاک ساری فریب، ہدایت ابدی اور اصول الصلاة آپ کی منظوم تصانیف میں سے ہیں۔ (5)

مولانا حضور بخش جتوئی وہ پہلے صاحب ایمان شخص ہیں جنہیں بلوچی زبان کی تاریخ میں اعزاز حاصل ہے کہ انہوں نے جہاں قرآن مجید کو پہلی بار بلوچی زبان میں منتقل کیا، وہی بلوچی زبان میں سرائے نگاری کی روایت بھی انہیں کی ذات سے منسلک ہے۔ وہ پہلے شخص ہیں جنہوں نے بلوچی زبان میں ماسرور کو ننا ﷺ کی سرائے مبارکہ کو بلوچی زبان میں پیش کیا۔ ان کی مشہور تصنیف ”معجزات محمدیہ کامل“ ۱۳۳۰ھ میں شان سچچ پر پریس ہند لاہور سے چھپ کر مکتبہ درخانی ڈھار سے شائع کی گئی۔ یہ کتاب حضرت محمد ﷺ کے مشہور معجزات سے متعلق ہے۔ اسی صفحات پر مشتمل اس کتاب میں شق القمر، حضرت جابر کے بچوں کا زندہ ہونا، دودھ کے پالے، برکت، درختوں کا چلنا، پہاڑ کا اُبلنا، انگشت مبارک سے پانی کا جاری ہونا اور دیگر معجزات کو انتہائی موثر انداز میں بیان کیا گیا ہے۔ (6)

انسویں صدی میں بلوچی زبان میں تخلیق ہونے والی شاعری کو ”ملائی عہد“ کے نام سے منسوب کیا گیا ہے۔ بیشتر شعرائے کرام پڑھے لکھے بین ملا، کہلاتے تھے۔ اس زمانے میں برصغیر پاک و ہند کے ساتھ ساتھ بلوچستان میں بھی فارسی زبان سرکاری سطح پر رائج تھی۔ درسی زبان فارسی و عربی ہونے کے سبب بیشتر علماء و شعرائے کرام فارسی زبان اور اس کی مذہبی و ادبی شعری روایت سے بھی آشنا تھے۔ انہی اسباب کے بنا پر ملائی عہد کی شاعری تمام تر فارسی شعری روایت کے

زیر اثر تھی۔ بلوچیوں نے عربی زبان کی لفظی ت فارسی ہی کے وسیلے پر رائج ہوئے۔ مذہبی شاعری کی روایت اسی زمانے میں پروان چڑھی۔ ملائی عہد کی بلوچ شاعری میں راک خاص ملا نہ ملتا ہے کہ مذہبی موضوعات کے ساتھ ساتھ دوسرے موضوعات میں کہے شعروں کی ابتدا میں حمیہ، نعتیہ، آلِ بتا، منقبت، خلفائے راشدین، اولاد اللہ اور بزرگانِ دین کی ثنا خوانی جاتی تھی۔ اسلامی واقعات اور داستانِ غز، حضور ﷺ کی سرچیت و کردار، داستانِ امرگ حمزہ، جنگِ نامہ حضرت علیؑ اور دیگر روایتوں سے فارسی کی توسط سے جب بلوچ شعراء آگاہ ہوئے تو انہی موضوعات میں شعر کہنے کے تجربات کئے گئے۔ بیشتر ملا شعراء نے حضور ﷺ کی سرت اور ان کی ذات سے جڑی دیگر واقعات کو منظوم صورت میں با ن کا وہ ہے۔ یہاں ملا فاضل کی واقعہ معراج کے پس منظر میں لکھی ہوئی نظم کے چند شعر اقتباس کے طور پر پیش خدمت ہے۔

آن الفء گشت گوں، جماء تو برو میء بار
دوست ء عازیز ء حببت ء پر منی دیمء بدار
تحفہ ء و شملہء سلاماں من دیان ء بے شمار
یک دمان ء حکم ء اللہ بوتگ ات جبریل تائی
برنگ ات جبریل امنل ء سد ء عالی تبار
ہپت آزمان ء سفر کت قاب تو سنب کت قرار
تاں رس ات سردار عالم ماں درء پروردگار
تحفہ ء و ش انعام باز ء داتگ بے شمار
اتنگ ات ماں سرز منع ء مکہ ء پاگل رڈگار
شپ ہمایں منقراریں گوستگ ات سی سال بہ وار

بی بیء معلوم نبوتِ رشتہ معراج تاجدار
بخشش آرتگ پہ دوستاں پتفاؤں ن چیلر (7)

ترجمہ:

الف نے کہا چپ سے
تو جا کے مچ کو لے آ
مرفے جب دوست کو مرعے روبرو لے آ
دوں گا اسے تحفہ و اکرام بے شمار
اسی لمحے خدا کے حکم پر ہوا جبریل حاضر
جبریل کے ہمسفر تھے سدِ عالی تبار
سات آسمان لے گزاری قاب قوسن تھا مقام
جا پہنچے سردارِ عالم در پروردگار
تحفہ و اکرام ساتھ لائے بے شمار
آن پہنچے مکہ کی پاک زمنت پر
رات وہی تھی
وقت گزرا تسک سال
خبر ہوئی بی بی کونہ معراج کی
دوستوں اور چار کے لئے
بخششیں ساتھ لائے اپنے بے شمار۔

ملا فاضل سے پہلے ہی مذہبی موضوعات، لہجہ شعر کہنے کی روایت موجود ہے۔ اک عام ملا فاضل شعر کی ابتدا میں حمدیہ، نعتیں اور منقبت کہنے کی رواج عام تھی۔ نعتیہ شاعری حضورؐ کی صفت و ثناء کے ساتھ انکی سرائے اور کردار کا مکمل احاطہ کرتی ہے۔ بلوچی زبان و ادب کی جدید تاریخ انسن سو پچاس کی دہائی میں اپنی تمام تر آب و تاب فکر و اُمگوں اور جزیوں کے ساتھ سامنے آتی ہے۔ بلوچی زبان کا پہلا ماہنامہ 'اومان' کے نام سے فروری 1951ء میں راکراچی سے مولوی خرمحمد ندوی کی سربراہی میں چھپتی ہے۔ جس کا بیشتر حصہ تو ادبی و لسانی موضوعات پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی مذہبی موضوعات پر مضامینا چھپنے کی روایت بھی اسی ماہنامہ کی ادارت میں نظر آتی ہے۔ مولوی خرمحمد ندوی صاحب خود بھی مذہبی اسکالر تھے اور ان کے دیگر رفقاء بھی اسی سوچ کے حامل تھے۔ جن میں مولوی محمد حسن عاجز پشاپشک تھے۔ جدید بلوچی ادب و زبان کی تاریخ میں مولوی محمد حسن عاجز ہی وہ پہلے شخص، لہجہ جنہوں نے بلوچی زبان میں حضورؐ کی سرسبز نگاری پر مضامین کا سلسلہ شروع کیا۔ اومان کے شمارے جنوری 1952ء میں 'سرت النبی' کے نام سے ان کا مضمون شائع ہوا۔ جو بلوچی جدید ادب کی تاریخ میں اولیٰ کا درجہ رکھتا ہے۔ سرسبز نگاری پر لکھی گئی ان کی دیگر مضامین میں 'کلمات رسول' و 'وصت' قابل ذکر مضامین ہیں جو بلوچی زبان کے اولین ماہنامہ اومان میں چھپ چکے ہیں۔ ان کے علاوہ قاضی عبدالرحمن صابر، الجوہر واجہ، حاجی عبدالقورم، محمد ہدایت اللہ، عنایت اللہ قومی اور ابراہیمو عابد نے حضورؐ کی زندگی کے مختلف جہات کو بلوچی زبان میں روشناس کرانے کا فریضہ سرانجام دیا۔ جرائد میں ماہنامہ اومان کے علاوہ دیگر اہم رسائل میں سے، اُلس، زمانہ بلوچی، سوغات اور ماہنامہ بلوچی کوئٹہ ایسے رسائل ہیں جن میں سرسبز نگاری کے حوالے سے سکڑوں مضامین لکھے گئے۔ جن میں کچھ نئے عہد کے لکھارے بھی شامل ہیں، جسے پتہ محمد زبر چٹانی، صبادشانی، کریم آزات، ڈاکٹر فضل خالق اور عبدالسلام عارف قابل ذکر ہیں۔

سررت نگاری پر لکھے گئے ان مضامین کے چند اقتباس پیش خدمت ہیں۔

حضور نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلمؐ مبارک و پاکلہ اسرا و تہمت نبوت تاجیر کنگ
بوت تو حضرتؐ عمر چل (۴۰) منزل گو سنگنت۔ افضل الانباؑ شان فضلند ء
تقاضا شنت کہ حضرت نبوت پسر ترے زندگی ء تھا تماں انباؑ ں چہ بلند و ممتاز بہ
بتاؤنان ء لفظانی تھا چہ گو شک بت۔۔ حضرت نبوت چہ پسر ترے زندگی ہم
مثال آدینک ء منت۔ شرط خوار گیؑ تھا حضرت خاموش و پرسکون حرکات چہ ہنچہ
معلوم بوتگت۔ گو یا قدرت حضرت ء رالی لو کنگانت۔ فرشتہ حضرت ء گوانزگ
چنڈنٹا بوت۔ خوردی و کسانى ء چچئی بے پروائی تو درکنار چکانی دل خوش سزخ لباً
ہم حضرت ء پسند نہ بوت۔ حضرت ء جوانی شبنم صبحے ڈولا پاکت۔ نبی کریم صلی اللہ
علہ وسلمؐ ہنچ کی فطرت نکے مالکت۔ کہ باوجود یکہ تمام دنائے تہ فحش کاری ء باز
ارگرمت۔ مگر حضرت پاکدامنی و عصمت و عفتے اے حالت کہ خاویل دامن ہم
بے داغت۔ (8)

ترجمہ:

جب حضور نبی کریمؐ کی پاک و مبارک سر پہ نبوت کا تاج سجا گئی تو اُس وقت وہ
زندگی کی چالسک بہاریں گزار چکے تھے۔ افضل الانباؑ کی شانِ فضیلت کا تقاضا یہ
ہے کہ حضرت نبوت سے پہلے کی زندگی ں اتمام انباہ ء سے بلند و ممتاز حتود
رکھتے ہو۔ حضورؐ کی نبوت سے پہلے کی زندگی بین آئنے کی طرح صاف و شفاف
تھی۔ شرکخاری کے زمانے ں ران کی خاموش و پرسکون حرکات سے ایسا معلوم

ہوتا تھا کہ گویا قدرت انہیں لوری دے رہا ہے۔ فرشتے انہیں جھولا جھلارہے ہو۔ لڑکپن اور بچپن میں بچکانہ لاپرواہی تو درکنار بچوں کے پسندیدہ کھل کھود بھی انہیں پسند نہیں آتھے۔ حضورؐ کی جوانی صبح کے شبنم کی مثال پاک تھی، وہ ایسے نئے فطرت کے مالک تھے کہ اُس زمانے فحش نگار کی بازار گرم تھا، مگر حضورؐ کی پاکدامنی، عصمت و عفت کا عالم یہ تھا کہ خال کا دامن بھی بے داغ تھا۔

خدا کے ہاں محبوبؐ کے درجے اور حضور ﷺ کے بارے میں بلوچی زبان کے نامور ادیب قاضی عبدالرحمن صابر اپنے مضمون ”شان مصطفیٰ“ میں رقمطراز ہیں:

محبوبتاً درجہ و شان چہ اشیاء ظاہر نہت۔ کہ تمام ’پغمبر‘ خدائے رضا و شفیء لوطیت۔ و در اہل بیت جہان پروردگار ءرضاء آرزو مند انت، بلے محبوب ءمقام و درجہ چہ انت۔ ہنچوش کہ حضرت عائشہ صدیقہ ہے قول چہ ظاہر انت۔ کہ یارسول اللہ رب العالمین تئی خواہشانی پورا کن گاجلد نکنت۔ (بخاری) یک برء حضرت موسیٰ علیہا السلام ءعرض کت کہ اے رب۔ من کلمودں۔ و حضرت محمد مصطفیٰ صلی اللہ علیہا وسلم حبیب انت۔

فَمَا الْفَوْقَ بَنَعَ الْكَلِمَ وَالْحَبِيبَ (نزہۃ المجالس) میں فیض صد و کلمت ءتہا چہ فرق انت۔

اللہ تعالیٰ یا ارشاد فرمائیں کلمے ہما انت کہ مولیٰ ءرضا ہالو ٲتو و جب ءء مرتبہ ایش انت۔ کہ مولیٰ و ت آہی ءرضا ہالو ٲتم۔ (9)

ترجمہ:

محبونج کا درجہ و نشان یوں عاقل ہے کہ تمام پیغمبر خدا کی رضا چاہتے ہیں، اور تمام جہان پروردگار کی رضا کے آرزو مند ہیں۔ لکنی محبوب کا مقام و درجہ کا ہے۔ حضرت عائشہ صدیقہؓ کے اس قول سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ یا رسول اللہ رب العالمنا آپ کی خواہشوں کو پورا کرنے کی جلدی کرتا ہے۔ (بخاری) ایک دفعہ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام نے عرض کی کہ ”اے رب، کلمہ ہوں۔ اور حضرت محمد مصطفیٰ حبیب ہیں۔

فَمَا لَفَوْقَ نَخِ الْكَلِمِ وَالْحَبِيبِ (نزتہ المجالس) بیگز حب۔ و کلمت کے مانس کا فرق ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے ارشاد فرمایا کلمہ وہ ہے جو مولیٰ کی رضا چاہتا ہے اور حب کا مرتبہ یہ ہے کہ مولیٰ خود اس کی رضا چاہتا ہے۔

حضور ﷺ سر اپا نور تھے، ان کی اس خاصیت کو اجاگر کرنے کے حوالے سے قاضی عبدالرحیم صابر صاحب اپنے مضمون ”نور من نور اللہ“ میں لکھتے ہیں:

دو جہان سردار حبیب پروردگار حضرت محمد مصطفیٰ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نور ہیں
 ایک نورِ آت بینیل آدنام تھا آہگ پسرہ نورِ آت۔ دنا ہار و پوش بو گارند ہم
 نورِ آت۔ و تا قان و عابد الابد نور مانج۔ (10)

ترجمہ:

دو جہان کے سردار حبیب پروردگار حضرت مصطفیٰ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نوروں میں
سے ایک نور ہیں۔ سب میں سے پہلے نور تھے، دنیا میں آنے
کے بعد بھی نور ہی ہیں اور تا قیامت بھی ابداً نور ہی رہیں گے

حضور ﷺ کی اس دنات، نگ تھی آوری اور نبوت کی عظمت کے حوالے سے قاضی عبدالرحم
صابر اس طرح لکھتے ہیں:

تاریخ کتابانی وانگ و گندگ و چہ معلوم بتہ کہ حضور سردار دو جہاں، رحمت
العالمین، و فخر موجودات صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم پد ابوگ و چہ پشن و ہدیکہ اے
جبر مشہور نبوت کہ حضور پر نور نبی آخر الزمان پدل ک انت۔ کہ آہی مبارک لب
نام محمد بتو۔ گدا عرب باز مرد ماں وتی چکانی نام محمد ایر کنگ شروع کت۔ کہ
بلکہ آپا کل و ہستی ہما خاندان و تہا پدی گ بتا۔ بلے بزرگ لب رب و را بہتر معلوم
ات۔ کہ کجام خاندان و تہا پدی جگ بت۔ و رسالت و انعام کجاد تیل انت۔ و اے
تاج کجام سر و ایر کنگی انت۔ بلے معرفت و اے راز اللہ تعالیٰ فقط حضور محمد
مصطفیٰ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم و واسطہ پوشد ہہ کنگت۔ کہ آدر اصل و بلے اول تا آخر و
ہے منصب و درجہ و واسطہ گنجی کنگ بو کنگت۔ (11)

ترجمہ:

تاریخ کتابوں کے مطالعے سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ حضور سردار دو جہاں، رحمت
العالمین و فخر موجودات صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے پدا اہونے سے پہلے جب یہ بات
مشہور ہوئی کہ حضور پر نور نبی آخر الزمان تشریف لارہے ہیں جس کا مبارک نام

محمد ہو گا تو عرب کے بہت سے لوگوں نے اپنے بچوں کا نام محمد رکھنا شروع کیا کہ شاید وہ پاک ہستی ہمارے خاندان میں پیدل ہو۔ لکنہ رب بزرگ کو بہتر معلوم تھا کہ کس خاندان میں پیدا ہونگے اور رسالت کی انعام کہا دینی اور یہ تاج کس سے سر سجانی ہے۔ معرفت کا یہ راز اللہ تعالیٰ نے فقط حضور محمدؐ کے واسطے پوشیدی ہ رکھا تھا کہ دراصل وہ اول تا آخر اسی منصب اور درجے کے لئے منتخب کئے گئے تھے۔

سرے نگدی کی روایت کو مستحکم کرنے میں سب سے بڑا کردار بلوچی رسائل و جرائد کا رہا ہے، اب تک سکڑوں کی تعداد میں ان ماہناموں میں حضور ﷺ کی سرت کے مختلف جہات کو اجاگر کرنے کے لئے مضامین چھپ چکے ہیں جن کی تفصیلی کچھ اس طور ہے۔

- 1۔ ابرار، نادر شاہ، محسن انسانیت، سوگات، اگست، ۹۱، ت، ۱۳ تا ۱۴
- 2۔ ابرار، نادر شاہ، حضورؐ رحمدلی، سوغات، نومبر، ۹۱، ت، ۲۵
- 3۔ حضور اکرمؐ اخلاق، سوغات، جنوری، ۹۳، ت، ۱۹ تا ۲۱
- 4۔ ابوطبک محمد کریم، زواج النبیؐ، سوغات، نومبر ۹۱، ت، ۱۵ تا ۱۶
- 5۔ ادارہ، محمد مصطفیٰؐ شان، زمانہ ۴ فروری، ۱۹۷۹، ت، ۲
- 6۔ نبیؐ زند آدینک، اولس جنوری، ۱۹۸۲، ت، ۳۹
- 7۔ رحمۃ العالمین اولس، نومبر، دسمبر، ۵۸، ت، ۴۵
- 8۔ ارمان، یونس، رسول کریمؐ معجزہ، سوغات، فروری، ۱۹۸۳، ت، ۱۸
- 9۔ الجوہر، اللہ بخش، واجہ، محمدؐ چک زہت، نوکل ب دور ۲ نومبر ۶۲، ت، ۲
- 10۔ بلوچ، عبدالقووم، حکمت رسول، نوکل ت دور ۲ مئی ۶۹، ت، ۳

- 11- معراج نبی، اولس، اکتوبر، ۱۹۶۰ء، ت، ۴ تا ۵
- 12- پہنکی زندگی محمدؐ، زمانہ، ۴ جنوری، ۱۹۷۹ء، ت، ۲
- 13- عبدالملک بلوچ، محمدؐ زندگی، زمانہ، دسمبر ۱۹۷۴ء، ت، ۲۲
- 14- بلوچ، قاری، عبدالمجید، معراجِ سفر، اولس ستمبر، ۱۹۷۲ء، ت، ۱۹ تا ۲۱
- 15- بلوچ، ناز، نبی کریمؐ، اولس نومبر، دسمبر ۱۹۸۶ء، ت، ۸ تا ۱۱
- 16- بے نام، نبی کریمؐ (ر، عبدالمجید بلوچ) زمانہ فروری ۱۹۸۱ء، ت، ۲
- 17- نبی کریمؐ دریں گیتار، (ر، عبدالمجید، بلوچ) زمانہ، نومبر ۱۹۸۱ء، ت، ۲
- 18- پل آبادی، محمد ہدایت اللہ، پغمبرِ اسلام، سوغات، اکتوبر، ۹۱ء، ت، ۱۴ تا ۱۸
- 19- پل آبادی، محمد ہدایت اللہ، پغمبرِ اسلام، سوغات، ستمبر، ۱۹۹۴ء، ت، ۲۰ تا ۲۳
- 20- حسنا بر، محمد عمر، پغمبرِ اسلام، سوغات فروری، ۱۹۸۹ء، ت، ۱۱ تا ۱۲
- 21- حالت اللہ محمد، سریت، اولس مئی ۱۹۶۵ء
- 22- ڈاکٹر فضل خالق، رحمۃ العلمی، زمانہ، ۱۴ مئی، ۱۹۹۳ء
- 23- ڈاکٹر فضل خالق، رحمۃ العلمی، زمانہ، ۲۱ جولائی ۱۹۹۳ء
- 24- ڈاکٹر فضل خالق، رحمۃ العلمی، زمانہ ۱۱ اکتوبر، ۱۹۹۳ء
- 25- خلیٹر، مولانا ضاع الحق، نبی کریمؐ اخلاق، اولس نومبر، دسمبر ۱۹۸۴ء
- 26- خلیٹر مولانا، ضاع الحق، سپہ سالاری، اولس، نومبر، دسمبر، ۱۹۸۵ء
- 27- درخانی، مولانا عبدالباقی، رسولؐ جہاد، اولس نومبر، ۱۹۶۵ء
- 28- دشتان دی، صبا، دُریں رسولؐ، اولس جنوری، ۱۹۸۲ء
- 29- دشتان دی، صبا، دُریں رسولؐ اخلاق، اولس مئی ۱۹۸۲ء

- 30- رنیاں ابوسعہدؓ، سرسپاک ءباون، سوغات، دسمبر ۱۹۸۴
- 31- رنیاں، جملا احمد، مقام نبوت، سوغات، اپریل ۱۹۸۷
- 32- زباد، اصغر علی، رسول پاک، سوغات، نومبر ۱۹۹۱
- 33- زبردانی، پرسمحمد پرئل، دو جہان رحمت، اولس مارچ، ۱۹۷۳
- 34- زبردانی، پرسمحمد پرئل، دو جہان سادہ و دم، اولس جولائی، ۱۹۷۳
- 35- سربازی، قاضی عبدالصمد، واجہ پغمبر عیقوم دوستی، سوغات، جنوری، ۱۹۸۱
- 36- شاکر، سعد راحمد، رسولؐ گڈی جج، سوگات، نومبر ۱۹۹۲
- 37- شاہوانی عبدالقادر، اثر، رحمۃ العلمی، اولس، جنوری، ۱۹۸۲
- 38- صابر، قاضی عبدالرحمر، رسولؐ جوان گکار، اومان اکتوبر ۱۹۵۶
- 39- صابر، قاضی عبدالرحمر، رسول کریمؐ جوان گکار، اومان نومبر، ۱۹۵۶
- 40- صابر، قاضی عبدالرحمر، دو جہان ءسردار، اولس فروری، ۱۹۶۷
- 41- صابر، قاضی عبدالرحمر، شان مصطفیٰ، اولس نومبر، دسمبر ۱۹۶۹
- 42- صابر، قاضی عبدالرحمر، شان محمد مصطفیٰ، اولس فروری، مارچ ۱۹۷۶
- 43- طارق، غنی، سردار ءدو جہان، سوغات مئی ۱۹۸۲
- 44- عابد، ابراہیمی، محمد، سوغات، نومبر ۱۹۸۸
- 45- عابد، خدا رحم، دریں رسولؐ، سوغات اکتوبر ۱۹۹۳
- 46- عاجز، مولوی محمد حسنت سرات النبی، اومان جنوری، ۱۹۵۲
- 47- عاجز مولوی محمد حسند، کلمات رسولؐ، اومان، اگست ۱۹۵۳
- 48- عاجز مولوی محمد حسنح، وصتت، رسولؐ، اومان اگست، ۱۹۵۳

- 49۔ عادل، عبدالرحمن، رحمتِ عالم، سوغات، مارچ ۱۹۹۱
- 50۔ محمد رفیق، عادل، حضور وصال، سوغات ستمبر ۱۹۹۳
- 51۔ عارف، رحمن، سدِ مہر دورانیِ پیغمبر، بلوچی، مارچ، ۱۹۸۷
- 52۔ عارف، عبدالسلام، آنحضرتؐ، سوغات، جنوری، ۱۹۸۳
- 53۔ عارف، ماسٹر محمد علی، کائناتِ شان، سوغات، جنوری، ۱۹۸۵
- 54۔ عثمانی، مولوی محمد علی، شانِ محمدؐ، سوغات، جنوری، ۱۹۸۲
- 55۔ عنایت اللہ، پاکل مانیؑ، اولس، مئی ۱۹۷۱
- 56۔ قادر بخش غلام، واجہ نبیؑ، اولس اکتوبر، ۱۹۸۵
- 57۔ قومی عنایت اللہ، دوہل ب جہانانی تاجدار، سوغات، جی، ۱۹۸۳
- 58۔ کوثر، ڈاکٹر انعام الحق، محمد مصطفیٰ، (بے نام، زمانہ مارچ ۱۹۷۵)
- 59۔ گرانی، عبدالغنی، آخری پیغمبر، زمانہ، ۴ فروری، ۱۹۷۹
- 60۔ گرانی عبدالنبی تبسم، آخری پیغمبر، اولس فروری، مارچ، ۱۹۷۷
- 61۔ محمد پناہ، ملک، گراں مذہبیں پیغمبر، اولس مئی، ۱۹۷۰
- 62۔ محمد پناہ ملک، مئے پاکل ب پیغمبر اولس گچھن، ۱۹۷۸
- 63۔ محمد حسنی، محمد عبداللہ، آخری ہی پیغمبر، اولس فروری، ۱۹۷۸
- 64۔ محمد شفیع، مفتی، سرخت خاتم الانباء، سوغات، جنوری، ۱۹۸۶
- 65۔ مری، شہباز، نبیؐ رہبند، اولس جولائی، ۱۹۶۶
- 66۔ مری، مٹھا خان، نبیؐ اخلاق، اولس جنوری، ۱۹۸۲
- 67۔ ملنگ عصا، پاکل ٹ رسول، سوغات، نومبر ۱۹۹۱

- 68۔ ندوی، مولوی خرمحمد، نادر، معراج سفر، سوغات، مارچ، ۱۹۸۹
- 69۔ ہاشمی، عنایت اللہ، پغمبر اکرم، سوغات، اپریل، ۱۹۸۷
- 70۔ ہمدرد، محمد ہاشم، رسول عربیؐ، سوغات، نومبر، ۱۹۹۴
- 71۔ یوسف زئی، عبدالرشید، عاطش، رسول اللہؐ گویا حسن ۸ء، زمانہ، اپریل ۱۹۷۳
- 72۔ بلوچ، سجاد کوثر، حضرت محمدؐ دریں گفتار، سوغات، ۱۹۹۷
- 73۔ بے نام، سرکت خاتم الانبیاؑ (ر۔ عطا اللہ مجاہد سوگات ۱۹۹۵
- 74۔ حضورؐ لوگ بانگاہ اولاد، سوگات، اکتوبر ۱۹۹۵
- 75۔ محمد دوستی گویا اصحابا، سوغات اکتوبر، ۱۹۹۷
- 76۔ تابش، طب و زنا بابت دُڑیں حدیث، سوغات، جنوری، ۱۹۹۸
- 77۔ سرکیورانی، نبی پاکؐ، سوغات نومبر ۱۹۹۹
- 78۔ عبدالحی عارف اللہ، واجہ پغمبرؐ، عہد عادت سوغات جولائی، ۱۹۹۹
- سرات نگاری کی روایت کو پروان چڑھانے میں ۹ رسائل جرائد کے ساتھ ساتھ ادبی انجمنوں کا کردار بھی مثالی رہا ہے۔ جن میں، بلوچی اکڈمی کوئٹہ سب سے پیش ۹ پیش نظر آتے ہیں۔ اس ادارے کی شائع کردہ کتب میں حاجی عبدالقویم کی ”رسولؐ نے پہلے کی زندگی (حیات رسولؐ)“ مرزا محمد خان مری کی ”پاکستان نبیؐ و زندگی“ (رسولؐ کی حاکمیت طبع) اور مومن بزدار کی کتاب ”دو جہان سردار“ محمد رمضان کی ترجمہ کی ہوئی کتاب ”رسولؐ پیغام“ (پیغام رسولؐ) نصر شاہن مکی ”رُزنہ شوہاز“ (روشنی کی تلاش) سرےت نگاری کے حوالے سے اہم سمجھی جاتی ہیں۔ یہ تمام کام اسی کی دہائی میں منظر عام پر آئے۔

حاجی عبدالقویم بلوچ کی کتاب ’رسولؐ نے پہلی زندگی (حادثہ رسولؐ) 1980ء میں بلوچی اکڈمی کوئٹہ کی جانب سے شائع ہوئی۔ اس کتاب میں حضورؐ کی حاد ت کے مختلف جہات کو بڑی خوبصورتی سے بیان کا و گا ہے۔ سولہ مختلف موضوعات پر مشتمل اس کتاب کی ترتیبی کچھ یوں ہے۔ ’روشنی و ٹک‘ (روشنی کی کرن) نبوتؐ پیے زمانگ‘ (نبوت سے پہلے کا زمانہ) ذاتی زندگی (ازدواجی زندگی) حق و راستی و شہاز‘ حق و صداقت کی تلاش (اولی و جی (پہلا و جی) ان کی زندگی سے وابستہ دیگر اہم واقعات کو ایک اہم ترتیبی کے ساتھ باضن کرتے ہوئے حضورؐ کی سرات کے نقش ابھارے ہیں۔

اسی سال شائع ہونے والی دوسری کتاب مرو محمد خان مری کی ”پاکستان نبیؐ زندگی“ (حادثہ طبہگ) کے نام سے شائع ہونے والی بلوچی زبان میں پہلی کتاب ہے جس میں حضورؐ کی زندگی سے وابستہ بشر واقعات کو تفصل کے ساتھ یکجہ مختلف موضوعات میں بپشاکا ک گا ہے۔ جس میں نبی پاکؐ کی زندگی، کعبۃ اللہ کی دوبارہ تعمیر کاج، نبوت کی ابتداء پہلا و جی، حق کا پیغام، مکہؐ کی زندگی، قرآن پاک کی تاثیر پہلی ہجرت، حضرت حمزہؓ، حضرت عمرؓ، قام مدینہ، غزوہ بدر، گزوہ احد، غزوہ خندق، صلح حدیبیہ، غزوہ خیبر، فتح مکہ، غزوہ حنین، غزوہ تبوک، حجتہ الوداع، بمالای، اور رحلت شامل ہیں۔

اس کتاب کی خاص لکھنے کی کھشتہ اور آسان بلوچی میں تاریخی حقائق، قرآن و احادیث کی روشنی میں لکھی گئی ہے۔

بلوچی اکڈمی کوئٹہ کی جانب سے سر، ت پاکؐ پر تری کتاب مومن بزدار کی ”دو جہان و سڑدار“ (دونوں جہانوں کا سردار) ہے جو 1985 میں شائع ہوئی، ان دونوں کتابوں کی نسبت یہ کتاب اپنی ضخامت اور موضوعاتی تنوع اور تفصلا ت کے سبب حضورؐ کی پد انش، بچپن، جوانی سے

لے کر نبوت اور اس کے بعد کے بیشتر معاملات کو احسن طریقے سے تاریخی ترتیب کے ساتھ مرتب کیا گیا ہے۔ کہا جاسکتا ہے کہ بلوچی زبان میں اس سرسرت نگاری کی روایت کو مومن بزرگوار نے بہتر انداز میں پیش کیا ہے۔

”رسول پناہ م“ (پیغمبرِ رسول) سرسرت النبیؐ پر بلوچی زبان میں اس ترجمے کی پہلی مثال ہے۔ جسکے مولف ذوالفقار احمد تابش، غنیمتوں نے اردو زبان میں رسولِ خدا کی سرسرت کے مختلف جہات کو اجاگر کرنے کے لئے احادیث مبارکہ سے استفادہ کیا ہے۔ اس کتاب کی مختلف موضوعات مخلصانِ ایمان، علم اور علم حاصل کرنے کی فضیلت، رسمِ زندگی، ماں باپ کی خدمت و اطاعت، بزرگوں کا احترام اور بچوں سے پان ر، اچھا سلوک، سخاوت و خرک ات، کھانے پینے کے آداب، صفائی، غسل، زیب و زینت، اور زندگی کے دیگر معاملات کو حضور سرور کی حاضرتِ طہت اور احاطت مبارکہ سے تدوین کرتے ہوئے ان کی سرسرت کو علم و عمل کے نمونے کے طور پر ایک خاص ترتیب سے بان کیا ہے جس میں گ سے چنیک مثالیں دی جاتی ہیں۔

حضور اکرمؐ نے جہاں انسانوں سے محبت کا درس دیا ہے، وہی چرند پرند، حوانات سے بھی اچھا سلوک روا رکھنے کا کہا ہے۔ پرندوں سے اچھے سلوک کی ایک مثال حضورؐ سے جڑے اس قصے میں ملے گا۔

”یک وار آنحضرتؐ کہتے تھے صحابہوں کو نند و کت، ہمیشگی من یک شخصے ہمودا آتک، ہمائی سرچک ایک چادرات، آنہی آنحضرتؐ گوں عرض کت:

”حضورؐ من جنگل چہ گوزگ آتاں کہ یک جاگہا مرگ کساں یک چیلنی توار منی گوشاں کپت، من آنہاں شوہاز کت گپت اوہے چادر تہا بڑوت۔

ہمیشہ من آنہانی مات دی آتکودر کپت او منی سرء چا گردء بے قرار یء گوں
چکر جنگ شروع کت۔ من وتی چادر اڈ گارء سرا یرکت و بوتک تہ آں دی وتی
چکانی گورا آتک ء نشت۔ من ولد چادرء رابڑت او ہمکن آختاں، ہسے چادرء تہا
ہماں مات و آنہی ء چوری انت“

حضور صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم ء پرمانت: ”ایشاں جہلا یر بکھاں“

ہما شخص ء وتی چادر جہلا یرکت و بوتک، ہما ئی ء من یک گنجشک او آنہی ء چوری ء
تنت۔ بے گنجشک ہما وڑا نندوک بوتک او وتی چکاں ابدربال نہ کپتی۔

آنحضرت صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم ء وتی صحاباں گون تران کھناں ں فرمانت :

”شادی ستے، اے گنجشک ء وتی چوری آں گوں چکر محبت انت؟“

اصحاباں عرض کت ”جی ہو یارسول اللہ“ (صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم) آنحضرت
صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم گال آتک: ”سو گند انت مناں ہما خدائے، ہما ئی ء کہ
مناں سچائی ء گوں دیم داتہ، اللہ ء وتی بندہاں گوں ایل ء شہ زیات محبت انت۔“

گڑا آنحضرت صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم ء ہماں مردم ء گوں تران کنناں
فرمانت: ”برو۔ ہمں چوری او ایشانی مات ء ہمودا یلو کن و باتن ہماں ہند اچہ
تو ایشاں زرتہ گت“

او ہماں مردم (حکم ء عمل کنگ ء بہ) شت۔ (12)

ترجمہ:

ایک دفعہ آنحضرت ﷺ کچھ صحابوں کے ساتھ تشریف فرما تھے کہ اتنے ہی ایک شخص وہاں آن پہنچے، ان کے کاندھوں پر چادر تھی، انہوں نے حضور ﷺ سے عرض کاخ۔ ”حضور ﷺ، گ جنگل سے گزر رہا تھا کہ ایک جگہ پر ندے کے بچوں کی آواز سنائی دی، مہلنے انہیں تلاش کر کے پکڑا اور اس چادر میں لپٹایا تو اتنے میں انکی ماں بھی آن پہنچی اور مے سر پر منڈلانے لگی، میں نے اپنا چادر ز من پر بچھایا تو وہ بھی اپنے بچوں کے پاس آ بیہ، میں نے اپنا چادر اٹھایا اور یہاں چلا آیا، اس چادر میں گ وہ پرندہ اور اس کے بچے ہیں۔“ اس شخص نے اپنا چادر ز من پر بچھا کر رکھ دیا جس میں ایک گنجشک اور اس کے بچے تھے، وہ اڑی نہیں بلکہ اپنے بچوں کے ساتھ بیگ رہی۔ آنحضرت ﷺ نے اپنے صحابوں کے ساتھ ارشاد فرماتے ہوئے کہا۔

”آپ لوگوں نے دیکھا اس گنجشک کو اپنے بچوں سے کتنی محبت ہے۔“ صحابیوں نے عرض کی ”جی ہاں یا رسول اللہ“ (ﷺ) آنحضرت ﷺ گویا ہوئے۔ ”قسم ہے مجھے اس خدا کی جس نے مجھے سچائی کے ساتھ بھجا (ہے۔ اللہ کو اپنے بندوں کے ساتھ اس سے زیادہ محبت ہے۔“ آنحضرت ﷺ نے اس شخص سے فرمایا۔ ”جائو، اس پرندے کو اپنے بچوں سمیت وہاں مچھوڑ آؤ جہاں سے انہیں رلائے ہو۔“ اس شخص نے حکم کی تعمیل کی۔

مجموعی صورت میں ’رسولِ پیغام‘ حضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی سرت پر لکھی گئی ایک ایسی کتاب ہے جس میں آپؐ کی زندگی سے جڑی مختلف واقعات اور روزمرہ کے معاملات کو احادیث مبارکہ کی روشنی میں تادوین کاہ گاہے، جسے ملک محمد رمضان بلوچی نے بلوچی زبان کا جامہ پہناتے ہوئے بلوچی زبان میں سرت نگاری کی روایت کو استحکام بخشا ہے۔

محاصل:

بلوچی زبان میں سرت نگاری کی روایت انیسویں صدی کی نصف دہائی میں مکتبہ درخانی کے زیر سایہ سامنے آتی ہے۔ بلوچی تحریری ادب کے جدید دور بینکے سو۔یہ صدی میں جب بلوچی زبان میں وسائل و جرائد اور کتابوں کے چھپنے کا سلسلہ چل پڑتا ہے تو ساتھ ہی سرت نگاری پر بھی خصوصی توجہ دیجاتی ہے۔ اشاعتی اداروں اور تنظیموں کی جانب سے بھی اس روایت کو مستحکم کرنے کا چلن نظر آتا ہے۔ سرات نگاری پر بلوچی میں کتابوں کی تعداد اتنی زیادہ نہیں ہے لکن اس سلسلے میں رسائل اور جرائد میں کافی تعداد میں حضرت ﷺ کی سرت مبارکہ کو موضوع سخن بنایا گیا ہے، اور یہ سلسلہ ہنوز جاری و ساری ہے۔

حوالہ جات:

- 1- لہڑی، عبدالباری، مکتبہ درخانی کی علمی و دینی خدمات کا جائزہ، براہوئی اکڈمی کوئٹہ، ۵۶
- 2- عبدالرحمن براہوئی، ڈاکٹر، بلوچستان مس د پیا ادب، قسط نمبر ۳۵، ہفت روزہ اہلم مستونگ، 3 نومبر، 1993، ص، ۷
- 3- کوثر انعام الحق، ڈاکٹر، سور کوننب کی مہک بلوچستان، سرقت اکڈمی بلوچستان، کوئٹہ، 1997، ص، ۳۵
- 4- لہڑی، خادم، ماہنامہ، توار، مستونگ، جنوری، 1993، ص، ۶۳
- 5- کوثر، انعام الحق، ڈاکٹر، سرور کونن، کی مہک بلوچستان، ص، ۴۵
- 6- ایضاً، ص، ۱۱۴
- 7- ملافاضل، شلچہ کار، سدہاشمی، سدہاشمی کڈری گوادری، 2013، ص، ۱۵۶
- 8- محمد حسن بلوچ، مولوی، اومان کراچی، سالنامہ نمبر جنوری ۱۹۵۲، ص، ۴۱
- 9- عبدالرحمن صابر، قاضی، اولس کوئٹہ فروری مارچ ۱۹۷۶، ص، ۲۲
- 10- عبدالرحمہ صابر، قاضی، اولس کوئٹہ مئی ۱۹۶۹، ص، ۶
- 11- عبدالرحم صابر، قاضی، سالٹاک اولس کوئٹہ نومبر، دسمبر ۱۹۶۹، ص، ۶
- 12- تابش، ذوالفقار احمد، پغاا مرسول (ترجمہ) ملک محمد رمضان، رسول پغاا م، بلوچی اکڈمی، کوئٹہ، ۱۹۸۰، ص، ۳۲